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POSSESS.
Pembina
DEVILS L. RES.
RED LAKE
PEMBINA
CHIPPEWAS
Bois Forte Chipp.
LEECH LAKE RES.
WHITE EARTH RES.
Pigeon Riv. Res.
LAKE SUP.
NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Fond du Lac Res.
Duluth
Red Cliff Res.
Marquette
Escanaba
La Pointe Chipp.
Lac Court Oreille Res.
Lac de Flambeau Res.
Menomonee Res.
Stockbridge & Munsees
Green Bay
Ft. Abercrombie
SISSETON AND WARPETON SIOUX
Mille L. Res.
St. Paul
Mississippi
La Crosse
Flandreau
Prairie du Chien
Madison
Milwaukee
Ft. Randall
Yankton
Sioux City
Dubuque
Sac & Fox Agency
Santee Sioux
Winnebago
Omaha
Des Moines
Iowa City
Clinton
Davenport
CHICAGO
PAWNEES
Omaha
Burlington
Lincoln
Nebraska City
Keokuk
Quincy
Springfield
St. Joseph
Hannibal
Atchison
Pottawatomie
Moberly
Ft. Riley
Junction City
Leavenworth
Topeka
Kansas
Jefferson City
Lawrence
Black Bob Shawnees
Sedalia
St. LOUIS
Munsee & Chippewa
Ft. Scott
Parsons
Springfield
Cairo
Columbus
Reservation for Shawnees & Cheyennes occupied by them
Kansas Res.
OSAGES
Peoria
Ottawa
Wyandot
Shawnee
Senecas
PAWNEES
Ft. Gibson
CREEKS
Memphis
Grand Junct.
Ft. Smith
Little Rock
ARKANSAS
Ft. Sill
Kiowa & Comanches
CHICKASAWS
6000
CHOCTAWS
16 000
Pine Bluff
Red River
Denison
Marshall
Jackson
Vicksburg
Natchez
Mississippi River
Brazos
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R.R.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1875.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with law, to submit the annual report of the Indian Bureau, accompanied with reports of eighty-two superintendents and agents. Only one agent has failed to forward his report.

The attention of the honorable Secretary is especially invited to the general encouraging tenor of these reports, conveying unmistakable evidence of a year of advance in the civilization of Indians. This testimony is entitled to great weight. It comes from competent witnesses on the ground, men of ordinary intelligence and common sense, speaking out of personal knowledge and experience of from one to five years. With few exceptions, abundantly accounted for by untoward circumstances, their testimony is uniform to the fact that the civilization of Indians is not only entirely practicable but is fairly under way. While public attention is being directed principally to the great Sioux tribe in its disturbed condition, the larger portion of the remaining 225,000 Indians who have passed the year comparatively unnoticed furnishes the field of labor from which the encouraging facts are gathered.

A comparative statement, made from statistics covering a period of five years, gives ample concurrent testimony to a steady progress year by year. The statistics of the present year, gathered with more than usual care, furnish important facts for consideration. By the number of Indians returned they substantially verify the counts and estimates of last year, making a total, as now enumerated, of 278,963. This population is determined by actual count of the tribes, with the exception of Navajoes, Papagoes, Pueblos, Mission Indians, roamers in Oregon, the Blackfeet, Piegans, non-treaty Sioux, and a portion of the Utes, in all less than fifty thousand, and for these fifty thousand, with the exception of not exceeding ten thousand, the estimates have been based on long acquaintance with the condition and habits of their tribes, and cannot be far from correct.

Taking labor which Indians undertake for themselves and its results as a standard of progress, the reports show forty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight male Indians, representing not far from the same number of Indian familes, undertaking self-support by labor with their own hands. A portion of them have labored awkwardly enough, and with little profit to themselves, except that which comes from the effort, but the majority of these laborers have procured the larger portion of their

means of living, as represented in a crop of 2,575,440 bushels of corn, wheat, and other small grains, and 471,630 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. The fields under cultivation by individual Indians planting for themselves aggregate 329,327 acres, a larger area by 12,432 acres than ever before reported, and nearly 200,000 acres more than were cultivated in 1871, a gain of 149 per cent. in five years, and over 550 per cent. in ten years. Additional lands broken and ready for cultivation next year aggregate 23.146 acres. Five years ago 10,329 Indian families were living in houses. This year shows 19,902, a gain of 92 per cent. The number of Indian children attending school during the year is reported at 10,598.

The school-reports do not show a gain in education equal to that shown in the products of labor. This is due partly to the want of increase of funds for school purposes, but more largely, I believe, to the accurate reports of the last three years respecting the school attendance. The monthly report of each teacher furnishes the means of entire correctness as to the numbers above quoted. This report would have shown still more gratifying results but for the fact that for want of later returns the statistics for four civilized tribes in the Indian Territory are taken from the report of 1872. There is every reason to suppose that among these 42,000 people there has been a larger proportion of gain for three years past than among any other Indians.

For general information concerning the different tribes, and the condition of their agency affairs, reference is made to a summary statement given hereafter.

INDIAN WARS.

In my last annual report I ventured the statement that "except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as five hundred Indian warriors will ever again be mustered at one point for a fight; and with the conflicting interests of the different tribes, and the occupation of the intervening country by advancing settlements, such an event as a general Indian war can never again occur in the United States."

During the year passing in review there has been less conflict with Indians than for many previous years. With the exception of the Cheyennes and Comanches, who at the close of the period covered by my last report had still refused to surrender to the military, there has been no hostile engagement with the United States troops, and complaint of marauding has been much less than usual. This fact is significant. According to all experience in the management of Indians, this year should have been marked for bloody conflicts. White settlements have been brought nearer to wild Indians than ever before; many disturbing questions have arisen, and with the most warlike and powerful of all the tribes there has been a constant series of irritations which in any previous year would have raised the war-cry along a large exposed section of the frontier.

The Sioux have been many times represented as about to go out on the war-path; at other times they have been reported as disaffected by bad management of bad agents and goaded by desperation of hunger and cold to an outbreak. Nothing shows the utter want of truth in all these reports more clearly than the fact that when they were brought cheerfully to relinquish a cherished hunting and roaming privilege they requested that nearly all the $25,000 received in compensation for this relinquishment should be expended in cows, horses, harness, and wag-

ons. Such use of money indicates anything but a hostile intent on the part of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux.

It will probably be found necessary to compel the northern non-treaty Sioux, under the leadership of Sitting Bull, who have never yet in any way recognized the United States Government except by snatching rations occasionally at an agency, and such outlaws from the several agencies as have attached themselves to these same hostiles, to cease marauding and settle down, as the other Sioux have done, at some designated point. This may occasion conflict between this band of Indians and the soldiers. There is also a possibility that the Utes in Northern New Mexico, who are without a home, unsettled and insolent, and transiently fed at Cimarron and Abiquiu, may before long require coercion by force of arms. But neither of these bands can bring three hundred men into the field. I am led not only to repeat with increased confidence the statement made last year that a general Indian war is never to occur in the United States, but also to the opinion that conflict with separate tribes will hereafter be of rare occurrence, and only in the nature of skirmishing.

RELINQUISHMENT OF HUNTING-PRIVILEGE IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

By the treaty of 1868 the Sioux retained for themselves the right to hunt in Nebraska on any lands north of the North Platte and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River. By act of Congress, March 3, 1874, $25,000 was appropriated for the purchase from the Sioux of the right to hunt in Nebraska. The negotiations for this purchase, undertaken by a special commission in 1874, having failed to obtain the consent of the Indians, were renewed during the visit of the Sioux delegation to Washington in May last, and resulted in an agreement signed by the chiefs and headmen in the presence of their tribe, a copy of which is herewith.

The treaty of 1868 also stipulated that "the country north of the North Platte River, in Nebraska, and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains, in Wyoming, should be held and considered unceded Indian territory, and that no white person or persons should be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, nor, without the consent of the Indians first had or obtained, should pass through the same."

The distinction between the country assigned for a permanent reserve and that described as neutral territory seems never to have been clear to the Sioux mind; and when the northern boundary-line of Nebraska was surveyed, which by their treaty is made the dividing-line between their permanent reserve and the neutral country, they were surprised and troubled to find it running north of their present agencies and of the country which they have always regarded and intended to retain as their own; and they demanded that the surveyor's stakes should be taken up and moved south of the Niobrara River. The negotiations for the cession of this neutral country, in addition to that of the hunting-rights, was thus found to be involved in unexpected difficulty. The Indians attached large value to the rights they were surrendering, and declined to accept the sum appropriated by Congress, except upon the condition that the Department would present their claim to Congress for the additional sum of $25,000. This pledge was given to them by the Secretary of the Interior when they entered into the agreement above named, reference to which will show that the attempt to procure the relinquishment of all the neutral country resulted in a compromise, by which the Sioux stipulate for themselves the right of occupation of that portion of Nebraska

lying west of the 100th meridian and north of the south divide of the Niobrara River. Good faith with the Indians will therefore make it necessary to lay this matter before Congress and ask for an appropriation in the sum of $25,000.

THE SIOUX PROBLEM.

For a full discussion of the question of the future of the Sioux, attention is respectfully invited to my last annual report, page 6.

It affords me no small gratification to find the observations and conclusions reached at that time upon this subject fully confirmed by the report of the Red Cloud investigating commission, after many weeks spent in the Sioux country in careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of these Indians. The problem for these people has not approached a solution during the year, unless it shall be found that the discussion arising from the Black Hills excitement and the investigation at Red Cloud agency have so awakened the public attention to the present necessities and pitiable condition of the Sioux as to lead to immediate, appropriate, and vigorous measures for their relief, by removing the Indians at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to the Missouri River, by driving out the squaw-men who infest the Indian country, and by compelling labor as a return for rations. These three essential undertakings will require for success three things: (1) Largely increased appropriations for the Sioux during the next two years, which may thereafter be steadily diminished till they cease altogether; (2) the most efficient and hearty co-operation of the War Department; (3) in order to afford a suitable location for Red Cloud and his people, the removal of the Poncas from their present reservation, which is a part of their Sioux country, and their consolidation with the Omahas in Nebraska.

Sooner or later these or other radical measures must be adopted, the only alternative being to continue to ration and clothe the Indians as idle and insolent vagrants and paupers. I do not believe it possible to subsist the Sioux many years longer upon the appropriations which Congress can be induced to make for feeding purposes only. The whole spirit of our people and of American institutions revolts against any process that tends to pauperism or taxation for the support of idlers. The bringing of these wild Sioux under such wholesome restraint would also be of a material aid to the process of civilization now progressing among other bands of the nation along the Missouri River, upon whom it has as yet been impossible to enforce proper discipline in the requirement of labor for rations, because of the proximity and example of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies.

But the reports of agencies along the river, with the possible exception of Standing Rock, show that it is entirely feasible to civilize the Sioux, provided a suitable country can be found for their occupation and the Government and its agents are capable of continuance in well-doing. At Cheyenne River, bands of Sioux who three years ago were as intractable, as impatient of labor, and in other respects as far from the first steps of civilization as Spotted Tail's immediate followers are to-day, have been induced to erect log houses and open farms to such an extent that the agency is able to report 240 Indian families living in houses, 240 *male* Indians who labor in civilized pursuits with their own hands, and 138 children in school.

The report of the Crow Creek agent, as an account of a first successful year's effort in civilization, is equally encouraging. The reports of

the Yankton and Santee Sioux are still more hopeful. Among the latter civilization is an accomplished fact, and if the Yanktons could plant crops with ordinary certainty of a harvest, they would shortly provide their own subsistence. Such progress indicates unmistakably that the difficulty of the Sioux problem does not inhere principally in the Sioux nature, but in the barrenness of their country and the absence of necessary control.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The public excitement mentioned in my last report, occasioned by the discovery of gold in that portion of the Sioux reservation known as the Black Hills country, increased to such a degree in the opening of the spring season as to require action looking toward the purchase of this country from the Sioux proprietors and the opening up of the Big Horn Mountain country for settlement and mining. For this purpose, as well as for completing the negotiation for the relinquishment by the Sioux of their hunting rights in Nebraska and Kansas, a large delegation of this tribe, composed of representatives from those agencies, was brought to Washington in May last for an interview with the President. It was not expected that this interview would conclude the purchase, but that it would prove a preliminary step by which the Sioux tribe would become acquainted with the wishes of the Government and its purposes relative to their own necessities and interests. Accordingly, at the request of the delegation, the President sent a commission, of which Hon. W. B. Allison, of the United States Senate, was made chairman, to negotiate at a general council of the tribe in their own country. The commission has not yet submitted its report, but I am informed that the negotiations have failed on account of a wide disagreement as to the value of the rights to be relinquished by the Sioux. Meanwhile, notwithstanding the stringent prohibitory orders by the military authorities, and in the face of the large military force which has been on duty in and around the Hills during the summer, probably not less than a thousand miners, with the number rapidly increasing, have made their way into the Sioux country. A mining association has been organized, laws and regulations have been adopted for mutual protection, and individual claims staked out, in the right to which they expect hereafter either to be protected by the Government or to protect themselves.

In this serious complication there seems to be but one alternative for the Government: either to so increase the military force and adopt such summary means as will insure a strict observance of the treaty-rights of the Sioux by preventing all intrusion, or to renew the effort of negotiation. However unwilling we may be to confess it, the experience of the past summer proves either the inefficiency of the large military force under the command of such officers as Generals Sheridan, Terry, and Crook, or the utter impracticability of keeping Americans out of a country where gold is known to exist by any fear of orders or of United States cavalry, or by any consideration of the rights of others.

The occupation and possession of the Black Hills by white men seems now inevitable, but no reason exists for making this inevitability an occasion of wrong or lasting injury to the Sioux. If an Indian can be possessed of rights of country, either natural or acquired, this country belongs for occupation to the Sioux; and if they were an independent, self-supporting people, able to claim that hereafter the United States Government should leave them entirely alone, in yearly receipt of such annuities only as the treaty of 1868 guarantees, they would be in a posi-

tion to demand to be left in undisturbed possession of their country, and the moral sense of mankind would sustain the demand; but unfortunately the facts are otherwise. They are not now capable of self-support; they are absolute pensioners of the Government in the sum of a million and a quarter of dollars annually above all amounts specified in treaty-stipulations. A failure to receive Government rations for a single season would reduce them to starvation. They cannot, therefore, demand to be left alone, and the Government, granting the large help which the Sioux are obliged to ask, is entitled to ask something of them in return. On this basis of mutual benefit the purchase of the Black Hills should proceed. If, therefore, all attempts at negotiation have failed on the plan of going first to the Indians, I would respectfully recommend that legislation be now sought from Congress, offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the North and South Forks of the Cheyenne River, in Dakota, a portion of which equivalent should be made to take the place of the free rations now granted.

SURVEY OF THE BLACK HILLS—THEIR VALUE TO THE INDIANS.

In order to provide for the question of a fair equivalent for this country, by direction of the President, a topographical and geological survey of the Black Hills was ordered, the preliminary report of which, by Walter P. Jenney, mining engineer in charge, will be found herewith. It furnishes many interesting and important facts respecting a region hitherto almost unknown. Professor Jenney and his assistants are entitled to large credit for the conscientious diligence and thoroughness, which are apparent at every point in their work. The aid rendered by the War Department, by the courtesy of the General of the Army, and by Col. R. I. Dodge, commanding the escort, has been invaluable to the success of the survey. Without such aid, no satisfactory results could have been obtained, on account of the limited funds available for this purpose. The report confirms, in a large degree, the statements of travelers and explorers and the reports of General Custer's military expedition of last year, and shows a gold-field with an area of eight hundred square miles, and around this gold region, principally to the north, an additional area within the Black Hills country of three thousand square miles of arable lands, and this latter embracing along its streams an area equal to two hundred square miles finely adapted to agriculture, while the hill-sides and elevations contiguous thereto are equally adapted to purposes of grazing, making the whole area of three thousand square miles of timber, grazing, and arable land of great value for agricultural purposes.

According to the findings of this report, if there were no gold in this country to attract the white man, and the Indians could be left to undisturbed occupation of the Black Hills, this region, naturally suited to agriculture and herding, is the one of all others within the boundaries of the Sioux reservation best adapted to their immediate and paramount necessities. I doubt whether any land now remaining in the possession of the General Government offers equal advantages; but it will be found impracticable to utilize the country for the Sioux. So long as gold exists in the same region, the agricultural country surrounding the gold-fields will be largely required to support the miners, and to attempt to bring the wild Sioux into proximity to the settlers and miners would be to invite provocations and bloody hostility.

These facts respecting the country which the Sioux seem about to be compelled to surrender, for the sake of promoting the mining and agri-

cultural interests of white men, have an important bearing upon the question of compensation which shall be allowed for their lands; for it must be borne in mind that unless the Sioux Nation becomes extinct, of which there is no probability, the time is close upon them when they must have just such an opportunity for self-support as that which is now known to be offered in the Black Hills; and if, for the want of another such country, they are obliged to begin civilization under increased disabilities, humanity as well as equity demands that such disability shall be compensated by increased aid from the Government; and to avoid the perils of future legislation, or want of legislation, the compensation should be provided for and fixed at the time when we are taking away their valuable lands.

The fact that these Indians are making but little if any use of the Black Hills has no bearing upon the question of what is a fair equivalent for the surrender of these rare facilities for farming and grazing. They are children, utterly unable to comprehend their own great necessities just ahead; they cannot, therefore, see that the country which now only furnishes them lodge-poles and a few antelope has abundant resources for their future wants, when they shall cease to be barbarous pensioners upon the Government and begin to provide for their own living. Their ignorance of themselves and of true values makes the stronger appeal to our sense of what is right and fair.

The true equivalent to be offered the Sioux, as helpless wards of the Government, for the Black Hills will be found by estimating what eight hundred square miles of gold-fields are worth to us, and what three thousand square miles of timber, agricultural, and grazing lands are worth to them.

THE MISSION INDIANS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

These Indians have heretofore been the subject of much inquiry and effort for relief by the Department. In 1873 Special Commissioner Rev. John G. Ames made thorough inquiry into their condition and necessities, and made full report of the same. The measures suggested in that report and recommended to Congress for adoption not meeting with approval, Commissioner C. A. Wetmore, of California, made further inquiries as to the feasibility of a different plan for relieving their disabilities, and submitted his report in December, 1874. These reports furnished valuable information to the Office, from which, together with previous reports of superintendents and agents, the following facts respecting these Indians are compiled.

They have received the name of Mission Indians from their relation to the early Catholic missions on the Pacific coast, the first of which was established at San Diego in 1769, others following until 1804, at which time there were nine missions at different points lying along the coast between San Diego and San Francisco. The missionaries having a semi-religious and semi-political recognition by the authority of Spain and Mexico, assumed control of the entire coast, and by degrees brought the Indians under subjection and gathered them in settlements around their missions, where they were instructed in agriculture and a low form of civilized life, and put to labor in cultivating large tracts of fertile lands, which they were allowed to occupy in common, under the direction and control of the padres. The original idea on which these missions were maintained seems to have been that so soon as these Indians should be brought, as converts of the church, into a condition for self-support, the lands which they were occupying and cultivating should be

allotted as their own. But the profitableness of the peonage and the docility of the Indians made any haste in the direction of individual rights unnecessary if not undesirable on the part of the missionaries. They were therefore continued in peonage and without recognition of their individual rights up to the date of the secularization act of 1833. At this time the Indian missions were the centers of industry and of wealth and of social attraction for the Pacific coast country. In 1826, they were reported at twenty-one missions as numbering 25,000, and possessed of 365,000 head of cattle, sheep, and horses, and harvesting 75,000 bushels of grain. The "law of secularization" passed in the Mexican Congress treated all these Mexican lands, with their improvements, flocks, and herds, as the property of the church, and divided them up among a few Spanish and Mexican families. The Indians were scattered over the country, principally along the coast, upon the fertile, watered, and then unoccupied tracts, and procured their living by herding wild cattle and horses, cultivating small patches of ground, and receiving employment from the surrounding whites, whom they accepted virtually as their masters.

In this way they gradually came into possession, and some have continued to occupy the best portions of the country without inquiry as to whether their homes were embraced in the boundary-lines of a Mexican grant or liable at any moment to be entered at the land-office in the name of some settler.

When the tide of trade and the gold emigration swept over the State of California, these Indians were found practically without protection by law in their rights to the land on which they were living, and by suits of ejectment and cost of contingent fees it was comparatively easy for the incoming American to dispossess all the Indians of Northern and Middle California. Thus made homeless wanderers, the process of vice and destitution by which they were carried away is fitly described as extermination. For the 4,000 or 5,000 who remained in the southern portion of Lower California, this doom seems to have been postponed by the delay in the settlement of the country. Gradually, however, for the past eight years, Southern California has been filling up by emigration; Spanish and Mexican grants have been "determined" in such a way as to cover choice tracts wherever found; large ranches have been cut up and the desirable portions of public domain pre-empted; and thus all available agricultural lands have been seized or occupied by individual owners, who, in conformity to law, have become possessed of the lands on which the remnants of a few thousand Mission Indians are making their homes in San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. So long as the pre-emptors and purchasers did not require their lands for use or sale, the Indians were allowed to remain undisturbed and in blissful ignorance of the fact that the place they called home had by law passed to the ownership of another. Of late, under the increasing demands for these lands, writs of ejectment are being procured by which the Indians are forcibly dispossessed and turned adrift in poverty and wretchedness.

The Indians living on the tract of land known as Temecula, in the county of San Diego, have within the past two months been thus dispossessed. The Temecula ranch was confirmed by the district court of the United States for the southern district of California to Louis Vignes in 1855. No steps were taken to disturb the Indians until 1873, when a judgment was recovered in the city of San Francisco against these Indians, who were at that time living 500 miles away, all unconscious that any person was seeking their possessions; and on the 17th

of August last the owners, under Vigues, procured a writ from the court in San Francisco for ejectment of Indians and for the satisfaction of the costs by the personal property of the Indians. The execution of this writ has not only deprived the Indians of their homes and of their crops just maturing for harvest, but has taken their little personal property in satisfaction of cost of judgment. It is easy to understand the exasperation and despair produced among the Indians by such an order enforced by the authority of the State. Their remonstrance and threats under the provocation were interpreted to mean violence, and the aid of the United States military was evoked against them. Their forbearance and peaceful disposition were, however, soon manifest, and the fears of white citizens allayed. The agent has been instructed to procure, if possible, a suitable ranch which may be leased temporarily, with privilege of purchase; but the embarrassments under which the Department has labored for the past two years in its efforts to rescue these Indians from their present condition still continue. There are no adequate funds for their relief, either in purchasing small tracts of country, or leasing ranches, or for furnishing rations in adequate amount.

In 1870, on the representation of the agent, Lieut. A. P. Greene, United States Army, indorsed by the superintendent, B. C. Whiting, six townships were set apart for the permanent homes of these Indians, and the lands, by Executive order, were withdrawn from public sale. At that time a few settlers had made improvements of comparatively small value within these six townships. This tract of country, known as the Pala and San Pasqual reservations, was adapted to the Indians' wants, and contained lands sufficient to furnish homes for all the Indians in California who were liable to be dispossessed of the homes they were occupying. But the setting apart of these reservations received the most strenuous, united, and persistent opposition of the citizens and press of California. The proceeding was represented as an enormous swindle upon the Government and a hardship and outrage upon the Indians, and numerous petitions and remonstrances, signed by leading citizens, were forwarded to the President. And the Indians themselves, for whose benefit alone the reservations had been created, were induced to ask not to be sent thither, but to be "let alone" upon the lands they were then occupying, and which they were left to believe would remain permanently their homes.

In accordance with this demand of public opinion in California, Commissioner Parker suggested to the Department the propriety of restoring the Pala and San Pasqual reserves to the public domain, which was accordingly done by Executive order of February 17, 1871, and this last opportunity of furnishing these Indians with homes by substituting public lands in California for those in the title to which the Government had failed to protect them was lost. A resistance to the public demand in strict conformity with justice to the Indians would have enabled the Government then at slight cost to have made ample provision for the Mission Indians. Thus matters remained until in 1873 the Department, anticipating for all the Mission Indians what has lately happened to the Temecula band, called the attention of Congress most earnestly to the subject. The necessary appropriation asked for this purpose not being granted, attention was again called during the last session of Congress to the same subject, and an appropriation of $100,000 asked for the Indian service in California, by which great relief would have been brought to these Indians; but that estimate was reduced in the bill to the usual amount granted for the other Indians of that State, leaving but a small amount which could in any case be used for the Mission Indians.

In my judgment, the best method of meeting the necessities of these Indians will be to secure to them by withdrawal from sale all the public lands upon which they are now living. Under directions from the Office, the agent has employed a surveyor to indicate such boundaries as will enable the President to issue an Executive order making the proper withdrawal. This course, however, will provide for but very few of the Indians, from the fact that nearly all of the arable lands in that section of the country have been sought for and are covered by Mexican land-grants or entries in the United States Land Office. For the remainder, it will be necessary to purchase small tracts of land at different points upon which the Indians may locate permanent homes, and where they will be in the vicinity of the planters and ranch-men, who will give them profitable employment as laborers. For the purchase of these tracts and of the improvements which may be found within other tracts desirable for small reservations, an appropriation of not less than $150,000 will be required, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be again called to the importance of this subject.

INDIAN CAPTIVES.

Congress at its last session appropriated funds for an experiment of enforced civilization among the captives of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne tribes of the Indian Territory. It was proposed to move a large number of these hostiles—from three to four thousand—away from their present surroundings, and from the buffalo range and easy opportunity for raiding in Texas, to a portion of the Indian Territory where they could be disarmed, dismounted, and prevented from returning to their old haunts, and compelled to undertake day-labor in return for the food and clothing furnished them by the Government.

In pursuance of this plan, a tract of country containing 40,000 acres was procured from the Quapaws, who have a reservation lying in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory. Such preparation as the season allowed has been made for the reception of these captive hostiles, in the breaking of ground and erection of buildings; but owing to objections raised by military officers, the execution of the plan is still in abeyance, and the Indians, with the exception of seventy, are at their former agencies. These seventy were selected by the military officers, as ringleaders in marauding and guilty of other enormities, for punishment, and were taken by the War Department to Fort Marion, on the coast of Florida, where they are still held as prisoners. The effect of this treatment is most happy upon others of the tribe. It is the first wholesome lesson which these Indians have ever had in a settled purpose of the Government to compel them to cease from murder and marauding. I deem the delay in the proposed experiment of enforcing civilization by removing a portion of these Indians to Quapaw reservation as unfortunate; and it will still be more unfortunate if it finally be decided to abandon the plan, and thus surrender this most favorable opportunity of compelling Indians hitherto wild and idle, and often insolent in their demands for rations, to come to daily toil or suffer hunger.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

No marked change has appeared in the condition of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. They number 55,000, and occupy a country containing 62,000 square miles, or more than one square mile to a person. No statistical reports having been received concerning them

since 1872, the Office has no means of making a comparative statement of their condition, but there is abundant evidence that socially they are in a transition state. They feel the pressure of the white man on every side, and, among the full-bloods especially, there is a growing apprehension that before long the barriers will give way, their country be overrun, and themselves dispossessed. To the more intelligent among them, and especially the mixed-bloods, who are able to see that close contact with the civilization of the whites will help forward rather than retard their own civilization and prosperity, this outlook is not so full of apprehension. Indeed, it is probable that if the question were left to this class among the Indians, with primary reference not only to their own interests, but to the common welfare, they would regard the settlement of families of respectable whites in such numbers as to fairly populate the country as a contribution to the prosperous condition of the Indians, rather than otherwise; provided that before the pressure and competition of white neighbors is permitted, the Indians themselves should have first come into individual ownership of a homestead, without power to alienate the title, and with a fair acquaintance by experience of its value as a home. In other words, this people are now at the point in civilization where the next lesson can be given, not in councils or in continued isolation, but in the living example of a neighbor, who, by his skill and industry in cultivating the same soil from which they procure a scanty and precarious livelihood, comes rapidly into comfort and wealth. The time has not by any means arrived for throwing this country open to settlement, but the fact is before them, and should now be embraced in their plans for the future, that it is not possible for them and would by no means be well for them, if it were possible, by perpetuating their Indian nationalities, to live always outside the pale of United States citizenship, and that no Indian country can exist perpetually within the boundaries of this Republic without becoming in all essential particulars a part of the United States: and they should at once begin to shape their affairs with reference to this fact, by taking their lands in severalty, and by using all possible means of giving their children such education as will prepare them for contact and competition with white men.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE TERRITORY.

In order, however, to render such preparatory steps possible by the Indians, a long-neglected duty of providing adequate means for protection of life and property and punishment of crime among 71,000 people who are practically without law or means of justice should at once be undertaken by the United States.

Further effort has been made by leading men among these different tribes in the Indian Territory to procure the establishment of a consolidated government of Indians by Indians; but it has not succeeded, and this large population becomes more and more helpless under the increasing lawlessness among themselves and the alarming intrusion of outlawed white men.

The nearest United States court for this whole Territory is that of the western district of Arkansas at Fort Smith. The expense of making arrests by marshals, and securing the attendance of witnesses over the great distances of the Indian Territory, makes the court practically of little avail for protection or punishment. Meanwhile the country continues to afford an asylum for refugees from justice from the States and to invite the immigration of the very worst class of men that infest an Indian border. The need of this Territory to-day is a government of

the simplest form possible; and, in my judgment, a government similar to that provided for "the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," (Stat. at L., vol. 51,) preliminary to the organization of a general assembly, would, I think, be the best adapted for the Indian Territory at present, both on account of its simplicity and of its economy. It consisted of a governor, a secretary, and judges, who had power to adopt and publish in the Territory such laws of the United States, criminal and civil, as were found necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the Territory, said laws to be reported to Congress from time to time, and to be in force in said Territory unless disapproved by that body; the governor also to have power to appoint magistrates and other necessary civil officers.

The anomalous state of social and political affairs in this Territory renders some such form of government as above set forth much better adapted to the circumstances and necessities of the case than an elective and representative government could possibly be for several years. Of the seventy-one thousand, all but seven thousand have attained to such a degree of civilization as to be capable of appreciating and profiting by a government of this character, and the remainder being the wilder and wholly uneducated tribes could be readily brought to feel its force in restraint and education. On the other hand an elective government for these people would bring together representatives from thirty-five different tribes, and any legislation or any discussion to be made intelligible must be translated into as many different tongues. But a more serious, and I think more fatal, objection would be found in the sectional and tribal jealousies, which have their strength in proportion to the ignorance of a people, and among these thirty-five tribes would render most, if not all, the enactments of such a representative body practically of no avail to govern its people or enforce its laws.

I believe the simple form of government above suggested can be made strong and effective and will prevent the experiment of a confederated self government, for which the Indians are not prepared, and which would be sure to result in anarchy and strife.

Great care should be taken, however, that this government be so restricted in its powers that its sole function shall be to make and administer law, for the prevention of intrusion, the protection of the rights and interests of the Indians as against all outside parties, and to define the rights and enforce the obligations of the Indians as among themselves; and this Government should be strictly prohibited from any attempt to confer rights or privileges upon any corporation whatever, or upon any individual other than the lawful members of the Indian tribes. By this method I deem it entirely feasible by appropriate legislation to provide an efficient government for the Territory to the great benefit of the people governed without encroaching upon the rights and privileges of individuals. If, however, it shall be deemed inexpedient to provide such a government on account of treaty stipulations that each separate tribe shall govern itself, then I would respectfully recommend the establishment of a United States court within the boundary of the territory, with such a force of marshals as shall be sufficient for the execution of the process of court without calling for troops to act as posse.

These Indians occupy a most interesting and important position in the history of the country. They ought not to be left the prey to the worst influence which can be brought to them in the life and example of the meanest white men. They deserve such guardianship and care on the part of the United States as will secure for them the powerful aid to elevation which comes from the presence of law.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

While some of the agencies are overcrowded with Indians, bringing more persons under the management of one agent than he can well control, there are instances where reduction of agencies by consolidation is both practicable and desirable. During the past year three agencies in Arizona have been put into one, to the increased economy and efficiency of the service. The effort to consolidate Siletz and Alsea agencies in Oregon, interrupted by the winter season, will be resumed in the spring. Legislation was sought from the last Congress which would have permitted an important consolidation of agencies and reservations in Washington Territory, reducing their number by one-half, and effecting a corresponding saving in the cost of administrating agency affairs.

I respectfully recommend that this matter be again brought to the attention of Congress.

Further consolidation may be effected by combining the two Nevada agencies, and by sending the Poncas to the Omahas or the Indian Territory and the Hoopa Valley Indians, and, if possible, the Tule River Indians also to Round Valley, in California.

INSPECTORS.

Forty-four Indian agencies have been inspected during the year Additional service was required, and would have been rendered but for the inadequate appropriation for the traveling expenses of the inspectors. By act of Congress the number of inspectors was reduced from five to three, and the provision requiring agencies to be visited in rotation by different inspectors was repealed. The use of the force has been thus placed at the discretion of the Department, and the service of three made equivalent to that of five, as rendered under previous restrictions.

This force, however, is not sufficient to meet the requirements of thorough and frequent inspection. By increasing the number to five, with a sufficient allowance for mileage, the additional expense will be many times compensated in securing increased efficiency of the service, and economy in the use of agency funds.

HOMESTEADS FOR INDIANS.

In my last annual report I laid special emphasis on the importance of securing for Indians the privilege of a homestead-act by which those disposed to abandon tribal connections and Indian life might be able to secure homes for themselves on the public land. By legislation of Congress a privilege looking to this end was procured; but in order to secure the highest benefit, such modifications of the Indian homestead-act are required as shall guard against the attempt of speculators who will seek to induce Indians not yet prepared for a homestead to avail themselves of its privileges, with a view to secure an easy partition of the tribal funds, which in many instances are of such amounts as to make the Indians a prey to the avarice of his white friend and attorney.

LAW FOR INDIANS.

I had the honor to make the following recommendations in my last annual report respecting the necessity of such additional legislation as will secure a suitable government for Indians:

1. By providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force upon reservations and shall apply to all offenses, including those of Indians against Indians, and by extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same.

2. By declaring Indians amenable to the police-laws of the State or Territory for any act committed outside a reservation.

3. By conferring upon the President authority at his discretion to extend the jurisdiction of the State courts, or any portion of them, to any reservation whenever, in his judgment, any tribe is prepared for such control.

4. By providing sufficient force of deputy marshals to enforce law and order both among and in behalf of Indians.

5. By giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe for all tribes prepared, in his judgment, to adopt the same, an elective government, through which shall be administered all necessary police regulations of the reservation.

6. By providing a distinct territorial government or United States court, wherever Indians are in sufficient numbers to justify it.

These recommendations failed to receive favorable action, and as a consequence the Department has had another year of experience in the effort to govern over 275,000 people without any law punishing crime committed among themselves. Several instances have occurred in which the State courts have been asked to receive an Indian prisoner arrested and delivered to them, and to try him for murder or other high crime; the evidence of guilt was abundant, but the Indian has always escaped punishment for want of jurisdiction of the court.

Practically the crime of murder, where only Indians are concerned, committed off a reservation and within a State or Territory, cannot be punished, either for want of jurisdiction or from indifference on the part of the local authorities. This state of immunity for crime by Indians is unfortunate for them and embarrassing to the service, and becomes increasingly so as a tribe approaches civilization, from the fact that every step in that direction loosens and disintegrates the old tribal government of authority by chiefs, and furnishes only anarchy in return.

Such legislation is absolutely required for the further progress among the Indians as shall modify radically their relation to the Government in the following particulars:

First. To make an Indian as amenable to law as any other subject of the United States.

Second. To encourage and, if necessary, to compel him to abandon tribal relations and act for himself as an individual.

So long as the Government allows an Indian to live without law, and furnishes inducements for him to remain one of a herd with only community interests, instead of coming under personal responsibility for good behavior, and individual rights of property, he will be found disabled and oppressed with needless difficulties. By appropriate legislation recognize each man no longer as a member of a savage tribe, but as capable of individual manhood, and on that theory provide for his necessities and capabilities, and a very important step has been taken in the advancement of the work which now lingers waiting for this aid.

RELATIONS OF THE INDIANS TO THE STATES.

The theory of Indian sovereignty has practically placed the Indians at a disadvantage in their relations to the several States where they are found. Being held by the State authorities to be neither citizens nor

paupers, nor criminals, nor wards in any sense, they come easily to be regarded on all hands as outcasts and intruders, and a normal prey for anybody strong or cunning enough to defraud them.

The most potent and sure remedy for this evil will be found in committing the Indians at the earliest day possible to the care of the State. It is not probable that State authorities will be found ready to accept this care with its responsibilities, except in cases where the Indians have attained to such a degree of civilization as to become self-supporting, and in other respects ready to mingle with the citizens of the State, and be subject to the same municipal control; or in cases where sufficient funds are provided for by the annuities of the tribes, or by the surplus lands within the reservations, or by special appropriation of Congress to meet all probable expenses incident to their care and preparation for citizenship. These conditions already exist among the Indians of New York, and Michigan, and North Carolina, and a portion of those in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

There can be no question that the interests of all parties concerned would be benefited by a transfer of the care of the Indians upon the seven reservations in New York to the authorities of that State, either directly, or by declaring said State the guardian or agent of the United States in their behalf. The funds belonging to these Indians, $4,000 per year, would then be disbursed under the care of the officers of the county in which the Indians reside, and could easily be applied for school purposes, support of orphans, or for meeting some other common want of the Indians, instead of being expended, as they now are, in the purchase of annuity-goods, amounting to a few yards of calico and cotton-cloth to each person. With the responsibility of these Indians thus assumed by the State, it is not at all probable that there would long remain in the heart of New York seven Indian reservations existing as separate kingdoms, one of them 40 miles long and 1 mile wide, within which the laws of the State relating to highways, schools, taxes, and the collection of debts have no jurisdiction.

The interest which the authorities of New York have shown in the protection and education of the Indians within her borders, leaves no doubt as to the benefit which would arise to the Indians from coming under the immediate care and entire control of the State, among the first of which would be immediate steps to bring the Indians into citizenship, qualified or entire. What is true of New York is also true of Michigan, although not to so marked a degree. Four-fifths of the Indians within her borders are prepared for full citizenship, living in their own homes and farms; and the others are in such a condition of advancement as to be quite unlikely to receive any further Government aid than is provided in their treaty stipulations. It is, therefore, largely for the interests of Michigan as well as for her Indians, that she should take charge of this people; and that the treaty-funds still due them should be so expended through her local officers that the most benefit shall be derived therefrom in the direction of the civilization and preparation for citizenship of a people who are a part of her body politic.

The same is true of the Chippewas, Menomenees, Oneidas, and Stockbridges in Wisconsin. They belong within this State, and there is no prospect or proposal for removing them. The property of these Indians in annuities and lands, and the timber standing on their reservations is ample to create a fund which will secure the State against any burden of taxation in their future care and control; and it would seem fit that the State having them in charge, and obliged ultimately to bear whatever disability may arise from their presence, is entitled now to take charge

of their property, and so to manage it as to provide for the largest benefit to the Indians within her borders. What is true of Indians in Wisconsin and their property, may be said with some qualifications of the Chippewas in Minnesota.

I recommend that legislation be sought from Congress looking toward the divorcement of the United States and Indians as "citizens of a domestic sovereignty within our borders," and the transfer of the Indians and their property to the States where they reside, as rapidly as both the States and the Indians are prepared therefor; but the provisions of such legislation should be specific as to the States, and not in general terms.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A question has been raised in many forms during the year as to the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. In 1868 this subject was quite thoroughly discussed, and is treated of at length in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that year. During that year, also, a peace commission was appointed by the President, under act of Congress, "to remove if possible the causes of war, to secure as far as practicable our frontier settlements and the safe building of our railroads, looking toward the Pacific, and to suggest or inaugurate some plan for the civilization of the Indians." This commission, composed of eight, three of whom were civilians of large acquaintance with Indian matters, and five military officers of high rank, and most familiar with the subject of which they treated, after visiting and making treaties with the most warlike and unmanageable of all the tribes, declared their opinion on the subject as follows:

"This brings us to consider the much-mooted question whether the Indian Bureau should belong to the civil or military department of the Government. To determine this properly we must first know what is to be the future treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them, the Bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment such wars are wholly unnecessary, and hoping that the Government and the country will agree with us, we cannot now advise the change. It is possible that, in despite our efforts to maintain peace, war may be forced on us by some tribe or tribes of Indians. In the event of such occurrence, it may be well to provide, in the revision of the intercourse laws or elsewhere, at what time the civil jurisdiction shall cease, and the military jurisdiction begin. If thought advisable, also, Congress may authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as may be continually hostile or unmanageable. Under the plans which we have suggested, the chief duties of the Bureau will be to educate and instruct in the peaceful arts—in other words, to civilize the Indians. The military arm of the Government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possible appreciation of the officers of the Army, and fully recognize their proverbial integrity and honor; but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil and not military occupations.

"But it is insisted that the present Indian service is corrupt, and this change should be made to get rid of the dishonest. That there are many bad men connected with the service cannot be denied. The records are

abundant to show that agents have pocketed the funds appropriated by the Government, and driven the Indians to starvation. It cannot be doubted that Indian wars have originated from this cause. The Sioux war, in Minnesota, is supposed to have been produced in this way. For a long time these officers have been selected from partisan ranks, not so much on account of honesty or qualification as for devotion to party interests and their willingness to apply the money of the Indians to promote the selfish schemes of local politicians. We do not doubt that some such men may be in the service of the Bureau now; and this leads us to suggest that Congress pass an act fixing a day (not later than the 1st of February, 1869) when the offices of all superintendents, agents, and special agents shall be vacated. Such persons as have proved themselves competent and faithful may be re-appointed. Those who have proved unfit will find themselves removed without an opportunity to divert attention from their own unworthiness by professions of party zeal."

The wise expedient, recommended for ridding the service of unworthy agents already in office, was not adopted by Congress, but has been virtually put into effect by the order of the President requiring the nomination of all Indian agents to come from the several religious bodies of the country.

This opinion respecting the transfer to the War Department was rendered before any well-defined plan for civilization had been adopted, and at a time when the Indian service, under civilian management, was in its most unsatisfactory condition, and when open hostilities or a very precarious condition of peace existed among more than half the Indians of the country. That the conclusions thus reached by military officers of the rank and experience of Generals Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Augur were safe and wise, the experience of the last seven years has fully demonstrated. And if the civil arm of the Government was best adapted to the work required then, it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise now, when, with the exception of a portion of the Sioux Indians in Montana and Dakota, and three or four thousand vagrant Utes and Apaches in New Mexico, the whole Indian population is quiet, and, except under the most blundering and grossly unjust treatment, will cause no apprehensions of war or serious difficulty hereafter. At five-sixths of the Indian agencies no soldier is ever seen or needed. At one-half of the remainder, soldiers are only required to act as a posse to assist the agent in making arrests of turbulent men; and even this posse could be much more cheaply and efficiently provided by dispensing with soldiers and increasing the force of United States marshals wherever needed for the control and discipline of Indians. So far, then, as eleven-twelfths of the Indian agencies are concerned, the question of putting them under the control of the War Department has no more pertinency than that of putting the alms-house and city schools under the metropolitan police. A standing army and an ordinary Indian agency have no common end in view. On the contrary, whenever it is at all possible to control the Indians without force, the purposes sought to be accomplished under a policy of civilization are always materially hindered by the presence and example of soldiers. The first lesson to be given the Indian is that of self-support by labor with his own hands—the last lesson which a man in uniform teaches. But more, and above all, the inevitable demoralization of intemperance and lewdness which comes to a reservation from a camp of soldiers makes it of the highest consequence that the connection of the Army with the Indians be kept

at the minimum consistent with their necessary control and the safety of the frontier.

For the wilder tribes who cannot yet be controlled, except either in the presence or under the fear of cavalry and infantry, the question has a somewhat different aspect. If there are any tribes, or portions of a tribe, of whose civilization the Government for any reason despairs, and whom it is proposed merely to corral and ration from this time on until they cease to exist, their transfer to the War Department is eminently fit and desirable. But if it is proposed at some time and by some means to bring these wilder tribes out of barbarism into a condition of self-support, then the present condition of control by civilian agents, if abandoned for purposes of discipline through the military, must be resumed as soon as the Government is ready to pursue its main end in the management of Indians; and, in my judgment, owing to the entire incompatibility of the methods and teachings of the Army with this civilian service, I should regard it far better to continue even the wild tribes under the control of the civil agent and arrange for the required discipline and restraint by a hearty and thorough co-operation on the part of the military.

The difficulty which this Bureau has experienced heretofore in dealing with Indians of this class in connection with the military service has arisen quite largely from the unreadiness of Army officers to furnish a force to act merely as a posse to a civil agent, and the want of acquaintance on the part of the agents with the requirements of military routine and regulations. This source of friction, however, among officials at the front is not serious, and can be largely overcome by the cultivation of a spirit of forbearance and by the common purpose of their superior officers, both military and civil, to bring the whole service of the country to its highest condition.

There is, however, a sphere of service now undertaken by this Bureau which might, to its great relief, be transferred to the War Department. The supplies of clothing and subsistence required to be purchased for the Indian service amounts to about $2,000,000. Much the larger portion of this sum is expended in purchasing for the Sioux and several other tribes a few articles in large amounts. The Indian Bureau has never had an adequate appointment for making such large purchases and for transportation of the articles to the distant parts of the country. The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of the Army have such appointments in complete organization, through which the War Department would be able to purchase, inspect, and transport the goods and supplies required to subsist Indians, and fulfill the treaty obligations, with much more regularity and system than is possible for this Bureau as at present organized; and while a comparison of purchases made by the Army with those made by the Indian Bureau of the same article at the same place does not indicate that the transfer will on the whole tend to economy of funds, but rather otherwise, it will yet tend to allay suspicion, and will furnish checks and tests for ready application, whenever charges of fraud in the service are made, either on good grounds or for partisan or selfish purposes, or by persons of repute and acting in good faith, who are themselves victims of such purposes on the part of others. If it shall be deemed advisable to transfer this portion of the service to the War Department, rather than to furnish the additional clerical equipments necessary for its proper administration in the Indian Bureau, I would respectfully recommend for the consideration of the honorable Secretary the procurement of such legislation as will allow the President in his discretion to direct that any portion

of this service of buying and transporting Indian goods and supplies be performed by the War Department. But, if the transfer suggested is made without lodging this discretionary power in the President, it should be limited in its operations to the purchasing and forwarding of supplies, of which the value of any one class of article at any one agency shall exceed the sum of $1,000. This limitation is quite important in order to allow the disbursement through the agents of such limited amount of funds as may be required in purchase of articles for immediate use, in cases where delay would be damaging to all interests concerned.

DEFICIENCIES.

Owing to inadequate appropriations, deficiencies have occurred in greater or less amounts annually. The largest deficiency was found in the appropriations of 1873 and 1874, of which there is a balance still remaining unprovided for, amounting to $495,001.23, for which the estimate submitted to the last Congress failed to receive action by that body. During the same year, $751,418.82 was covered into the Treasury as a surplus fund, not being applicable to meet the class of liabilities for which the expenditures creating the deficiency were made.

The existing deficiency is mainly composed of comparatively small sums, due to a large number of individuals for supplies or services actually furnished on the order of the agents of the Department. There is no dispute as to the justness of the accounts of these claims, and the failure to provide for their payment will be a perpetuation of hardships. The affairs among the Sioux, developed by the events of the year, have necessitated an unexpected expenditure, which will require to be met by a deficiency appropriation. The sum of $1,100,000, appropriated for their subsistence, is not sufficient to give them bread, meat, coffee, and sugar, and make suitable provision for transportation and issuing of the supplies at the seven different agencies. Possibly, if only beef and flour or corn were furnished, this sum would support life for them; but the cutting off of bacon, coffee, and sugar would be made the occasion of great complaint by the Indians. I have endeavored to reduce these luxuries for the Sioux to the minimum which their demands and the complaints of their friends would allow, and expected to be able, by subsisting the Indians on beef, to carry them through the year, by supplementing the amount appropriated for their subsistence with their beneficiary fund of $200,000; but the cession of the Black Hills has made an exigency which has involved the Department in a considerable outlay, which requires to be met by a deficiency appropriation. The cost of the very satisfactory geological and topographical survey, and the expense of the negotiations for the cession of the Black Hills, including the presents to the Indians, together with that of the Red Cloud investigating commission, have caused an unexpected expenditure of nearly $75,000, which will require to be met by a deficiency appropriation. From the best judgment I am now able to form, all other deficiencies for the present year will not exceed the amount which will be saved to the Government by being carried to the surplus fund.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The relations of the Office to the Board of Indian Commissioners have been entirely co-operative, and of material benefit and assistance in promoting economy and efficiency to the service. The suggestions of the Board, made on information derived by them by personal visitation of agencies, and other sources, have enabled the Office to act with a better

understanding upon important questions involving large interests of the Indian and heavy expenditures by the Government. The daily attendance of the purchasing committee, and other members of the Board, during the opening of the bids, and the awarding of contracts for annual supplies, and the delivery and inspection of goods, enabled the Office to purchase and enter into contracts for articles desired amounting to over $2,000,000, at reasonable and entirely satisfactory rates. There can be no question but that for the superior quality of goods, and for the low rates at which they were procured, the Office is indebted to the great care and personal attention of these gentlemen, who serve the Government without pay. In my judgment, the full amount appropriated for the expenses of this Board has been saved many fold by the service which they have rendered gratuitously. The relation of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the General Government is somewhat anomalous; but when the peculiar mission of the Indian Bureau is considered, it will be seen that the function of the Board is important, if not essential, to the successful workings of a Bureau, in whose operations the social, humane, and moral questions involved render its mission unlike that of any other branch of the public service, and requiring other care and consideration than can be given by ordinary official routine.

CO-OPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES.

It is with great gratification that I record the hearty good-will with which the several religious bodies of the country have in general aided the work of civilization during the year, and the close relations of confidence and co-operation which have existed between them and the agents nominated by them and this Office. The advantages derived from the nomination of agents by religious bodies are manifest on every hand. It secures a better class of officers than could be had by political nomination; it brings to the aid of the Government the sympathies and co-operation of a large number of the best citizens of the country; it enlists a kind of aid for which the Government has no substitute, and without which all effort for civilization will drag heavily until it is abandoned.

No movements for changing the character and habits and prevailing condition of a people or a class can attain anything worthy the name of success without calling for the help which a volunteer benevolent or religious organization outside of the Government alone can give. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions of the war, Prison Associations, Children's Aid and other Relief Societies, and the multitude of benevolent organizations which the Government and the States call to their aid whenever any work of humanity or recovery of man is to be undertaken, bear abundant testimony to the prevailing opinion on this subject which has grown out of experience.

Indian civilization presents a complication of questions and difficulties which require to be studied from a point of view entirely different from that which any routine official administration of the Indian Bureau can give. The agents who have the work in immediate charge must be more than Government agents. They must be filled and animated with a personal interest in their work, and inspired by the constant feeling which comes from the consciousness of being an associate and representative of those who are cheerfully contributing time and thought and making personal sacrifices for the work he has in hand.

No desire for church-propagation on the part of any religious denomination, with one exception, has in any way interfered with the pur-

poses of the Government, and such interference on the part of the Roman Catholics has arisen evidently not from intent to produce such effect, but from the incompatibility existing between a strict adherence to their religious system and any provision for public schools other than those taught by themselves.

At the seven agencies assigned to the care of the Catholics, no restriction has been placed upon their system and methods of education, and no other religious body, so far as am aware, has in any way attempted to interfere. I regret to say that this is not true, so far as the Catholics are concerned, of some of the agencies assigned to other religious bodies, and in some instances the interference has been a material hinderance to the efforts of this Office through its agents to bring Indians under control, and to enforce rules looking toward civilization.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The question of Indian civilization is deeper and broader than is to be found in the inquiry and answer as to whether an Indian can be civilized. The question in that form has been long since answered, and the only form remaining, which is of practical interest to the American people, relates to the methods which are essential to any extended and successful effort for that end. I believe that the present unsatisfactory condition in which Indians of this country are still found, notwithstanding the large and increasing outlays of money which the Government has been making for a half-century, is due to the fact that by far the largest portion of the expenditures have been made with no practical reference to the question of civilization. An annuity in money or blankets, or bacon and beef, may have a tendency to draw the Indians within the reach of the Government, and prepare them for the beginning of a work of civilization, and also to render them disinclined to take up arms and go upon the war-path. But with any tribe a few years of this treatment is sufficient for the purpose, and after this end has been gained, a continuation of the feeding and clothing, without a reference to further improvement on the part of the Indians, is simply a waste of expenditure. This has been the case with a large portion of the money spent upon Indians during the last fifty years. It is true that the letter of treaties may have been complied with by such expenditures, and thus the credit of the nation saved in form. But the spirit of the treaties, which uniformly looked toward the civilization of the Indians, has been disregarded, in that no reasonable methods have been devised and adopted for promoting civilization. This is manifest from the fact that the question has not been raised as to whether an Indian should be subjected to a system of enforced industry, and no plan has been devised looking toward his elevation, by bringing to bear upon him the ordinary motives of industry, which are found in the responsibilities that attach to self-support and individual manhood.

This negligence or long-continued disregard of the main question relative to Indians has largely resulted from the theory adopted from the beginning as to the political status of Indians. They have been treated as if capable of acting for themselves in the capacity of a nation, whereas all history shows no record of a tribe, within our republic, able to assume and continue the character and relations of a sovereign people. There may have been a reason in the weakness of the early colonies, and far superior numbers of their Indian foes, for recognizing this condition of Indian sovereignty. But that has long since passed away, and there is no longer any occasion for recognizing the tribes who

remain with us as foreigners. Their own interests, more strongly even than those of the Government, require that they should be recognized and treated for what they are, an ignorant and helpless people, who have a large moral claim upon the United States—a debt which cannot be discharged by gifts of blankets and bacon, or any routine official care for their protection or relief. These are trifles compared with the one boon—civilization—which every consideration of humanity requires that we should give them. We have taken from them the possibility of living in their way, and are bound in return to give them the possibility of living in our way—an obligation we do not begin to discharge when we merely attempt to supply their wants for food and clothing. They need to be taught to take care of themselves. If any demonstration of the feasibility of this teaching is required, there are very few Indian agents now in the service who cannot, each out of his own experience and observation, furnish facts remarkably conclusive on this subject. An Indian is subject to like passions with the rest of us. So long as he can be subsisted by rations or by the chase, he will not labor; so long as he declines to labor, he cannot take the first step in civilization. The call to labor must come to him, not through memorials or treaties, councils or presents, but through his necessities. He must be driven to toil by cold and the pangs of hunger. Then, when he has taken this first step toward self-support, his wants, which at the beginning were registered only in his stomach, take on multiplied forms, and urge to increased industry. Naturally, when a man begins to toil for that which he receives, he begins to learn the value of personal-property rights, and thus takes the first step in separating from his tribe, and toward individual manhood.

Congress, at its last session, recognizing the propriety that Indians, like other people, should toil for what they have, directed that all annuities should hereafter be paid only in return for some form of labor, giving, however, to the Secretary of the Interior discretion which allows the exemption of certain tribes from the operation of this restriction. This eminently wise legislation has been of great avail to the Bureau during the year in enforcing industry. While in some cases it has excited hostility and produced slight disturbance, it has on the whole worked with eminent satisfaction.

The question has been raised by the Indians, and sometimes by their friends, as to the right of the Government to compel them to labor as a condition antecedent to receiving that which the Government has promised to give them, and without any such restriction being named in the promise. But when it is recollected that the Indian actually receives that which the Government has promised him, and enjoys beside the benefit of all the labor he performs, not only in its moral effect in promoting habits of industry, but also in the improvements made and crops raised, there can be no hesitation as to the positive benefit conferred upon the Indian by holding him to this restriction in the enjoyment of his funds; and when it is remembered that the Government has upon its hands the care and support of these Indians, not only for the brief period covered by their treaties, but until they shall be able to care for themselves, it will be seen that the interests of the Government, as well as those of the Indian, require that whatever expenditure is made in his behalf shall be so made as will tend most rapidly and certainly to his civilization. For this reason I would most respectfully recommend that the restrictions placed upon appropriations for annuities for Indians by the last Congress be hereafter continued, and that the discretion of the Department as to releasing any tribe from its operations

be reduced to the minimum which the proper handling of wild Indians who cannot be at once reduced to labor will allow; and also that authority be given to expend a necessary portion of annuities in preparing the ground for Indian labor and the purchasing of seeds and implements and stock-cattle. There have been several instances where an agent has been unable to put his Indians to labor because they had no land plowed and nothing but their hands to work with, and yet they would not consent that any of their cash annuity should be expended in these means of labor.

All attempts to require labor as a condition of receiving annuities will meet with much opposition. The Indians will resist it from their constitutional disrelish for toil. They will also be incited to such resistance by half-breeds and squaw-men, traders, and other interested parties, who always turn up as champions for the rights of an Indian whenever any measure is proposed which threatens to disturb their peculiar relation as his next friend, and entitled to hold his money and divide his annuity-goods.

As the means of enforcing civilization become more available, and the necessity arises to compel Indians, through the moral suasion of hunger, to do that which they dislike, it will be found necessary in many instances to rid agencies of the interference of this low class of whites by expelling them from the reservation. There is no reason why the Government should continue to clothe and feed any class of men who are able to shift for themselves, and especially does such obligation cease toward men who persist in making the terms of a treaty their pretext for thwarting the purposes of the Government and retarding the civilization of its wards. A law providing for their summary ejection and punishment for their subsequent return would relieve many a reservation from great embarrassment.

ECONOMY OF CIVILIZATION.

But the adoption of these methods does not by any means secure civilization. It merely prepares the way for a rational effort in that direction. Three essential conditions still require to be met.

First, that the Indians should be placed or allowed to remain in a country affording water, timber, grass, and a soil upon which a white man could make a living. In the warm and dry climates, ordinary facilities for irrigation are sufficient.

Second, the necessary funds must be provided to carry the untaught barbarian through the period of his childhood in civilization. This childish ignorance requires much patient and expensive teaching. The farmer or mechanic who is to be his instructor, needs to be more than an ordinary man of that calling, and must receive suitable compensation. No view can be more short-sighted than that any common laborer will make a profitable employé upon an Indian reservation. But under the best of teaching there will necessarily be large expenditures in the first steps in agriculture or herding. Awkwardness is wasteful. No man learns to take responsibility and care except by experience, and this with an Indian comes at high rates. The first cow or yoke of oxen intrusted to his care will quite likely be rendered valueless by mismanagement, or eaten in stress of hunger, and you may be obliged to repeat the aid in several forms before you will have an Indian farmer capable of providing for his stock. There were purchased seven years since for the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska 307 cattle. For three years they were kept by the Government at large expense, under the care of

farmers and herders, when it was decided to issue them to the Indians, and thus save at least the expense of keeping, which amounted annually to the value of the cattle. But few of these cattle are now remaining among the Winnebagoes. They have died for want of care, or have been eaten by their owners; but in this process, expensive as it has been, the Indians have learned the value and care of cattle, and are now receiving a new supply, purchased by their own money, and are giving them the treatment requisite for protection and increase. In the erection of houses upon a reservation, it will be more expensive to attempt to utilize the rough labor of an Indian than to hire white labor, but the house is worth tenfold more to him, not only for the increased interest with which he will always regard it as the work of his own hands, but for the lesson of labor which its erection has afforded him. In the same manner a plow or wagon broken in the Indian's experiment of his first useful exercise of muscle, is a costly expenditure, and yet experiments which involve these and more serious outlays, are in the end highly economical.

For this comparatively brief training-period larger annual appropriation will be required than if the Indian were allowed to continue his life of vagrancy and barbarism. The cost of furnishing school-houses and teachers in a commonwealth will be considerably greater in any five years than to allow the children to run in idleness and ignorance during that period. But before that generation of children has come to manhood, the cost for police and punishment will be many times greater than the sum required for their proper education. In like manner a discussion of the question of comparative economy in the civilization of Indians must not fail to count the cost of the alternative. When settlements approach an Indian country, this uncivilized class comes into new relations with the Government. If they are allowed longer to roam, they will be a heavy expense either to the people, by marauding, or to the Government, by the maintenance of a sufficient military force to prevent or punish such marauding. The Territory of Arizona presents a striking illustration of the economy of civilization. By the combined efforts of the War Department and the Interior, the fierce, bloody Apaches, who three years ago were the terror of that Territory, making a twenty-mile ride out from its capital unsafe without a guard, are now in quiet upon their reservations, and, with the exception of a small number, followers of Cochise, who as yet occupy the Dragoon Mountains, are digging ditches for crops, and making adobe dwellings. Meanwhile, the country is freed from hostile incursions, and the Government is enabled to reduce the military force hitherto required for peace and safety in Arizona. The cost of maintaining this half of the military in Arizona for a single year exceeds all the expenditures by the Indian Bureau for all the Apaches in that Territory for four years past, and from this time the expenditure will annually decrease until the Apaches become entirely self-supporting.

Third. The agents who stand for the Government in close contact with the Indians must be competent for the business in hand. They must be able to comprehend how far it reaches beyond the mere attempt to gratify the Indians or to keep them quiet. They must be men who have faith in their fellow-men, who believe that the lowest creature God has made is capable of coming up higher. They must be not only strong in integrity and able to resist the plots and machinations by which greedy and unscrupulous men will seek to use them, but they must also possess such administrative ability as will enable them to bring all their personal and official power to bear in restraining and curing

vicious habits and inspiring high motives and aiding feeble beginners in a better life. Men of this character are not to be found in the ordinary way of political appointment. Their selection must be made on no other ground than that of fitness for their peculiar duties. A mistake here is fatal to the whole effort. For this reason the mode adopted for the last few years, of procuring nominations of agents through the several religious bodies of the country, has worked most admirably. Not that the best men have always been selected by those bodies, but that the proportion of true, devoted, capable agents furnished in this way has been far greater than it would have been by any other method of appointment. When these agents thus selected have reached their distant fields of duty, they find, in the relations which they bear to the Christian people whom they represent, a constant inspiration to fidelity. Any man fit to receive such an appointment must constantly recognize the duty upon him to be true, not only to the Government, but to his own religious convictions, and to those in whose name he has been sent to engage in the work of lifting men out of barbarism. And it is exactly this element of enthusiasm which comes from living for an idea, from the purpose and consciousness of living for others, which is most essential to the effort of civilization among Indians. For this reason I most devoutly trust that the Government will still be inclined to call upon the religious bodies of the country to name the proper men for Indian agents.

With these three essential conditions, suitable country, reasonable appropriations and proper agents, supplied and continued for a reasonable length of time, there is not a shade of doubt, in my mind, that the Indians of this country can be reclaimed from barbarism and fitted for citizenship, and that every year, from the time of its adoption till its consummation, will give increased demonstration of the wisdom and ultimate success of the plan. But it must be borne in mind that all these conditions, namely, men, country, and funds, relatively important in the order named, are absolutely essential. If one of them is lacking, the highest excellence of the other two cannot repair the loss. You cannot civilize the Sioux on the alkali plains of Dakota with any amount of funds and the best of agents. You cannot civilize the Otoes on the best soil in Nebraska, with their large per capita annuity, without an agent capable of his high trust. You cannot civilize the Lac Court Oreille Chippewas in Wisconsin, on their fine reservation, and with all the encouragements which a competent sub-agent can give, without the means necessary to provide for their first steps in civilized labor.

It surely is not too much to expect that a work of such magnitude, involving, as it does, the welfare of so many poor who in all their history have stood in such peculiar relations to the American people, and who are now attracting the increasing interest of philanthropists and scholars and the commiseration of all classes, shall obtain such recognition by the Congress of the United States as will remove the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and the necessary appropriations for their training in civilization.

The following table shows the annual appropriations, including deficiency and special appropriations, of each year since 1870, and the disbursements for the corresponding years, together with the funds derived from interest on Indian stocks and sales of bonds and lands and turned over to the Indians or expended for their benefit. This table shows the largest amount to have been expended in 1873, which was the uncertain period as to the number of the Sioux and the year in which the

Apaches and other wild tribes were being gathered upon reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.

Statement of appropriations by Congress, and the disbursements therefrom, during the fiscal years 1870 to 1876, inclusive; also the disbursements from interest collected on Indian trust-funds, from proceeds of sales of Indian lands, and of bonds sold for the benefit of various Indian tribes, and, also, of amounts carried to the surplus fund.

Fiscal year.	Amount appropriated by regular, deficiency, and special appropriations.	Amount disbursed.	Amount disbursed from interest collected on trust-funds; from proceeds of sales of lands, and of bonds sold for the benefit of various Indian tribes.	Amount carried to the surplus fund.
1870	$6,132,616 00	$2,871,791 75	$380,892 23	$91,992 33
1871	5,960,337 12	6,361,085 88	539,690 85	36,386 13
1872	5,970,527 56	6,519,103 08	405,370 84	494,291 21
1873	7,160,073 46	7,414,142 12	373,532 83	174,268 40
1874	6,912,384 79	*5,440,318 46	735,990 70	84,986 78
1875	6,036,766 79	(a) 1,417,481 02 6,262,906 20 (b) 148,288 73	861,011 80	751,418 82
1876	5,435,627 00	(c) 2,464,072 91	316,748 12	.....
Totals	43,608,332 72	38,899,190 15	3,613,237 37	1,633,343 67

* A deficiency of $495,001.23 for 1874 is still unprovided for.
(a) Disbursed in the fiscal year 1875 from deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year 1874 and prior years.
(b) Disbursed in the fiscal year 1875 from appropriations for the fiscal year 1876.
(c) Disbursements from July 1 to November 1, 1875, from appropriations for the fiscal year 1876.

The expenditures of the year 1875, exclusive of expenditures of funds derived from interest of Indian stocks, and sales of bonds and lands, as compared with those of 1875, show a decrease of $1,002,947.19. The appropriations for 1876 are $5,435,627, and from present prospects it is confidently expected that the deficiency for this year will not exceed $200,000, making a total of $5,635,627, and a diminution of $1,524,446.46 against the cost of 1873. This reduction of expense has occurred partly by increased cheapness of supplies and decreased cost of transportation; but mainly by the definiteness with which numbers and wants of Indians have been ascertained, whereby waste and overissue of supplies have been in a degree prevented.

The cost of maintaining all the Indians, except the wilder tribes, like the Sioux, Utes, Crows, and Arickarees, will steadily decrease from this time on until they cease to be any burden to the Government; and this not through any process of extinction, but because of their increasing self-support in a civilized mode of life.

It is not improbable, however, that such additional expenditure will be required in bringing the wilder tribes through the transition from a state of almost complete barbarism into the beginning of civilization as will make the totals of appropriations for three or four years to come equal to those of the last three years, and perhaps greater.

The problem of the Sioux, as discussed elsewhere, involves even larger outlays for at least three years than are now required for the feeding process. The Sioux on the Upper Missouri, with the Piegans and Blackfeet, who are now procuring much the larger portion of their subsistence by hunting, will, before long, be compelled by scarcity of game to depend upon Government rations. When this necessity comes

to them, and to the Crows and Utes, the change from a nomadic to an agricultural life, which must necessarily follow, will bring the temporary necessity of a corresponding increase of appropriations. These are the exigencies or the crises which come in the history of all tribes; and the fact that the cost of maintaining Indians is growing less, notwithstanding there are more of them upon reservations and under the immediate care of the Government to-day than ever before, is most instructive as well as encouraging. And if it were possible to show in figures the increased advantages which have been derived from the comparative quiet upon the border, and exemption from pillage and marauding, and the very marked decrease in expenditures incurred in campaigning against the Indians, a most gratifying exhibit could be made of economical results already accomplished.

A sum equal to the cost of fighting only a small portion of the Sioux, in 1862, if funded at 7 per cent., would yield an annual interest sufficient, even on the present unsatisfactory plan, to care for the whole Sioux people for all time.

It should also be remembered that we might naturally have expected an increase instead of a diminution in disturbance and depredation on the part of the Indians, with a correspondingly increased cost for police and restraint by the Army, on account of the growing settlements which have pushed their way on every side, up to the border, and sometimes into the very heart, of the Indian country.

Before yielding to any despondency or doubt as to the future, even of the most hopeless tribe, it is well to recall the fact that only seven years ago the United States was willing to make any promise to the wild Sioux, whom we did not wish to fight, if they would allow us to push a railway across their plains toward the Pacific coast. Five of the wisest and bravest leading generals of the Army did not consider it derogatory to the dignity of the Government to solemnly stipulate, in order to gain this end, that the larger part of Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming, claimed by the savages, should never be trodden by a white man's foot; that military forts and roads should be dismantled and abandoned; that no man wearing the United States uniform should ever be seen within their reservation; the Indians should receive large supplies of rations and clothing, and that these stipulations should never be altered by a subsequent treaty except on the written assent of three-fourths of the male members of the nation.

The trains on the Union Pacific roads have been running daily undisturbed; the surrounding country has been occupied, while Indian depredations have greatly decreased. The lands in Nebraska are now being occupied by settlers, the Indians having withdrawn their claim; soldiers are to be found in every part of the Sioux reservation, and the present season has witnessed thousands of miners and "pilgrims" swarming over the Sioux country, and digging into their sacred hills for gold. Yet there has been no fighting, under all this provocation, which, five years ago, would have brought ten thousand painted savages into the field for a war which would not have cost less than fifty millions. And with any kind and firm treatment, which bears a resemblance to justice, there will be no serious contention with this powerful tribe hereafter. The results have therefore fully justified the negotiations of 1868, and have demonstrated most completely that it is far better to feed and temporize and parley with a wild, unreasoning savage, until you have brought him within authority and proper requirements, so that he may be assured, from experience, that the Government on the one hand desires only his good, and on the other is able to compel submission to law.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Seminole negroes.

There are on and in the neighborhood of the military reservations of Forts Clark and Duncan, on the Texas border, about 500 persons of African descent, who are known as "Seminole negroes," sixty of them men and grown boys, the remainder women and children, who, being in a very destitute condition and in an inhospitable country, are a care upon the Government. These negroes were transferred with the Seminole Indians from Florida to the West as a part of that tribe. They were induced to return to Texas from Mexico, whence they fled to escape bondage. By the 2d article of the Seminole treaty of March 21, 1866, (vol. 14, p. 756,) it appears that these negroes have an equitable right to be located on the reservation, in Indian Territory, set apart for the Seminole Indians, and there can be no question as to the humanity and economy of such location. Recommendation is therefore made that these Seminole negroes be collected and removed to said Seminole Indian reservation in Indian Territory, and there permanently located, and that the sum of $40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated by Congress at its next session to effect such removal.

Pawnee removal.

Provision was made by the act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, for the survey and sale of a portion of the Pawnee Indian reservation in Nebraska. Since the survey hereby authorized these Indians have been in a restless and unsettled condition, which was further increased by the failure of their crops from grasshoppers and drought.

With a view to the ultimate removal of the whole tribe from Nebraska, the agent and a delegation of the tribe were authorized to visit the Indian Territory, and make selection of lands for a new reservation of the tribe. In accordance therewith, they made the visit, and selected lands lying in the forks of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers, east of the 97th degree of west longitude, embracing about 391,000 acres, and on the 4th of March last signed an agreement to adopt said tract of country as their new and permanent home. This selection has been approved by this Bureau, and is embraced within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River, where the 97th meridian of west longitude crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River; thence down the middle of the main channel of the Arkansas River to the mouth of the Cimarron River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Cimarron River to the place of beginning. The main body of the tribe has already removed, and a most encouraging beginning has been made in their new homes.

Recommendation is made that Congress at its next session ratify the selection made, and take the necessary action to permanently establish the whole Pawnee tribe thereon, by providing for sale of their lands in Nebraska and appropriating a sum, to be re-imbursed by such sales, sufficient to provide for the expenses of removal already incurred and to carry them through the coming year.

Lapwai suits.

In the matter of the ejectment-suits of W. G. Langford *vs.* Employés of the Nez Percé Indian reservation at Lapwai, Idaho, certain expenses

of rent, costs, and fees were incurred by said employés in their defense at the trial of these cases, amounting to $625.75. This expense was necessarily incurred, owing to the remote distance of the proper United States district attorney from the agency, as well as difficulty of communication with him or the Department, and the exigencies of the case, which have been promptly and fully reported to this Office. From these facts and the circumstances of the parties who were mulcted with the costs, and in view of the fact that by this course they were enabled to hold the agency buildings, and thereby avert their destruction by the Indians, Congress should be urged to appropriate the necessary amount to fully re-imburse the parties named.

Red Cliff.

By the sixth section of the second article of the treaty of La Pointe made September 30, 1854, four sections of land, known as the Red Cliff Indian reservation, were set apart for the use of a certain La Pointe band of Chippewa Indians, of which Buffalo was chief. The fourth article of the said treaty authorizes the allotment of lands and the issue of patents therefor. This reservation was enlarged in 1856, by the order of the President, by the addition of nearly eighteen sections of land. Legislation by Congress is now asked authorizing the allotment of the land embraced within the extension made by the President and the issue of patents therefor upon the terms named in the treaty aforesaid.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.

The fifth article of the treaty concluded with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians February 19, 1867, provides: "* * * Every person to whom lands may be allotted under the provisions of this article, who shall occupy and cultivate a portion thereof for five consecutive years, shall thereafter be entitled to receive a patent for the same so soon as he shall have fifty acres of said tract fenced, plowed, and in crop. * * *" (Vol. 15, p. 506.)

Recommendation is made that legislation be adopted by Congress at its next session authorizing the issue of a patent to each allottee, when said allottee shall have *twenty-five* acres of said (his or her) tract fenced, plowed, and in crop, instead of fifty acres, as required by the treaty.

Ottawa land.

Upon the establishment of the boundary-line between the Peoria and Ottawa Indian reservations in Indian Territory, determined by the recent survey, a strip of country, containing 230 acres of land, which had formerly been used and held by the Peorias as a part of their reservation, lies now within the limits of the Ottawa reservation. At the suggestion of the Ottawa Indians, this tract of land was purchased and paid for by the Peorias, and it is now recommended that the legislation necessary to perfect the purchase of said land be had by Congress at its next session.

Pyramid Lake reservation.

By an order of the President, dated March 23, 1874, a certain tract of country therein described, in the State of Nevada, which had been held and used for a number of years for Indian purposes, was set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of the Pah-Ute Indians, and known as the "Pyramid Lake Indian reservation." A portion of this reserva-

tion is covered by the grant to the Central Pacific Railroad, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864. (Stat. at L., vol. 3, p. 356.) Negotiations have been opened with the railroad company respecting the purchase of the company's interest within said reservation. No public survey has been made of the lands in question, which the railroad, through its land-agent, is willing to sell at the usual rate for such lands, or to exchange for other lands in lieu thereof. It is recommended that legislation by Congress be had at its next session authorizing the exchange of these lands for other lands, and preserving this reservation intact with boundaries as established by the order of the President, inasmuch as these Indians have held it in undisputed possession so long a time, believing the entire area to have been legally withdrawn from sale as their home, upon which they have made considerable improvements.

Swamp-lands in Wisconsin.

The treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior makes reservation for the La Pointe band of those Indians of a tract of country, the boundaries of which are therein defined. This treaty also provides for an allotment of lands in severalty to certain members of the band and the issue of patents therefor. Allotments have already been made to a large number of those residing upon the reserve, and it is now ascertained that a considerable quantity of the lands within the reservation limits have been declared swamp-lands, to which the State of Wisconsin is entitled under the swamp-land act of 1850.

These swamp lands include the tracts allotted to twenty-five or more of the Indians, in severalty, and comprise some of the most valuable hay, rice, cranberry, and garden lands within the reservation, and upon which a large proportion of the most valuable improvements made by the Indians are located. I earnestly recommend that legislation be asked of Congress, giving to the State of Wisconsin an equal quantity of public lands in lieu of these swamp lands, located elsewhere within the limits of said State, or that provision be made for otherwise indemnifying the State, and that their reservation be preserved intact for the Indians, inasmuch as they have been encouraged for twenty years to believe that these lands belonged to them, and that when allotments should be made in severalty they would receive patents therefor. Relying upon the guarantees contained in their treaty, they have made extensive and valuable improvements, and should they now be deprived of both their lands and improvements, it would be a very great hardship, and one that should be prevented if possible.

Sale of Indian lands in Nebraska.

The act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, having provided for the sale of portions of the Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe, and Missouria, and the whole of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indian reservations, on sealed bids, for cash, an appraisement was made of the Omaha and Pawnee, which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Omaha lands were offered for sale last year. The bids were very few in number and for small tracts, so that awards were only made of 300.72 acres. It was deemed inadvisable to again offer the lands upon the same terms, and therefore, on the 10th of December, 1873, the Department submitted to Congress the draught of a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, the object of which was to provide for the sale of any

of the lands described in said act, at not less than the appraised value thereof, on the following conditions, viz, one-fourth cash in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond with adequate security to commit no waste or damage, by the sale or destruction of timber, or otherwise, until the last payment should be made. Congress at its last session failed to enact the foregoing bill into a law, and no further steps have been taken toward carrying out the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872. The Pawnees have removed to the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and have expressed the desire in open council, under date of October 8, 1874, that their entire reserve in Nebraska should be sold. A bill was submitted to Congress embodying this proposed provision, and such legislation relative to the disposition of the remaining reservations named in the act of June 10, 1872, as was deemed advisable and proper. No final action was taken by Congress, but as the same reasons exist now as formerly, I think it important that this subject be again presented to Congress.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY MILITARY FORCES.

The aid rendered by the War Department in enforcing discipline and compelling Indians to remain within their reservations, has been of great service during the year. The campaign against the hostile Cheyennes and Comanches, which was mentioned in my last report as probably near its close, continued with occasional skirmishes until March, when the last of the hostiles came into the Cheyenne agency and surrendered; but, unfortunately, during the selection and identification of the ringleaders for punishment by confinement at Fort Marion, a stampede occurred, in which the whole camp of surrendered prisoners broke away, after a severe engagement with the military. About four hundred of them made good their escape through Kansas and Nebraska to Red Cloud agency, where they have, up to this time, eluded pursuit by the military, and have formed a most troublesome element in connection with the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and a turbulent portion of the Red Cloud Sioux. With this exception, the campaign against the hostiles of the Indian Territory was most successful and beneficial; the punishment which has been visited upon the seventy of the ringleaders in marauding, by confinement at a military post in Florida, is proving most salutary upon the tribes whom they represent. A few marauding Osages have been driven in upon their reservations, and troops have been asked to assist in the arrest of their ringleaders. The military force at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies has been sufficient to prevent bloodshed, though at times the peril of an outbreak has seemed imminent. The escort to the geological survey of the Black Hills, under Colonel Dodge, made that survey successful. Soldiers have also been used for the arrest of Sioux offenders at Standing Rock.

In August last, the agent at Spotted Tail requested the aid of the military in expelling troublesome, vicious whites, known as squaw-men, who live among the Sioux and excite them to turbulence. This request, though indorsed by the Department, has not yet procured the desired

assistance in ridding the agency of a mischievous element. In Minnesota, a small military escort was sent to arrest four turbulent pillagers, Chippewas, at Leech Lake, west of the Rocky Mountains. Military aid has been invoked to protect the Nez Percé agency from attempted seizure by W. G. Langford, under the claim of ownership. Troops have also been put in motion in Nevada, on account of great alarm by the citizens, caused by the murder of a white man by an Indian whom he had dispossessed of his land. The alarm proved, in a large degree, without foundation, and no interference of the soldiers was found necessary. In New Mexico, the military at Fort Stanton were called upon to protect the Mescalero Apaches, but were not able to prevent their massacre by whites on their own reservation, and within sight of the flag-staff of the military post. At the Navajo agency, military aid was sought, but not secured until all need for it had passed. In Arizona, wantof co-operation between post-commanders at Camp Apache has rendered the immediate aid of the military of very little value during the year. The fact of the presence of troops within the Territory has, however, exercised a moral effect, of which agents have availed themselves in keeping order without calling for actual interference by the soldiers; and there is little doubt that Sitting Bull and his followers among the northern Sioux have been restrained from overt acts by the fact of military posts being stationed on the Upper Missouri.

PRIVATE CLAIMS FOR DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

The attention of the honorable Secretary is called to the service required of the Bureau under the rules and regulations prescribed in compliance with section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1872. These regulations provide for an application for indemnity for loss or injury sustained by the action of Indians to the Indian agent in charge of the tribe to which the depredators are supposed to belong, such application to be supported by the sworn testimony of the claimant, giving full description of the property and a detailed statement of the circumstances by which the loss occurred, also by the deposition of two or more persons cognizant of the facts set forth by the claimant. This application thus supported is to be investigated by the Indian agent as to the probable facts of the case and the validity of evidence submitted, and then by him presented to the tribe with a demand for satisfaction to the claimant. If the demand is not complied with, a report is to be made as to whether the tribe admit the depredation to have been committed by some of their number or deny the charge, the case to be then reported to this Office for examination and report to the Department. In accordance with law the Secretary has heretofore been required to report to Congress at each session all such claims, with the action taken by the Department thereon.

In the Revision of the United States Statutes, however, this requirement of a report to Congress is omitted, and it is provided only that upon the report of the agent, as above set forth, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury."

It will be readily seen that such extended official action in compliance with the requirements of law is calculated to lead parties who have suffered loss by Indians to expect to receive satisfaction therefor, and in this expectation they proceed to conform to the regulations prescribed by he Department, and often incur no inconsiderable expense in the employ-

ment of attorneys and in procuring necessary testimony to establish their claims.

The facts, however, give to claimants but little encouragement to expect a final adjudication, as the following statistics, covering the period from January 1, 1867, to October 31, 1875, will show:

Number of claims filed in Indian Office	1,557
Aggregate amount of claims filed	$4,797,380 65
Amount reported by the Office for allowance thereon	$1,143,810 54
Amount reported for disallowance	1,626,389 70
Amount of the claims on file yet to be examined and reported upon	1,930,568 30
Amount of such of the claims as have been returned to the claimants	96,612 11
Total	4,797,380 65
Number of above claims allowed and paid by the Department previous to act of Congress May 29, 1872, prohibiting any payment on account of such claims except from funds specifically appropriated therefor	62
Amount of payments on said 62 claims from treaty-funds of Indians and from moneys specifically appropriated	$139,000 00
Number of the said reported 1,557 claims paid by the Department since act of 1872	5
Aggregate amount payments on said five claims	$26,112 80

Since the act of May 29, 1872, under which this inquiry has been made and corresponding expectations excited, only five claims, amounting to $26,112.80, out of the 1,557 claims filed, involving nearly five millions of dollars, have received the attention of Congress; and I respectfully suggest that this matter be laid before Congress, with the recommendation that, if no further action upon the claims thus examined and reported is to be taken, the Office may be relieved from the duty of such examination, in order that persons who have suffered from Indian depredations may not be led to incur additional loss by the expense involved in preparing and presenting their claims to the Department, and that they may be also saved from solicitude as to the issue of expectations which are very naturally awakened by the formal official action now required by act of Congress.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS—KICKAPOO REMOVAL.

A commission consisting of Hon. Henry M. Atkinson, of Nebraska, and Col. Thomas G. Williams, of San Antonio, Texas, was appointed in March, 1873, under acts of Congress approved July 15, 1870, and March 31, 1871, [Stat. at Large, pp. 359, 569,] to effect the removal of the Kickapoo and other American Indian tribes, roving on the borders of Mexico and Texas, to reservations within the Territories of the United States. They have reported the successful removal of 480 Kickapoos from the border to reservation in Indian Territory. On the 5th of May last, William M. Edgar, esq., succeeded Mr. Atkinson, resigned, and was authorized to complete the work begun by said commission. On the 14th of July last, Mr. Williams, in concluding the work assigned the commission, reported that the authorities of the Mexican State of Chihuahua had made a treaty, in May last, with the Indians of that State, wherein the Indians are provided with subsistence and a permanent reservation for all the tribes, who are required to locate and remain thereon, under similar restrictions to those regulating American reservations, and they are specifically prohibited from crossing the Rio Grande into the United States, for any cause, without special permission. This treaty, if approved by the general government of Mexico, and enforced, will relieve

that portion of the frontier of Texas from further depredations by these Indians, and at the same time the United States will be relieved of the cost of feeding, caring for, or of fighting them, in the future. Inasmuch as the same grounds for complaint existed in Sonora as in Chihuahua, Colonel Williams was authorized and instructed, September 1, 1875, to return to Chihuahua, to see that the arrangements agreed upon by the authorities of Mexico, to provide a reservation in Chihuahua as a permanent home, &c., for the Mescalero Apaches and other Indians had been properly effected, and to extend the visit into Sonora, and endeavor to effect the removal of such other members of the Apache tribe as are in that State to a reservation, with a view to their permanent settlement thereupon.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO BLACK HILLS.

An exploring expedition, consisting of Walter P. Jenney, esq., of the School of Mines, New York City, as mining engineer in charge; Henry A. Newton, esq., of Ohio, as assistant geologist; Henry P. Tuttle, esq., formerly of the United States Navy, as astronomer; and Dr. V. T. McGillycuddy, of Powell's expedition, as topograper, was authorized by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in March and April last, with instructions from this Office, to visit the Black Hills country, in the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming, with a view to obtain accurate information in relation to its mineral deposits. Mr. Jenney has submitted a preliminary report, which is found herewith.

SIOUX CESSION OF BLACK HILLS, ETC.

A commission, consisting of Hon. Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa; F. W. Palmer, esq., of Illinois; Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry, of United States Army; Hon. Abram Comingo, of Missouri; Rev. S. D. Hinman, of Dakota; G. P. Beauvais, esq., of Missouri; Albert G. Lawrence, esq., of Rhode Island; and W. H. Ashby, esq., of Nebraska, was appointed, in June last, by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, to negotiate with the Sioux Indians relative to the procurement of a cession by them of such portion of that country known as the Black Hills, between the north and south forks of the Big Cheyenne, as the President may determine to be desirable for the Government to purchase for mining purposes, and a relinquishment of their rights to that portion of Wyoming known as the Big Horn Mountains, and lying west of a line running from the point where the Niobrara River crosses the east line of Wyoming to the Tongue River. No report has been received at this Office from this commission, though it is known that its mission was not successful.*

RED CLOUD AGENCY INVESTIGATION.

On the nomination of the chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior appointed Hon. Thomas C. Fletcher, of Saint Louis; Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, of Massachusetts, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, a special commission, to which Hon. T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, and Prof. George W. Atherton, of New Jersey, were added by the President, to visit the Red Cloud agency, and were instructed to avail themselves of all means within their reach so as to obtain the true state of affairs, and to make, with-

*Report since received—see page —.

out fear or favor, a full and thorough investigation of all complaints of fraud and irregularities, and other matters pertaining to the agency, and report relative to its past and present condition and management, with such recommendations as will enable the Department to take proper action in the premises; and, while in the Indian country, to make such observations, pertaining to Indian affairs generally, at Red Cloud agency, as will be of assistance to the administration of the Indian Bureau.

The commission has submitted the result of its investigation and views in a report to the president of the Board of Indian Commissioners, under date of October 16, 1875.

The complaints and alleged grievances of Red Cloud upon which the commission was originated were found to be groundless. The sweeping charges of fraud on the part of the agent and other Government officials were also found to have been made upon hearsay evidence and not in accordance with fact. The commission inquired with great thoroughness into all the disbursements made with Red Cloud agency during last two years, amounting to over $1,250,000. This disbursement was made in many forms, by contracts and purchase, and employment of services of a multitude of persons, and in a country remote and inaccessible, and where attempts at fraud might be expected to be made, and to meet with success as frequently as in any portion of the Indian service. A diligent inquiry on the ground by these five gentlemen, eminent for their ability and sagacity, resulted in a discovery of several attempts at fraud which had been defeated, and of two attempts which had proved successful, one resulting in a loss to the Government of $900, and the other of from $4,000 to $7,000. The commission recommend radical measures for enforcing civilization, and the inspection and delivery of supplies through the officers of the Army.

OSAGE AGENCY INVESTIGATION.

Hon. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Athens, Ohio; E. C. Kemble, United States Indian inspector; Hon. Henry S. Neal, of Ironton, Ohio; H. F. Hawkes, of Chicago, and Hon. Asa Hodges, of Marion, Ark., were designated by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in July last, special commissioners to investigate affairs at the Osage Indian agency, in Indian Territory, the necessity for which arose from the frequent complaints which have reached the Department from a large portion of the tribe, but more especially from a petition addressed to the President, numerously signed by the Osages, making charges against their agent and asking his removal.

This commission was instructed to inquire into Agent I. T. Gibson's administration of Indian affairs, giving the subject a particular and thorough investigation, in order that the proper remedy may be applied if the service has in any way suffered, or is suffering, by reason of inefficiency, fraud, or neglect on his part; and also if he is in any manner unjustly accused, that his conduct and administration may be vindicated and the Indians informed accordingly.

This commission performed its duties and submitted its report and proceedings September 14, 1875. They find the charges against Agent Gibson to have been mainly frivolous in their nature, and aris ng out of contentions and disturbances in the tribe; that the agent has administered his affairs with strict integrity, and that the Government has suffered no loss from any fraud or neglect by any officer or employé of the Government.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS TO SILETZ AGENCY.

A commission consisting of Benjamin Simpson, esq., of Portland, Oreg.; J. H. Fairchild, United States Indian agent at Siletz agency, and George P. Litchfield, United States Indian subagent at Alsea, was appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, July 19, 1875, to visit the coast range Indians in Oregon, and, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, (Stat. at L., vol. 18, p. 446,) to remove them from their present reservations to the Siletz reduced reserve.

The commission have visited the agency and report the Siletz Indians as consenting to the removal, and as actually removing, September 29, 1875, to the reduced reserve. The Alsea Indians have not yet assented to a removal, and the commission recommend the removal of all Government property, and such Indians as are willing to accompany it, to the Siletz reduced reserve at once.

MESCALERO APACHE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

Upon the recommendation of this Office, Hon. John McNulta, of Bloomington, Ill., a late member of the Indian Committee of the House of Representatives, was appointed, March 11, 1875, by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a commissioner to visit the Mescalero Apache Indian agency at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., and make investigation of the alleged outrage and massacre of Indians upon that reserve by a party of Mexicans and American citizens on the 1st of January last, which resulted in the murder of three Indians, the loss of their property, and subsequently the abandonment of their reservation; and a retaliation on their part, followed by a further attack on the part of citizens and outlaws.

Mr. McNulta was instructed to look into the causes of such conduct on the part of the citizens, and to adopt such methods, if possible, as would prevent its recurrence, and to assure the Indians of protection during good behavior or of punishment when they commit depredations.

Inasmuch as grave charges were made by the military relative to the management of affairs at the agency, and reflecting upon the administration of those representing the Indian Department, Mr. McNulta was instructed also to inquire fully into all alleged irregularities at the agency, and report the cause of the irritation and conflict which seemed to exist between the military and the agent at the Fort Stanton Indian reserve, and to endeavor to procure harmony and co-operation between them.

Mr. McNulta was further charged with the duty of reporting what settlers were within the limits of the reservation, and located there prior to the establishment of the reserve by order of the President dated May 29, 1873, the value of their improvements, and whether any necessity existed for their removal, and whether any change should be made in the boundaries of the reservation to meet the wants of the Indians and avoid conflict with the rights of bona-fide settlers.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. McNulta visited this reservation, also the Cimarron agency, which he was verbally requested to do, and has filed his report giving the result of these visits and his investigation of the questions therein involved.

The Cimarron Agency.

The Indians of this agency he pronounced "an unmitigated nuisance" to the citizens, and should, for mutual benefit, be removed to the reser-

vation provided for them north of the San Juan River. They constantly encroach upon the fields and possessions of the settlers, kill their cattle, and are insolent and overbearing. He recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the necessity for ratification of the agreement with the Indians to put them on the Jicarilla reserve, and immediate measures be taken to discontinue the agency at Cimarron.

Mescalero Apache Reservation.

Respecting the outrage upon and subsequent massacre of some of the Indians upon this reservation, Mr. McNulta has evidently made a thorough investigation, and comes to the conclusion that the Indians are in no degree at fault in this affair.

The attack was commenced and continued by the citizens within the hearing and reach of the military, who rendered no relief, excusing themselves upon the supposition that the Indians were fighting among themselves. The Indians seeing no effort was made to afford them any protection or relief, fled to the mountains as their only safety, after informing the agent and the military of their intention.

Here they were attacked by the military, when they left again for remoter parts, abandoning their camps, clothing, and provisions, which were taken by the military and destroyed, and fifty-five horses were captured and sold; and three mules, taken at the same time from the Indians, are now in the possession of the quartermaster.

The Indians have since been induced to return to the reservation, where they have remained with a greater feeling of security.

The charge that "the Indian Department throws obstacles in the way of the military," &c., is fully presented, but he finds no evidence to sustain it; and the commanding officer, when called upon for testimony in support of the charges made, gave none, and would indicate no source from whence it could be derived, but gave it as his "opinion" that such was the fact.

Respecting the alleged mismanagement of agency affairs, Mr. McNulta entirely exonerates the agent, and states that he seems to have devoted nearly all of his time to the outside control of the Indians, and to have been eminently successful in teaching them to work; but concerning the internal business management of the agency he is less favorably impressed, and recommends changes which have been directed.

Mr. McNulta recommended a change of the western boundary of the reserve, which has since been incorporated in an executive order defining the boundaries of the Fort Stanton Indian reservation.

Seminole Reservation.

On the 17th of March last, the hon. Secretary of the Interior designated Hon. J. P. C. Shanks a special commissioner to visit the Indian Territory and negotiate with the Creek Indians for the relinquishment to the United States of such portion of their country as may be occupied by the Seminoles, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate," &c., approved March 3, 1873. (Stat. at L., vol. 17, p. 626.) Full instructions were issued on the 22d of March last, with a detailed history of the action of the Government, and the present status of the Seminole reservation, and other information as to the plan of settlement of this vexed question, which this Office has deemed feasible.

Mr. Shanks has made no report as yet on this subject.

Status of negroes in Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.

On the 17th of March last, Hon. J. P. C. Shanks was appointed a special commissioner to visit Indian Territory and investigate and report an adjustment of the status of persons of African descent resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, reference being had to the provision relative to said persons embraced in the third and fourth articles of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of July 10, 1866. (Stat. at L., vol. 14, p. 769.)

Mr. Shanks has not submitted any report on this subject to the consideration of this Office.

INFORMATION WITH HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE DIFFERENT TRIBES.

APACHES.

The number of agencies through which the Apaches are cared for by the Government has been reduced during the year from eight to six by the consolidation of the Verde and White Mountain agencies with San Carlos, and the removal of the Indians belonging thereto to the San Carlos reservation. There are now four agencies in New Mexico and two in Arizona, with an aggregate of 9,248 Apaches, of whom 4,233 are on the San Carlos reservation. Of these, all but the 950 *Jicarillas*, who belong to the Cimarron and Abiquiu agencies, and 1,000 Mescaleros, on the Mescalero agency in New Mexico, have remained quietly on their reservation, and have given no disturbance nor alarm to the citizens of either Territory. The former have always been regarded as thievish vagabonds. They have no land of their own, their agencies being on private land-grants. They are in the vicinity of Mexican towns, where they have unlimited access to whisky, and nothing has ever been attempted on their behalf beyond furnishing sufficient rations in the scarcity of game to remove them from the temptation to live by plunder; yet even these savages, wandering about the country without a home, are not reported as having committed depredations during the year past. They should be removed to and consolidated with the Mescaleros.

The *Mescaleros* have been the source of much alarm on the part of citizens in the vicinity of their reservation, while the Indians themselves have been the sufferers. They were falsely charged with depredating in the vicinity of the Pecos River, and by way of retaliation during the following winter, repeated raids were made on the Indians while asleep on their reservation by armed white men, who fired into them and ran off their horses, until they were finally induced to pitch their tents within a few hundred yards of the military post, where they were promised protection. Hearing rumors of another attack to be made on them, being themselves almost unarmed, and not daring to trust their safety to the military, who had hitherto failed to recapture their horses or find the raiders, they fled to the mountains. This flight for safety was construed by the citizens to mean taking the war-path for revenge, and the military were started in pursuit. After two weeks' search they found them in a cañon and opened fire. The Indians fled precipitately, leaving all camp-equipage behind, to be burned by the soldiers, also fifty horses and mules, which were captured and sold. While fleeing, and under exasperation, they struck some ranchmen, and are reported to have killed one Mexican. After nearly six weeks' search they were again found, in an almost naked and starving condition, and were conducted back by one employé and two citizens to their agency. These Indians are entirely friendly and careful to keep upon their reservation, and apologized for leaving it on the ground of the insecurity of life within its boundary.

They have this year made their first attempt at farming, in which

they have shown an interest and perseverance which promise well for the future. A school-building has just been completed, and their first school will be opened this fall.

The 900 *Chiricahua* and other Apaches still keep their pledge to the Government, but are making no further advance in civilization, owing to the sterility of their reservation in the Dragoon Mountains.

The Southern Apache agency, at Tulerosa, N. Mex., was last year abandoned, and 400 Apaches belonging thereto, who bore the reputation of being the most intractable and indolent in the Territory, were removed to Ojo Caliente. The gathering of 1,700 more on the new reservation, it is believed, leaves less than 100 Apaches who are not now fully under the control of the Government. No depredations have been laid to their charge during the year. One hundred families have committed themselves to the "new way" by breaking and cultivating 100 acres; and having come into a good location for a permanent home, it is believed that their self-support by farming will be found an accomplished fact within a few years.

At San Carlos reservation, in Arizona, where nearly half of the whole Apache family is now permanently located, the most vigorous and successful efforts for civilization have been made. Three hundred and twenty-eight acres are under cultivation by Indians, whose crops amount to 625 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 625 bushels of barley, and 9,200 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables; 800 rods of fencing have been built; 223 houses are occupied by Indians. When it is considered that only 1,000 of these Indians have been on the reservation two years, most of whom were participants in the outbreak of last year, that the 1,400 *Tonto*, *Yuma*, and *Mojave* Apaches from Verde arrived in March last, and that the 1,800 *Coyteros* from White Mountain agency arrived July last, after harvest, the above figures will be found a most striking exhibit of the results of the application of a firm control and common-sense treatment for one year.

The law requiring that rations and goods shall be issued only in return for labor is strictly adhered to. The agent also reports that "all work on new ditches and repairing old ones, clearing land, building fences, and farming for themselves, is performed without any compensation whatever." Good order is maintained by a force of 25 Indian police, who are armed with needle-guns, and receive a small fixed salary. They render such efficient service that with over 4,000 Indians who have been regarded the terror of the Territory, the agent finds no further necessity for calling on the military to assist in the enforcement of his orders. By the support of this police he has compelled all Indians who have removed to his agency, much against their will, to deliver up their arms. By their aid, also, the manufacture and use of "tiswin" has been almost entirely abolished.

The removal of the 1,000 White Mountain Apaches by the agent and one employé, with no escort, and with the opposition, instead of the assistance, of the military, is given in detail by Agent Clum in his annual report, to which attention is respectfully invited.

The following extracts in regard to the removal of the Verde Indians are taken from the report of the special commissioner, L. E. Dudley, by whose efforts this most difficult undertaking was accomplished:

General Crook assured me that neither himself or his officers would place any obstacles in the way of removal, and that he would afford me every assistance in his power, except to compel them to remove by military force; and when the move was decided upon, General Crook did afford me every facility for transportation at his command; and both himself and Z. W. Mason, commanding Camp Verde, aided me to the extent of their ability. No effort was made by any of the citizens of Northern Arizona to

interfere with the movement by personal influence over the Indians. Of course the Indians were opposed to going, but when told it was the order of the President, that the move was intended for the purpose of placing them in a more healthy and better country, that the move was to be peaceable, and that they were not to be driven by troops, their consent was obtained. I found the distance to be traversed was nearly 180 miles, over an extremely rocky trail, and that it would be impossible to supply rations at any point upon the route by other means than pack-animals. After seeing the Indians fairly *en route*, under the care of Agent Chapman, under the escort of fifteen cavalry, I proceeded to carry out the remainder of my orders, and then took a saddle-horse and one man, and overtook them the second afternoon. A severe snow-storm had for one day impeded the march. Late in the afternoon of the next day a difficulty occurred between two boys—one an Apache Yuma and the other an Apache Tonto—which resulted in a general fight between the two tribes. An old feud had long existed between the two tribes, and had been augmented by the fact that the young men of each tribe had been used against the other as scouts. The escort, under the direction of Mr. A. L. Seaber, chief of General Crook's scouts, at once took position between the two contending parties, and made every effort to send them to their respective camps, and success attended their efforts. When the loss came to be counted, we knew of five dead (the Indians said seven) and ten wounded. Not a great loss where so much lead was expended.

No further matter of any particular interest occurred until Saturday, the 3d of March, when we reached Salt River. We fortunately found that the stream could be forded, but running as swiftly as it does in the month of March, it was a sad duty to compel men, women, and children, to wade through the cold water, even though they were Indians. The water was about waist-deep to a tall man, and the crossing was a pitiful sight.

We found at the crossing 25 head of cattle and 1,100 pounds of flour sent out to us by agent Clum, which relieved the fears which had fearfully troubled me about being able to keep the Indians supplied. I left the same day, and on the following reached the agency at San Carlos. The next thing was to select a location for those who were coming. I found the bottom-land of the Gila the best adapted for agricultural purposes, the best of any I had seen in the territory, and it was easy to find just the right place. I can see no reason why, with good management, these Indians should not become self-sustaining next year. I returned and met the column, and found everything going well. The move was a difficult one to make and was successfully made; no one at Prescott thought it could be made without many of them going to the mountains.

I have purchased a small quantity, but large variety, of seeds for the Indians, and hope that the Gila bottom will soon be green with other fields than those of the Indians who were here before.

The few Apaches in the Indian Territory are not included in the above enumeration.

Of these, 520 Apaches on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation are entirely friendly and peaceable, and took no part in the recent hostilities in that Territory. They are still blanket Indians, but show a decided readiness to engage in agriculture and have cultivated a few acres successfully. They have sent 20 children to school, as many as could be provided for. One hundred and eighty Essaquetas, who were enrolled as friendly, were frightened away at the time of the Wichita fight, and are supposed to be now in the vicinity of the Pecos River, Texas. They have been directed to return to the reservation.

A small band of 119 Apaches, attached to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, are peaceable and friendly, but have taken no steps in civilization beyond a promise to plant corn next spring.

ARAPAHOES.

A careful count shows the Arapahoes to number 3,229, of whom 1,664 are included in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, in the Indian Territory, and 1,552 in the Red Cloud agency, in Dakota. Those in the Indian Territory have continued loyal and peaceable during the year in spite of the bad example of their Cheyenne neighbors, and of hardships and privations endured in consequence of hostilities in which they took no part. They have been obliged to remain near the agency in worn-out lodges during the entire year; their lodge-cloth, blankets, and other

annuity-goods did not arrive till midwinter; their ponies, herded within short range, became poor; one short buffalo hunt was almost a failure; the trade in robes has been dull; the Government rations allowed were not only entirely inadequate for their support while encamped around the agency, but were irregularly issued, owing to the criminal neglect of the contractor to deliver supplies on time. Indian goods were left for months lying in depots and cars while his teams were freighting for other parties, and he is thus directly responsible for great suffering among the Indians and for injury if not peril to their relations with the Government.

Between the Arapahoes and Cheyennes a growing antipathy is taking the place of the former unity and friendship, and, as suggested in report of last year, separate reservations should be provided for the two tribes. Though still wild blanket Indians, the Arapahoes are showing a decided inclination to begin a civilized life, and a number of converts to agriculture have been made during the year, by whom 140 acres have been cultivated and 82 broken. Many more have selected their farms and intend to commence work next spring, and to foster these efforts a permanent location should be decided upon at an early day. Fifty-three children have attended the boarding-school and have made satisfactory progress in study.

The good feeling among these Indians has been greatly promoted by the arrest of two young Arapahoes, one for the murder of a Mexican agency employé and the other for the attempted murder of the son of the agency blacksmith. They are now serving out a sentence of imprisonment at Fort Marion, Florida. Regarding the moral effect of these arrests the agent says:

> Some anxiety was felt as to how the tribe would behave in regard to the arrest of two of its members. It is my pleasure to state that the tribe considered the arrest as a "new departure" that will ultimately prove of great benefit to the tribe in holding the members individually responsible, instead of, as has been the case previously, punishing a whole community for the sins of one man.

The *Northern Arapahoes* in Dakota have been ordered to join their brethren in the Indian Territory, and now that peace is restored in that country there is nothing on the part of the Bureau in the way of such removal.

ARICKAREES.

The Arickarees number 900; who, with 600 *Gros Ventres* and 420 *Mandans*, are included under the Fort Berthold agency, and have had an exceptionally prosperous year. The Sioux have left them unmolested, and owing to an unusual quantity of rain the 520 acres cultivated by Indians on an agency-farm and in garden-patches have yielded 3,400 bushels of corn and 6,500 bushels of potatoes, so that they are able to look forward to a winter of comparative comfort. Ten neat agency-buildings have been erected on a new site, one and one-half miles from the site of the old buildings which were burned last year; and for the first time in many years the employés are in quarters fit for human occupancy, and removed from the immediate vicinity of a compact Indian village, whose noise and filth were alike destructive to comfort and health. Forty-three wagons, 31 carts, and 84 sets of harness have been issued to deserving Indians. Fifty new log-houses have been built by the Indians for themselves during the year. They have also cut and sold to steamboats and the Government 1,000 cords of wood, put up 600 tons of hay, and are now engaged in mining the 75 tons of coal required for agency use. Within two years 150 male Indians have been induced

for the first time to labor with their own hands. As a result of all these circumstances sickness among the Indians is less prevalent and fatal than ever before.

Notwithstanding the great improvement in their condition, which has resulted from two years of wise, faithful, and laborious effort, the outlook for these Indians is not encouraging. The soil of the reservation is entirely unsuited to agriculture, and only about once in three years can it be expected that the crops will escape the ravages of grasshoppers, worms, frosts, and droughts; and even if the soil were productive the Indians could not be induced to settle upon individual farms, owing to their constant fear and danger of attacks from their hereditary enemies the Sioux. There is no doubt but that rapid progress toward self-support and civilization would at once be made by these Indians if they could be properly located. Their tried loyalty to the Government renders them deserving of all reasonable assistance tending to increase their comfort and well-being in their present location.

Two treaties, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, were concluded in May and June last by the Indians of the Berthold agency with the Sioux of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies. This most gratifying change in the attitude of the large body of the Sioux toward their weaker neighbors is largely due to the efforts of General Custer, and is an important step in the direction of the prosperity and civilization of the parties concerned. The strenuous effort a year ago to induce the Arickarees to remove to the Indian Territory resulted only in a further illustration of the innate unwillingness of Indians to leave the country that is endeared to them by occupancy and inheritance.

BANNACKS.

This tribe has scarcely taken the first step toward civilization. Six hundred, parties to the Fort Bridger treaty in 1868, belong on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, but spend more than half the time in hunting outside the reserve. The reservation is well supplied with grazing and farming lands. The agency-farm of 235 acres, cultivated by Indian labor under the direction of but one white man, notwithstanding the grasshopper raid, has yielded large crops.

The evil influence of the Mormons upon some 120 of the Indians of this reservation is thus reported by the agent:

> It was known in early spring that the Mormons had out their emissaries seeking interviews with these Indians, urging them to go to Salt Lake City to be baptized in the Mormon Church. Quite a number of them went without the knowledge of the agent, were thus baptized, and then returned as missionaries to work among their tribes. By these efforts quite a number who were out on permits found their way to Corinne, where the Mormons had an encampment and furnished rations to all Indians who would come to them and be baptized in the Mormon faith. They were told that by being baptized and joining the church the old men would all become young, the young men would never be sick, that the Lord had a work for them to do, and that they were the chosen people of God to establish His kingdom upon the earth, &c.; also that Bear River Valley belonged to them, and if the soldiers attempted to drive them away not to go, as their guns would have no effect upon them. Their whole teachings were fraught with evil and calculated to make the Indians hostile to the Government, and especially to the people of Corinne. As near as I have been able to ascertain there were about twenty lodges or one hundred and twenty persons there from this agency. They had no idea of fighting the troops, and when ordered by them to leave started at once. They seem very much disgusted with the whole proceeding, have lost faith in the Mormons, and say they did not know they were doing anything in opposition to the Government. I have no fears of any more trouble in that direction at present.

To the 210 Bannacks on the Lemhi reservation in Idaho, the following remarks of Inspector Watkins in regard to the Indians at Fort Hall would apply with equal force:

They are generally willing to work and anxious to get farms of their own. If the appropriation for them could be increased a few thousand dollars for the next two years, so as to enable the agent to build them small houses at suitable places on the reservation, and assist them in starting with farm tools, &c., the question of Indian civilization, so far as these Indians are concerned, would be settled. They would be self-supporting.

The 173 confederate Bannacks and Snakes recently gathered on the Malheur reservation in Oregon are manifesting some disposition to labor for day-wages, but have not yet settled down to individual farming.

BLACKFEET AND BLOODS.

The Sakitapix nation is composed of three tribes—the Kanaans or Bloods, the Siksikas or Blackfeet, and Piegans. They are estimated to number in the aggregate 7,200, and speak the same language. Their superiority to many other savage tribes is shown by their tribal organization, which is thus described by their agent:

Each tribe was divided into a certain number of bands, with a band-chief, a war-chief, and a mina maska, or priest of the sun. The band-chief was responsible to other chiefs for the conduct of those under him. There were formerly 33 of these bands in the nation, each independent of the other, but answerable for all offenses against each to the exkinoya, or great council of the tribes, which formed a confederate supreme council for the decision or action of all matters affecting the entire nation, and the declaration of war or peace with neighboring tribes, and alone possessed and exercised all judiciary and legislative powers, and whose decision was final. The exkinoya-chief was head-chief for the year, and the rest of the band-chiefs formed the senate, while the other chiefs formed a body of representatives.

The war-band chiefs were charged with the proclamation and enforcement of laws enacted by the supreme council, the protection of the camp, all police matters, and also the punishment of public offenders. Another class of men busied themselves entirely with hunting and marching of the camp. Early in the spring of each year the head chief named a day for a general meeting of all the members of the tribe, which was then formed in a single camp for the summer season.

The exkinoya-chief kept his council nearly every day settling differences among members of the various bands, examining candidates for different degrees, assigning the band-chiefs to their fall and winter quarters, the Blackfeet north, the Bloods in the middle, and the Piegans south in the tribal lands. Okan, the feast of the sun, which is the national feast of the Blackfeet, was held for four days, as a closing ceremony, after which the exkinoya and soldier lodge dissolved themselves, and the members of the tribes resumed their band-camp organization under their respective chiefs, and dispersed to their fall and winter quarters.

For the past five years they have been entirely peaceable and friendly to the Government, but have shown no desire to settle down to any civilized pursuit. Buffalo are plenty, and more than half the year is spent in hunting across the British line, where easy access to bad whisky and continued intercourse with low whites have reduced their numbers, and debauched and degraded them to such extent as to destroy even this tribal organization.

The country formerly roamed over by this tribe covered 20,000 square miles, and included the valley of the Saskatchawan, and the head-waters, south and west, of the Missouri River. The Executive order reducing their territory to a tract along the northern boundary of Montana, bounded by the Missouri, Marias, and Sun Rivers, and the State line of Dakota, deprived the Indians of much of their best hunting-grounds, and left the agency outside of the reservation.

New agency-buildings are now being erected within their reserve. During the year, in a council called by the agent, chiefs were formally elected, who, with the agent, constitute a tribunal before which all offenses are to be brought, with power to hear, try, and punish. A code of laws was adopted prohibiting intemperance, polygamy, traffic in women, and providing punishment for theft, or assault, and establishing

the death-penalty for murder. These laws are considered by the Indians as binding, and the agent reports them as having been thus far rigidly obeyed, resulting in a marked change for the better in all their habits. The practical workings of the system are thus described by Inspector Watkins:

> While there is no law under which such a tribunal can legally act, their decision is considered binding by the Indians, and every violation of the law which they have thus made is reported to the agent, and steps taken to bring the offender to justice—if an Indian, to be tried and punished; if a white man, to be turned over to the proper authority. I consider the code of laws eminently just and the practical working of the system very beneficial.

A day-school with an enrollment of 80 pupils has been successfully carried on, notwithstanding the irregular attendance of children who have no fixed home. Many of the older Indians express themselves as ready to settle down and make their first attempt in farming, and it is hoped that the next year will witness a decided change in the condition and prospects of these savages hitherto neglected and considered hopeless.

CADDOES.

They include 50 *Ionies* and 61 *Delawares*, and number in the aggregate 552, and, as reported last year, are noted for industry and general intelligence. They have well-managed farms in the reservation set apart for Wichitas and affiliated bands in the Indian Territory.

CANCOWS.

This tribe, numbering 149, will be spoken of hereafter under the head of Potter Valley Indians, with whom they are associated on the Round Valley reservation in California.

CAYUGAS.

The main body of this tribe, one of the famous "Six Nations," are in the Indian Territory, where they are confederated with Senecas and have adopted their name. That part of the tribe which remained in their original home are on the Cornplanter reservation in Pennsylvania, where they are self-supporting by agriculture. They number only 156. Twenty-four out of their 31 children of school-going age are in a school supported by the State, which is also attended by four white children.

CAYUSES.

The 385 Cayuses, with 169 Umatillas and 129 Walla-Wallas, who are now on the Umatilla reservation in Northwestern Oregon, formerly ranged all over the northern portion of the State, and along the Columbia River, in Washington Territory. They are related to some of the "renegades" now roaming on that river, of whom about four hundred properly belong on the Umatilla reservation. This reserve, of about twenty-five miles square, includes the Umatilla River, (which abounds in mountain-trout and salmon,) and the surrounding valley, whose rich grazing and farming lands are the envy of white settlers adjacent. The crops raised upon 1,500 acres, cultivated by individual Indians, consist of 3,000 bushels wheat, 500 bushels corn, and 2,000 bushels oats, which, together with their herds of cattle, containing 3,000 head, gives them a comfortable subsistence independent of any Government aid. A large number, however, still prefer to hunt and fish for maintenance rather

than to settle down to an agricultural life. Stock-raising also offers stronger inducements than farming, as the cattle and horses require little care and find a ready market. Only 12 families live in houses and only 21 children attend school. Many Indians are asking for houses, and the recent removal of the mill nearer the timber will enable the agent to furnish lumber for building next season.

Through the vigilance of the chiefs intemperance is almost unknown. Two white men have been tried and convicted in the United States court, one for selling whisky to an Indian and the other for stealing a horse from an Indian.

CHEHALIS INDIANS.

The 300 Chehalis Indians, on a reservation of the same name, near Puget Sound, are making satisfactory progress. They have labored well during the year on their farms, and in clearing lands, fencing, and building a few houses. A day school has been maintained for a portion of the time. A church, with Indian members and two local Indian preachers, has been established by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a sabbath-school is well attended.

CHEROKEES.

No census has been taken of the *Western Cherokees* in the Indian Territory since 1872. They were then reported, in round numbers, at 17,000, which number has probably been swelled by natural increase and immigration to 18,000.

They have been much disturbed during the past year by an attempt to distribute a per-capita relief-fund of $200,000. Many persons who claimed to belong to the nation were excluded from participation in the distribution, being declared aliens by the authorities.

The contentions between the Downing and Ross factions are often bitter and sometimes bloody. Except for the moral effect of the garrison at Fort Gibson, it is doubtful whether these factions could long be held from open war with each other.

The Cherokees maintain from national funds sixty neighborhood and two boarding schools. A new building has been erected for the orphan-asylum.

A severe loss has been met in the destruction by fire of the office and type of the "Cherokee Advocate," a weekly paper published under the auspices of the national council, and greatly prized by the non-English-speaking portion of the tribe.

A portion of the tribe, formerly associated in their tribal and property relations with the Cherokees now in the Indian Territory, are still residing in the southern part of North Carolina, and are known as the *Eastern Cherokees*. They number not far from seventeen hundred; and there are probably in other parts of North Carolina, and scattered through Georgia and Tennessee, between three and four hundred more. These Cherokees have had an eventful history. When the main portion of the tribe was compelled to remove west of the Mississippi, they fled to the mountains, and have steadily refused to leave their homes. The proceeds of their lands, which were sold in accordance with a treaty with the main body of the Cherokees, have been mainly expended in the purchase of lands and providing funds for the Western Cherokees. At various times previous to the year 1861, the agent for the Eastern Cherokees, at their request, purchased lands with their funds, upon which they might make their homes. These purchases, though probably made with good intent, care-

lessly left the title in their agent personally, and not in trust. By this neglect, when subsequently the agent became insolvent, all their lands were seized and sold for his debts. By special legislation of Congress, their case has been brought before the courts of the State of North Carolina, and their rights to a certain extent asserted, and they are enabled to maintain possession of their lands, and, by the use of their own funds in extinguishing liens, are now in possession of above seventy thousand acres of fair arable timber and grazing lands. They have shown themselves capable of self-support, and I believe have demonstrated the unwisdom of removing Indians from a country which offers to them a home, where a white man could make a living. This is shown by the fact that they are now, though receiving scarcely any Government aid, in a more hopeful condition, both as to morals and industry personal property, than the Cherokees who removed West.

A question has arisen between these two Cherokee bodies as to rights in the proceeds of the lands west of the Mississippi, purchased with funds received in compensation for lands ceded by the Cherokees in the East.

CHEYENNES.

The *Southern Cheyennes* belonging to the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency in the Indian Territory have been carefully counted, and number 2,055. Those in Dakota number 1,727.

Of the former, all but Whirlwind's band of 280 men, at the time of making my last report, were at war with the Government. The campaign against these hostiles was most vigorously and successfully prosecuted by General Miles. During the winter small parties were continually arriving at the agency and delivering themselves up as prisoners of war, until, on the 6th of March, the main body surrendered unconditionally, were disarmed and placed under guard, and their ponies confiscated and sold. Their condition is thus described by Agent Miles:

> A more wretched and poverty-stricken community than these people presented after they were placed in the prison-camp, would be difficult to imagine. Bereft of lodges and the most ordinary of cooking apparatus, with no ponies or other means of transportation for wood or water, half-starved, with very little meat, and scarcely anything that could be called clothing, they were truly objects of pity, and for the first time the Cheyennes seemed to realize the power of the Government and their own inability to cope successfully therewith.

By way of punishment and example, it was decided that thirty-three of the ring-leaders and desperadoes, who were known to have committed crimes, should be selected from among these captives, and condemned to close confinement in Fort Marion, at Saint Augustine, Fla. On an appointed day the hostiles were assembled and the selection and identification begun, but only fifteen had thus been selected when night came on, and General Neil, to complete the number, "cut off eighteen from the right of the line," without regard to name or character, intending at a future day to proceed with the identification, and to release those of the eighteen against whom no charges could be found, substituting therefor other proven offenders. These thirty-three were then placed under strong guard. A few days afterward a stampede of the hostile camp occurred, which is reported by Agent Miles as follows:

> The very fact known to us all, that these Indians had not surrendered their best arms, was sufficient to lead us to the belief that it was only a question of time and opportunity that a revolt should occur. While the process of "ironing" the prisoners was going on, a young "brave," stung to madness by the taunts of some squaws seated a little distance off, watching the process, kicked over the "blacksmith," sprang away from the guard, and would have escaped had not the guard been ordered to fire upon him, which they did, inflicting a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died

shortly afterward. In the mean time the firing had created the wildest consternation in the immediate vicinity, which soon spread all over the prison-camp. A number of arrows were aimed at the guard, one man of which received a very dangerous wound. News of the disturbance was quickly signaled to the commanding officer, who ordered a company of cavalry to at once advance in support of the prison-camp guard. Seeing the troops advancing, and believing that they were about to be attacked, the Cheyenne braves fled to an adjoining sand-hill, where were a quantity of arms and ammunition that they had previously hidden away for an emergency of this kind, and intrenching themselves in the sand, in pits, they opened fire on the troops who had followed them, and successfully held their ground against three companies of cavalry and two Gatling guns, from 2 p. m. until dark, escaping under cover of an extremely dark and stormy night. A number were wounded on both sides, and three Cheyennes were killed.

Of the "stampeders" it is estimated that between 300 and 400 went north and joined their relatives in Dakota. The remainder gradually returned and assembled in the vicinity of "Whirlwind's" camp, and on April 27 were formally turned over to Agent Miles, and were by him registered, and for the first time in eleven months declared at peace with the Government.

The thirty-three selected before the stampede have been taken to Fort Marion, where they are serving out their sentence. As above stated, not half of these have been proven guilty of any crime. It would therefore seem but simple justice that the eighteen should be tried, and that such as are not found guilty be returned to their friends at the agency. There is no doubt that Cheyennes guilty of the most flagrant crimes are still at large among the Sioux, having fled thither during the hostilities in the fall and winter, and at the time of the stampede in April.

The friendly Cheyennes, while suffering with the Arapahoes, as detailed above, have had their loyalty put to the severest test by a comparison of their own condition with that of the full-fed and warmly clothed and housed captives in charge of the War Department. Notwithstanding all privation, they have been unswerving in their friendship and ever ready to assist the agent in maintaining order and in compelling Northern Cheyennes who have visited the agency to submit to a count. They have not heretofore taken any interest in farming or education, but now promise, as soon as located on a new reservation apart from the Arapahoes, to send their children to school.

The *Northern Cheyennes*, to whom have been added over 400 of the wild blanket Southern Cheyennes, have been heretofore subsisted with the Sioux of Red Cloud agency on Government rations. They affiliate with the Northern Arapahoes, and are to be removed with them to the Indian Territory, where they can be subsisted with their southern brethren. Until this removal is effected, there are no funds applicable from which rations can be furnished.

Upon such removal all the Cheyennes should be placed at a new agency to the east of the present site, leaving the Arapahoes where they now are. Such removal and division would tend greatly to good discipline, and enable the enforcement of compulsory labor by the Indians. This removal is only waiting until the military is prepared to support the order from the Department.

CHIMHUEVIS.

They number 350, and formerly ranged through Southern California, and as far north as Utah, but were last year induced to settle down on the California bank of the Colorado River, and the Colorado River reservation was so extended as to include them within its boundaries. With the exception of a little assistance from the agent in the way of tools and seeds, they are self-supporting.

CHIPPEWAS.

The Chippewas, now numbering 19,606, formerly ranged over Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and with common interests, and acknowledging more or less the leadership of one controlling mind, formed a homogeneous and powerful nation; a formidable foe to the Sioux, with whom they waged incessant warfare, which was checked only by the removal of the Minnesota Sioux to Dakota after the outbreak of 1862.

The collecting of the Chippewas upon thirteen reservations, scattered through the northern portions of the above-named States, under five different agencies, has so modified the *esprit du corps* of the tribe, that though speaking the same language and holding the same traditions and customs, the bands located in different sections of the country have few interests and no property in common, and little intercourse or influence with each other. The agency has taken the place of the nation, and is in turn developing the individual man, who, owning house, farm, and stock, has learned to look solely to his own exertions for support. No tribe by unswerving loyalty deserves more of the Government, or is making, under favorable conditions, more gratifying progress; 9,850 of the tribe live in houses; 9,345 are engaged in agriculture and other civilized occupations; and 13,202 wear citizens' dress. Fifty-seven per cent. of their subsistence is obtained by their own labor, mainly in farming. For the rest they depend on game and fish, especially the latter, of which they readily obtain large quantities.

Those who have good farming-lands, and have made a fair start in civilization, are:

The *Chippewas* who intermarried with the *Ottawas* reside along the southern shore of Lake Superior and the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. This band have had their lands allotted in severalty, have well-cultivated farms, and are now thrifty and worthy citizens of the United States in all respects save that of education. Receiving no help from Government, and being too poor themselves to pay teachers' salaries, but one school is maintained among 6,115 people.

The *Chippewas of Saginaw*, *Swan River*, and *Black Creek*, numbering 1,580, half of whom are located on a reservation in Isabella County, in Michigan, and the other half on lands purchased for themselves, scattered along the Saginaw River for a distance of thirty miles. They farm in the summer, work in lumber-camps in the winter, have an ample educational fund, and three good schools, have received patents for their lands, and are making more rapid progress in civilization than any other band in Michigan.

The *L'Anse* band, numbering, 1,120, on a reservation on both sides of Keewenaw Bay. The fish of this bay furnishes so large a portion of their subsistence that, until recently, agriculture has received but little attention. A strong impulse in that direction was given last year by the allotment of their lands in severalty, and, as a result, a large crop has been harvested this year. The two schools have an attendance of 80 pupils.

In regard to these Michigan Chippewas, their agent reports as follows:

I feel very much gratified with the prospects of material prosperity of the Indians Never during my agency have they planted and sowed seed to such an extent as this season, and I have never seen their crops look so thrifty and promising. The special attention I have given toward encouraging them in agricultural pursuits during the past two seasons has more than met my expectations, and convinced me that this is the way to advance the Indians in civilization and prosperity. In the Indians of Michigan may be unquestionably seen the triumphs of Christian civilization over paganism. They stand out in the strong light of a striking contrast with the aborigines. They

almost universally wear the dress of citizens; many speak, and more understand, the English language; large numbers have adopted our industries; camp and tent are superseded by shanty and house; domestic, instead of nomadic, life is their rule; the mumeries of idolatry and conjuring of paganism have given place to the prayers and praises addressed to the true and living God; polygamy is practically abandoned, monogamy accepted, and the rites and rights of marriage and home regarded and respected.

The *Bad River* and *Red Cliff* bands in Wisconsin who are located, the former in Ashland County, numbering 732, and the latter, numbering 726, north of Bayfield. At Bad River, in spite of determined opposition on the part of the chiefs, 160 allotments, of 80 acres each, have been made to as many families, who are persevering in farming, and have raised during the year good crops of corn, potatoes, and turnips, sufficient, with fish, of which they consume and sell large quantities, to subsist them comfortably through the winter. The day and night schools, in connection with the manual-labor boarding-school, have had an attendance of 128 pupils. At Red Cliff, the 80 acres under cultivation have yielded good crops, proving that the reservation is adapted to agriculture. Several Indians have learned the cooper's trade, but the barrels made this year found no market. One hundred thousand staves have been manufactured. An allotment in severalty should be made at an early day to these enterprising Indians, who have received their last annuity from the Government, and are glad to engage in any employment which will furnish them with a livelihood. Their day and night schools have an attendance of 52 pupils.

The *Red Lake* band, numbering 1,141, on a reservation lying around Red Lake, in Minnesota. Satisfied with their blanket and wigwam, kept from hunger by the cultivation by the women of small patches of corn and potatoes, and by fish from the lake, scantily clad by means of their annuity of blankets and cloth and $8 *per capita*, and seldom visited by white men—these Indians, until within three years, have passed an undisturbed and comparatively comfortable savage life. A recent attempt to begin among them, while yet undemoralized by contact with white men of the border, a work of civilization, has met with most gratifying success. A desire for houses, for citizens' dress, for more land under cultivation, and for the individual possession of stock and farming-implements, was soon awakened. Two hundred men, out of a population of less than 1,200, have learned to labor with their own hands. The "medicine-men" are losing their hold, and there is a growing desire for the education of their children. A small day-school has been maintained, but, owing to the distance of their scattered homes, little can be accomplished in this direction until a boarding-school shall have been established. For this a special appropriation is needed. The condition and progress of the Red Lakes is reported by their agent as follows:

The Indians have raised this year crops in about the following quantities: Corn, 5,000 bushels; wheat, 80 bushels; potatoes, 2,000 bushels. The Indians manifest a growing desire for a surer and better livelihood, for homes like the whites, with similar comforts and conveniences, and to this end are anxious to obtain work, are willing to work well and faithfully, and have cleared up some land adjoining their gardens, thus increasing the area under cultivation. Their crop of corn is good, notwithstanding the drought, while the wheat, although severely injured by the grasshoppers, is double that ever raised here; the potato-yield will be under their average owing in part to lack of seed, severe cold freezing them, and also to the potato-bug.

Some half dozen hewed log-houses for Indians are just finishing at this date.

Nearly one-half of them wear citizen's dress, and all are engaged in cultivating gardens, even though they resort to the lakes at their very doors for fish, which constitutes a large element of their food. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, and orderly; about as much so as a white settlement in the same locality would be.

During the year I have, with the help of the Indians, built a very fair wagon-road, with the necessary bridges, from this agency to the northern line of the White Earth reservation, a distance of about fifty miles, there connecting with a road, via White Earth, to Detroit, our shipping-point on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The *Mississippi* Chippewas, numbering about 800, (with a few *Pillagers* and half of the *Pembinas*,) at *White Earth*, Minn. These Indians, who, five years ago were in their wigwams and blankets, are now ready for a limited citizenship. They show by object-lesson teaching what the Government can do for Indians with an application of the proper means in a way not altogether contrary to common sense. In these few years they have been raised from wretchedness and beggary to a condition of comfort and self-support by agriculture. They have houses, farms, stock, farming-implements, saw and grist mills, shops and schools. Religious societies have furnished churches, pastors, and a hospital. The results of this season's Indian-farming are 7,000 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of corn, 15,000 bushels of oats, 5,100 bushels of vegetables, and 2,000 tons of hay. One boarding and two day schools are attended by 129 pupils. Each year of effort has shown steady progress, and they need now from the Government little beyond the continued support of the schools and of the employé force to insure a constant annual gain toward Christian civilization. To this end the recent allotments of lands will largely contribute, in giving a sense of security in the possession of the first homes which they have earned the right to call their own. The following in regard to these White Earth Indians is taken from a report made by the assistant secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners:

The progress made in the seven years past gives reason to hope that in a few years more the goal will be reached of self-support and manly, honest living. No good reason appears why these Indians should much longer need the care of the General Government. They have a rich country, well watered, containing fair proportions of prairie and timber lands, and large enough to support every Indian in the State of Minnesota. Let their lands be partitioned under the homestead act of March 3, 1875; let this reservation be organized as a county; let them have the protection and control of State laws, the benefits of common schools, and the rights of citizens; then the United States Indian agency can be abolished.

The Chippewas who have made little or no progress in civilization are:

Half of the *Pembinas*, who number in all 557, and who were ordered two years ago, on pain of forfeiture of their annuities, to remove from their haunts in Turtle Mountain and around Fort Pembina, in Dakota, to White Earth, and most of the *Otter Tail Pillagers*, 522 in number, who were likewise compelled to remove from Otter Tail County in Minnesota, where they had become a source of annoyance and alarm to the settlers. These two bands have been slow in falling into line with the rest of their tribe on that reservation, although a fine location has been selected for them, on which ground has been broken and a water-power saw-mill erected. Several have this year made a beginning in farming, and it is hoped that next year will witness a greater readiness on their part to labor and to adopt the white man's dress and customs.

The *Pillager* and *Lake Winnebagoshish* bands in the vicinity of Leech Lake, Minnesota, comprising 1,594 of the most degraded and disorderly of the Chippewas. Nothing is being done for their civilization, except in the maintenance of pupils in a boarding-school, and the plowing in the spring of the few accessible patches of arable land of inferior quality which the reservation affords. The only help for these Indians is in a large annual expenditure for all time to come for their support in their present location, or generous appropriations for a few years to effect their removal and establishment upon White Earth reservation, or lands adjoining. To such removal their unwillingness to leave their lake would present

obstacles more or less serious. Two Indians, who have been ringleaders in all the disturbances which have taken place on the reservation for the past few years, were arrested by the agent in September and taken before the United States district court at Saint Paul for trial; but the court decided that the case did not come within its jurisdiction, and thus the moral effect which it was hoped their arrest and punishment would have on other turbulent members of the tribe, was lost for want of the legislation which the Bureau has most earnestly asked.

The *White-Oak Point Mississippis*, numbering 790, on the Mississippi River, who are in much the same condition as the Pillagers, except that they have no school, and are at a greater distance from the agency.

The *Mississippis of Mille Lac* who live around a lake of the same name in Central Minnesota, on good farming and timber lands, which they ceded in 1863, reserving only the right of occupancy during good behavior. They depend for support on the fish and rice of the lake and their per capita annuity, of which a portion has this year been expended in getting their little garden-patches plowed and in the purchase of farming-implements and clothing. A band of Mille Lacs, known as the Snake River Indians, are living at Rice Lake, in the vicinity of Brunswick, Minn., some of whom own small tracts of land purchased by themselves at Government rates, and work in the lumber-camps. But they have become so demoralized by whisky and close contact with bad white men that their elevation in their present location is impracticable if not impossible.

The *Fond du Lac* band, numbering 404, who, as reported last year, have a reservation nearly covered with pine on Saint Louis River, near Duluth, Minn., which, if it could be sold, would furnish ample means for their removal and establishment at Bad River. They are naturally thrifty and intelligent, and accustomed to obtain more than half their scanty subsistence by work for the railroad and lumber camps, and in the cultivation of small patches of corn and potatoes, but are utterly unwilling to be removed to a better country.

The *Lac de Flambeaux*, 665 in number, on a timbered reservation in Marathon County, Wisconsin. Remote from settlements, they are still in their primitive condition, the chiefs resolutely opposing any attempt on the part of the agent to induce the young men to begin a civilized life on Bad River.

The *Bois Fortes*, numbering 697, on an almost inaccessible reservation in Northern Minnesota. They have made a small beginning in farming, but no report as to the results has been received, and no encouragement is expected while they remain in their present location. It is feared that the Bois Forte country has been swept over by the late fires, which have caused more or less damage on all of the seven reservations belonging to the La Pointe agency.

The *Grand Portage* band, numbering 262, which is in the same condition as last year, living in log houses on a sterile reservation on the northern shore of Lake Superior, subsisting mainly by hunting and fishing, and occasionally working in mines and lumber camps in Canada. A school sustained by a Catholic mission has an irregular attendance. In regard to their condition their agent reports as follows:

> As you are well aware, no attempt has been made to bring these bands of Indians under the civilizing influence of the Government, through the labor of their hands. It has been impossible to find any kind of labor for them to do, even though we had funds to do it with. They are so far north that they can be reached but once each year, and then it must be in the season of navigation.
>
> The fires of midsummer that swept over the Northwest, extended to their reservation, and fears were entertained that their houses on the lake-shore would be burned.

The flames were stayed, however, through the combined efforts of every man, woman, and child that could lift a hand. The fires were fought for some two weeks, during which time many gardens were entirely destroyed. Potatoes, just large enough to eat, were scorched and burned till their growth was entirely destroyed. It being too late to replant, many will be entirely without during the coming winter; they have had an unusually good year in sugar and rice. Those having gardens near the lake-shore have unusually good ones. The lots and gardens have been fenced with the lumber I ent them last year. I observed neatness and cleanliness where two years ago I found filth and vermin. Many who wore long hair have abandoned this superstitious custom, and now wear hair short. I am satisfied the Indians are trying to do the best they can under the circumstances to make their homes comfortable. They expected nothing from the Department this year, and when informed of the object of my visit, and that the Government was mindful of their condition and wants, their joy and happiness were unbounded.

The 1,040 *Lac Court d'Oreilles*, who have three townships in the center of Wisconsin. It was hoped, from the vigorous effort which was put forth last year for their civilization that most gratifying progress would this year be reported. In regard to the adverse influences which have been at work, their agent writes:

This band has been kept in a state of excitement and unhappiness by mischievous white men, who, too lazy to work, circulate among and live off the poor ignorant Indians.

The farmer and teacher who had inaugurated this work on the reserve, in July, 1873, becoming discouraged and disheartened on account of funds, and a suspension of the work, resigned in January, and I wish to bear record to their faithfulness and devotion to the labor in hand. About twenty-five thousand dollars have been spent in this work, the Indians receiving the greater part for labor performed for their own benefit, or that of their bands, and so much had been accomplished that the agent did not consider it policy to abandon the work; he therefore engaged another teacher and farmer, who were sent out June last. Eighty families are now actually engaged in agricultural pursuits. These Indians certainly deserve attention from the Government; they are willing to work, and have some good farming lands. Can we not be assured that funds ample for this work will be furnished this next year?

Notwithstanding these discouragements the Lac Court d'Oreilles have raised 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of corn, and have broken thirty-three acres, and a small school has been maintained since July.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws, though maintaining separate governments, occupying different reservations, and speaking a different language, having made joint treaties with the United States, are generally classed as one people. Living in the southeast portion of the Indian Territory, where they came in contact with the slave-holders of Arkansas and Texas, there is less tendency to individual effort among them than among some of their neighbors.

The question of the rights of the freedmen has reached, as yet, no satisfactory solution. The expenditures by the Choctaws from their national funds, for school purposes, have been proportionally larger than those of any other tribe, but they are characterized by Principal Chief Overton, in his annual message, as extravagant and badly managed. The children of the freedmen are not allowed to attend their schools nor to receive any of the public fund for the support of schools among themselves. To remedy this disability, two schools for this class have been opened by the Bureau within the Choctaw Nation.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have two weekly papers, the Atoka Vindicator and the Oklahoma Star, published both in the native and English languages.

The Chickasaws have asked to have their country surveyed, for the

purpose of allotment of lands in severalty among themselves, but the Choctaws decline to join in the request, and claim that the treaty provision, that no survey shall be made until the Choctaws and Chickasaws ask for it, will not allow the granting of this request. Unfortunately, the letter of the treaty requires this view of the subject.

Coleman Cole, governor of the Choctaw Nation, in his annual message to the national council in October last, recommended the adoption by the nation of the colored people formerly held as slaves by the Choctaws, giving them equal rights with Choctaw citizens except in the soil, in which they are each allowed forty acres only of land, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1866; also the placing of the public schools entirely under the control of the national council and excluding the children of white persons not citizens. He is opposed to the admission of any more white men as merchants or miners, and hopes the people of the United States will let the Choctaws alone to enjoy their rights in their own way. He says the crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and cotton are sufficient for the wants of the people, and much better than for years past. He claims that all the mines of coal, lead, and other minerals, and all the timber belongs to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and not to individual Indians who may be occupying the soil, and recommends the appointment of national agents, with authority to construct scales for weighing coal offered for sale, and to collect royalty for the same, the proceeds to be expended for educational purposes. Recommendation is also made to continue the effort to collect of the United States what is known as the Choctaw net-proceeds claim rejected by the last Congress, and its payment to the national treasurer for the individual claimants as per the treaty of 1833.

COAHUILLAS AND COCOPAHS.

As reported last year, they are estimated to number respectively 150 and 180, and cultivate small patches in the neighborhood of Fort Yuma, Arizona. Ample provision has been made for receiving them upon the Colorado River reserve, where rich lands, capable of irrigation, offer them an abundant living in return for moderate toil. The main body of these tribes are in Mexico. Their proximity to Arizona City and Fort Yuma tends to perpetuate their degredation by lewdness and intemperance, and nothing but hunger bordering on starvation is likely to make them willing to remove.

COAST TRIBES.

The Indians included under this head are located on three reservations on the Oregon coast. They number, in the aggregate, 2,068, and are designated as follows: 118 *Alseas*, 45 *Sinselaws*, 120 *Coos*, and 42 *Umpquas* at Alsea; 1,000 Indians, divided into fourteen small bands, of which only *Chitcoes*, *Sixes*, *Rogue Rivers*, *Chasta Scotons*, and *Macanootnas* are named by the agent, at Siletz; and 54 *Oregon City*, 32 *Cow Creek*, 41 *Mary River*, 76 *Mollala*, 66 *Clackama*, 29 *Calapooia*, 73 confederated *Rogue River* and *Shasta*, 160 *Umpqua*, 62 *Santiam*, 66 *Wappato* 32 *Luckiamut*, and 51 *Yam Hill* Indians on the Grand Ronde reservation, adjoining Siletz.

As stated in report of last year, a treaty made in 1855 with the Indians in Oregon, west of the Cascade Mountains, setting apart a tract of country along the Pacific coast for permanent occupancy, was not ratified by Congress, but the tract specified was set apart by executive order until 1865, when a strip taken out of the middle of the reserva-

tion was restored to the public domain, thus making two reservations, of which the lower is occupied by the tribes in the Siletz, and the upper by those in the Alsea agency. It is of first importance, in endeavoring to promote the welfare of these tribes that the question of their permanent home should be settled at an early day. The Indians on the Alsea and Siletz reservations are scattered at different points along the coast, and should be gathered together within the reach of a small agency. Fortunately the Siletz reservation offers a country suitable for such consolidation, and the Department is now endeavoring to effect the removal of the scattered bands and their location under the present Siletz agency.

The Alseas and Sinelaws are on lands which their fathers have occupied for generations. The Coos and Umpquas were removed thither in 1855. The Indians of this agency wear citizens' dress, live in houses, and though cultivating a very few acres, subsist mainly on fish, game, and berries, with which their reservation is abundantly supplied. Their first school has been opened the past year, in which 32 pupils have shown great interest and advancement. They are naturally disinclined to remove, and on account of their unwillingness, in accordance with the recommendation of their agent, the removal is postponed till spring, when it is hoped it will be effected without resistance on the part of the Indians, and greatly to their advantage.

The fourteen bands of Siletz Indians were formerly scattered along the coast, in small villages, each governed by its own chief, independent of and generally hostile to the others, holding nothing in common but a hatred of the whites. Every crime could be condoned by payment; wives were bought and sold like cattle; and they seemed to have reached the lowest depths of degradation and superstition. They were the principal actors in the wars of 1855 and 1856, and after their subjugation and collection by force upon a reservation, licentiousness and bitter and constant feuds were a most effectual bar to all progress toward civilization, and at the end of sixteen years of reservation-life these Indians still bore the reputation of being the most turbulent and degraded in the State. Five years ago an earnest effort was made by Christian men for their physical, moral, and religious elevation, the results of which have more than realized the most sanguine expectations. The whole population, clothed in citizens' dress, live in houses and engage in agriculture, the men working with their own hands. Allotments have been made in severalty; agency-farms have been abandoned; agency teams and cattle have been bought by Indians and paid for in labor or produce, and a community of independent farmers is taking the place occupied by a set of paupers and vagabonds.

Their crops this year will average to each individual nearly 3 bushels wheat,* 2 bushels oats, and 4 bushels potatoes and turnips. They own 220 houses, 50 wagons, and 80 head of cattle. The grist-mill in process of erection will be a great stimulus to industry and, it is hoped, will enable them to realize good profits by wheat-raising.

In education, they are not keeping pace with their improvement in other respects. A school building has just been erected, but owing to the prejudice of parents, caused by the death of several school-children some years ago, but twenty-eight pupils have been induced to attend.

In regard to the remarkable change in morals and religion, their agent reports:

> Only by looking backward two and a half years, and contrasting the condition then and the condition now, can any definite idea be gained of the great change that has

* By clerical error the wheat raised on this reservation was reported last year at 40,000 instead of 4,000 bushels.

taken place. Adultery and other kindred vices, then so common, have now almost ceased; theft, wife-beating, then of every-day occurrence, are now seldom heard of. Our guard-house, or jail, has been tenantless for months. Then the fierce jealousy existing between savage tribes who had been hostile for generations, was continually breaking out in desperate conflicts, in which numbers were engaged; now, a more peaceable, orderly, and quiet community does not exist.

On the Sabbath, a well-dressed, orderly congregation assembles for worship. During the week few men are seen lounging around the agency and stables, as formerly; but in their shops or on their farms are busily employed, while the women at home are learning to make their houses comfortable and attractive, and are profiting by the instructions given them. Of course, *all* have not yet been able to divest themselves of old customs and old ways; some still cling to the traditions of their ancestors, and manifest little inclination to profit by the assistance tendered them; but their numbers and influence are decreasing. Men formerly foremost in brawls and fights, feared and disliked by all the others, have been brought under the light of the Gospel, and exhibited such change of character and life, patience under provocation, readiness to forgive injury, a spirit of meekness and love under persecution, that they have now the respect and confidence of all; and men who a short time ago derided and persecuted them, now eagerly seek their advice and apply to them to settle their differences.

The number uniting with the church during the past year has not been great. Probably twenty (20) in that time have been received on probation, who are still giving evidence of consistent Christian conduct. The church here, though not numerous, is earnest and agressive, and the circle of its influence is daily widening.

As a result of this reformation in character and life, the rapid decrease in numbers has been arrested, and the number of births and deaths are now about equal. None of these tribes have any treaty relations with the Government, except some of the Rogue Rivers, who were associated with the Grand Ronde Indians in their treaty and were placed upon that reservation, but were subsequently allowed to remove to Siletz, much to the relief of the better-disposed Indians at Grand Ronde.

The Indians under the Grand Ronde agency, like those at Siletz, are remnants of various tribes; but, unlike them, have, in the main, been loyal to the Government. Since coming upon a reservation, about twenty years ago, they have steadily evinced a desire to improve and willingness to support themselves by labor on farms. Four thousand acres, the entire amount of tillable land which their reservation of 69,120 acres affords, are under cultivation by Indians in individual farms, allotted in severalty, from which the more enterprising raise not only food enough for their own consumption, but a surplus which finds a ready market at good prices. Their wheat-crop this year will average two barrels of flour to each individual. They live in houses, wear citizens' dress, and have a local government, with justice, jury, lawyer, sheriff, clerk, &c., modeled after the State government of Oregon.

These Indians have now reached such a point that the expiration of treaty stipulations last year will not materially affect their progress, if the Government will only for a few years longer continue the salaries of employés and the support of the two schools. They furnish a fine illustration of the wisdom of the policy which, while treating the Indian as a child, gives him facilities for growth in the way of schools, careful training in farming or some mechanical art, furnishes him necessary aid while learning to care for himself, and assists him in accumulating property sufficient for a fair start until he shall attain his majority and is ready for citizenship.

A tract of country north of the Salmon River has for generations been occupied by some twenty-four *Nestuccas*, one hundred *Tillamooks*, and a few *Clatsops* and *Neehalims*, numbering in the aggregate not far from two hundred, who have never been parties to any treaty. They have hitherto lived by fishing and hunting, with occasional assistance in the way of provisions, to prevent suffering. The opening of this portion of Oregon to settlement has made their removal necessary, and through the efforts of Special Commissioner Simpson they have reluctantly

consented to remove to the mouth of the Salmon River, on the Siletz reserve, on the condition that they shall be included under the Grand Ronde agency, from which they are only eight hours distant by a good road.

COMANCHES.

The Comanches in the Kiowa and Comanche agency, in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory, number 1,556, the larger portion of whom were engaged with the Cheyennes in war against the Government. Some of them doubtless were frightened from the agency at the time of the Wichita fight, in August, 1874, and against their will became identified with those whose hostile intentions they did not share. In October following they began to return, a few bands at a time surrendering unconditionally to the military commander at Fort Sill, until, in June of the present year, only 35 remained out from the agency, and are supposed to be now on the Pecos River, in Texas, whither they fled at the time of the Wichita fight. As each band surrendered they were disarmed and dismounted, the chiefs put in irons, and the men imprisoned for a short time.

Only eight of their number are reported as killed by the military, but the campaign left them utterly impoverished and thoroughly humbled. Nine of their number, including one chief, have been sent to Fort Marion, Florida, for military confinement.

Many of the horses delivered up to the military by the Comanches and Kiowas died or were shot; some were returned to the Indians, some taken by military scouts, some given to Tonkaways, and the remainder sold for about $22,000, with which General Mackenzie is now purchasing sheep to be distributed to the Indians of the agency.

Of the Comanches who remained loyally on their reservation a large number have this year, for the first time, taken hold of farming in earnest. About 200 acres have been plowed, planted, and cultivated by men who have harvested 5,000 bushels of corn. Heretofore it has been impossible to get a Comanche child to attend school; twenty have this year attended the industrial school, in which the parents have taken an unusual interest.

Only two whites are reported killed by these Indians during the year. During the same period the Comanches with the Kiowas have lost fifteen of their people killed by Texas citizens and rangers. Five Quahada Comanches out of a party of six were beheaded by citizens of Jack County.

A band of 165 Penetethka Comanches were settled on the Wichita reservation at the time it was set apart for friendly tribes. While entirely loyal, they have manifested no disposition to labor until within the past year, when they have taken hold of farming with unexpected energy, and have realized good crops.

COLVILLES.

They are still in their original homes in Washington Territory; a few on the Colville reservation, but for the most part in the Colville Valley, on both sides of the Columbia River, from Kettle Falls to the mouth of the Spokane River. Here, scattered among the settlers, they cultivate small fenced fields, aggregating 875 acres, and raise considerable wheat, about one-half of their subsistence being obtained in that way. They number 650, have never made treaties with the Government, but are peaceably disposed, and are reported to be thrifty and

progressive. During planting and harvest they labor industriously for white settlers, and, if suitable lands were set apart for their occupation, would soon settle down to agriculture and readily abandon fishing, hunting, and root gathering, to which they are now forced to resort during two-thirds of the year. Nearly all have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and have built for themselves a large log church. Thirty children are in a boarding-school under the care of Sisters of Charity. To its support the parents willingly make contribution, and have recently furnished a year's supply of fish.

The other tribes belonging to the Colville agency are the *Lakes*, *Spokanes*, *Pend d'Oreilles*, *Okanagans*, *Methows*, *San Poels*, and *Nespeelums*, of whom all but the last three tribes, like the Colvilles, are inclined to agriculture and a civilized life, and with almost no assistance from the Government in that direction are making praiseworthy efforts to follow the "white man's ways." None of them have made any treaty with the United States, and the reservation set apart for their occupancy by executive order in the northwestern part of the Territory is so barren and mountainous that but few Indians are located thereon and no buildings have been erected, and the agent and his small force of employés are at Fort Colville occupying such quarters as the post-commander can spare. Consequently the influence of the agency extends to but a small portion of the Indians, and the difference in thrift and intelligence between those bands which come most directly under its influence and those which are more remote is marked. A portable grist-mill has been recently purchased for the use of the agency, which will be of great service and encouragement to such Indians as are undertaking agriculture.

Their agent says:

> They are much pleased in having a mill of their own where they can get their wheat and corn ground without having to pay the excessive tolls that were exacted of them heretofore. Since the mill commenced grinding, about the first instant, the Indians have floured about five hundred bushels of wheat. They came from eighty to one hundred miles with their wheat, and many of them now work for the whites and take their pay in wheat, who would not work before.

CŒUR D'ALÉNES.

This tribe, whose number is variously estimated from 500 to 700, roam through Northern Idaho, along the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They have no treaty with the United States, and, though a reservation was set apart for their occupancy by Executive order in 1867, no steps have ever been taken to place them upon it. A Catholic mission, established many years since in their vicinity, is the only civilizing influence within their reach. It is thought that if the Colville reservation were properly located, they might be induced to settle within its limits.

CREEKS.

The Creeks were reported in 1872 as numbering 13,000.

Notwithstanding the discouragement caused by the destruction of their crops last year, they have made more rapid improvement during the year than ever before. The bitter contention of parties has largely ceased. The educational interest has been quickened and the increased industry among all classes shows an unusual recognition of the necessity for individual effort.

The crops are not only larger, but are in greater variety. Besides the accustomed crops of corn, beans, and potatoes, a larger quantity of

wheat, cotton, tobacco, &c., has been gathered than ever before. During the year a flouring-mill and cotton-gin have been brought into successful operation, and large expenditures made for improved agricultural machinery, while various families of the tribe have purchased sewing-machines and cabinet-organs for their households.

The three boarding-schools, with their 200 pupils, have had continued success. The 36 day-schools, with an estimated attendance of 600, labor under many disadvantages, because of the scattered population and the impracticability of teaching English thoroughly during the brief daily session. A "Teacher's Institute" was held by the Creeks during the year.

The second territorial fair, held at Muskogee, was a decided success, bringing together representatives from all the various tribes to strive for the mastery in a way quite unusual among Indians.

The need of a United States court for a more efficient administration of law becomes every day more apparent and urgent.

CROWS.

The Mountain and River Crows, numbering respectively 3,000 and 1,200, have a reservation, bounded by the Yellowstone River, the 107th meridian, and the north boundary-line of Wyoming; but most of the River Crows roam north of the Missouri River, where they fall an easy prey to the vices and bad whisky of degraded white men. This year, for the first time, the River Crows have been at the agency in a body. A careful count shows their number to vary little from that previously reported. They promise to remain on the reservation during the coming winter. With plenty of buffalo and liberal annuities, and other large amounts realized from the sale of robes and peltries, the Crows are entirely comfortable and prosperous, according to their savage ideal. Abundance of game, illicit whisky-trading, and incessant warfare with the Sioux, are the main obstacles in the way of their civilization.

The second obstacle has been decidedly modified by the removal of the agency from the Yellowstone River to a location fifteen miles from the river, on Rosebud Creek. Twelve convenient and substantial buildings have been completed since June, and ten more are in process of erection. This work has been pushed forward with the greatest difficulty and peril, owing to frequent raids by the Sioux, who annually invade the Crow reservation. Three men at work for the agency and five others have been murdered, and a large number of beef and work-animals have been stampeded or killed. Employés have been obliged to carry arms as well as tools, and to labor in parties much larger than the necessities of the work would require. The Indians, full of war and revenge, have no thought to bestow upon farming or other peaceful employment, especially as the best farming-lands of the reservation are most exposed to these hostile incursions. Six families, however, have been induced to tend small farms, and have succeeded well. A mile and a half of ditch, sufficient to irrigate several hundred acres, has been dug, and it is hoped that another season will see at least a beginning made toward the civilization of these 4,000 wild, but always loyal, Crows.

DELAWARES.

The Delawares were originally a powerful tribe, in the vicinity of the Susquehanna River. After their removal to Ohio, they became a thrifty, prosperous community. But after a series of removals, each one of which has brought them into contact with a new set of the worst class

of men found upon the extreme border, they have at last reached the Indian Territory, where 1,000 have been incorporated with the Cherokees, and show in their habits of dissipation and unthrift the debasing effects of the process of removals of which they have been the victims for two generations. The thirty Delawares on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation obtain about half their subsistence by agriculture, but have not yet adopted citizens' dress, nor do they live in houses.

The Caddoes in the Wichita agency include sixty-one Delawares, who last year united with the Caddoes under one chief, and assumed their tribal name, and who have long had the reputation of being, next to the Caddoes, the most industrious and advanced in civilization of all the tribes in that agency.

ETAKMURS.

They will be referred to hereafter under the head of Snohomish Indians.

FLATHEADS.

The Jocko reservation, in the valley of the Jocko River, surrounded by the mountains of Northwestern Montana, contains 2,240 square miles. Most of it is unsurpassed for grazing and timber, and 1,500 acres are tillable. In the treaty of 1855, by which a large territory which they had long held in undisputed possession was ceded to the United States by the Flathead Indians, who were then quite largely engaged in agriculture in the valley of the Bitter Root, the question of their permanent location in that valley or their removal to the Jocko reservation was left undecided. Owing to the increasing number of settlements on the Bitter Root Valley, made at first by the permission and even invitation of the friendly-disposed chief of the Flatheads, after a lapse of seventeen years it was decided that these Indians should either take up lands and become citizens or remove to the Jocko.

Both propositions met with decided opposition, but two of the three chiefs were finally induced to sign an agreement to move, and in 1873 one chief, with 20 families consisting of 81 persons, took possession of twenty houses, built, according to agreement, in the vicinity of the old agency farm. These Indians are considerably advanced in civilization, and depend entirely on farming for support. The chief, Arlee, has recently decided to organize a police force, and to punish crimes by fines or work for the benefit of the tribe. For the Flatheads and 1,185 Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays there are one boarding-school for girls and one day-school, having an attendance of 45 pupils.

The remaining 350 Flatheads, under two chiefs, are still in the Bitter Root Valley, and hold no communication with the agency, and are trying to maintain themselves on their farms. Whether they will prove equal to the competition which the settlements have brought around them, and be able to save their property from sheriff's sale by prompt payment of taxes, is yet a question. Amid the eager desire to gain possession of their valuable farms, there will be few days of grace after the taxes are due.

GROS VENTRES.

Though never failing in their friendship to the Government, this tribe, as a whole, have taken no steps out of barbarism.

Six hundred Gros Ventres at Fort Berthold, Dakota, have already been referred to in connection with the Arickarees. They, with the Mandans, speak the same language as the Crows, and if they could be induced to

join them on the Yellowstone, could be readily assisted in beginning a civilized life. But they are not yet ready to leave their wretched country.

Nothing is being done for the 950 Gros Ventres in the Fort Belknap agency, in Montana, beyond distributing annuities and furnishing a few rations. Their principal and favorite source of supply being the chase, buffalo, still found in large numbers in their vicinity, furnish their principal source of supply, as well as furs for barter.

HOHS.

They are a small tribe of 115 Indians who belong to the Quinaielt agency in Washington Territory, but with the Quillehutes are living on lands north of the reservation-limits. Remarks in regard to the latter tribe will apply to the Hohs.

HOOPAS.

The Hoopas are native to the valley of the Trinity River, in California, in which the Hoopa Valley reservation is located. They number 571, generally wear citizens' dress, and live in houses half under ground. A few work on the agency-farm, and seem to have made a genuine attempt at reform, but the majority prefer to live on roots and acorns gathered by the women; and, from long proximity to a military garrison, within the limits of the reservation, are most deplorably licentious and diseased. Frequent recommendations and requests have been made by agents, one of them an officer in the Army, that Camp Gaston be removed to a point twelve or fifteen miles distant from the reservation. A school was closed after being maintained four months, the results not being such as to justify the expenditures.

HUALAPAIS.

Eighteen months ago the Hualapais were removed from Beale's Springs, in Arizona, to the southern part of the Colorado River reserve, in the vicinity of a military post established to prevent their return to their old haunts. On the approach of the planting-season, the agent removed them without difficulty thirty miles nearer the agency, with the intention of compelling them to labor in return for rations; but soon after, owing largely to bad influences from without, they suddenly left the reservation in a body. The commander of the post refused to pursue, and the Indians having been supplied with arms by that officer, the agent was powerless to prevent their escape. It has been decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the general in command, to allow them to remain in their old range during good behavior. They number 620. The military post has been abandoned, and marked improvement in the health of the other Indians of the reservation has resulted therefrom.

IONIES.

These Indians are included under Caddoes.

IOWAS.

The Iowas, 219 in number, as reported last year, live in houses on a fertile reservation in Southern Nebraska, are all engaged in agriculture, having as well-tilled farms as the neighboring settlers, and, without Government compensation for their labor, are raising larger crops than are

required for their own consumption. Their perseverance through two "grasshopper years" and the energy displayed this year in the planting of most of their corn for the third time; the attendance of nearly one-fourth of their number at school, and the ability of nearly half of the tribe to read; their self-government in accordance with a code of laws to which obedience is enforced by a police force of five Indians, receiving salaries of $40 per annum from the tribal funds, place these Iowas in the front rank of the civilized Indian tribes of the country, who need as their gift from the Government, and more than anything else, the rights and protection of American citizenship.

KAWS.

The Kaws are native to Kansas, and removed in 1873 to the northwest corner of the Osage reservation in the Indian Territory. They number 516. Nearly one-fourth of the tribe wear citizens' dress and live in houses. All the families are engaged in agriculture, and more than one-tenth of the population are in school. Previous to removal, though receiving generous Government aid, they showed no disposition to labor and often suffered from want. The following, from report of Agent Gibson, shows that they are now making satisfactory progress in the right direction:

The Kaws have been on their reservation about two years, and have made good progress, particularly during the past year, under the stimulating influence of the law requiring labor for their rations. They have been subsisted in this manner from their own funds, provided by Congress.

Each family now has a claim, under Government survey, recorded in this office. Over 150,000 rails have been split, and nearly all laid up in good fence on their farms. They are building houses, and otherwise manifesting an interest in civilization that they have not heretofore done. Their corn is estimated at 11,600 bushels. About 600 acres of prairie has been broken for them, a considerable portion of which they are preparing to sow in wheat.

A steam grist and saw mill has been erected for them; also a commodious barn for the school-farm. Both these buildings are of stone. The school has been well attended and successfully managed during the year, averaging about 45 pupils. Meetings for worship and Sabbath-schools are well sustained.

KEAWAHS.

They, with the Wichumnies, are in the vicinity of Humboldt County, California, and were reported by Agent Maltby, in 1872, as numbering about 230. They speak Spanish, wear citizens' dress, and are said to subsist comfortably, but do not accumulate property. Several petitions for their removal have been signed by citizens, but no suitable location has yet been provided.

KING RIVER INDIANS.

They were also reported by Agent Maltby as numbering about 585. They are scattered along King and Kern Rivers, and are more destitute than the Keawahs.

KEECHIES.

They will be referred to under the head of Wichitas.

KICKAPOOS.

The original home of the Kickapoos was Illinois. When forced to leave that State they emigrated to Kansas, and from thence a part of the tribe fled to Mexico. By the treaty of 1862, the Kickapoos received

their share of the tribal funds, and became citizens. Those remaining on the reservation number 280, whose intelligence, thrift, and prosperity are fully commented upon in my last report. The Kickapoos in Mexico were two years ago visited by a special commission, whose efforts were successful in inducing about 300 to remove to the Indian Territory and settle on the North Fork of the Canadian River. A second attempt made this year has resulted in the removal of 114 more, who arrived at the agency in July last. They have cultivated during the year 63 acres, raised 1,200 bushels of corn, and split 23,440 rails. A school-house for their use is in process of erection. In regard to what has been done, their agent says:

The Mexican Kickapoos were placed under my care in the early part of the autumn of 1874, and as they had nothing with which to gain a subsistence by labor, I bought and distributed to the principal families 30 two-horse wagons, 61 plows, 58 hoes, 54 shovels, 73 iron wedges, and such other articles as would enable them to farm successfully. As they had no teams used to work, I furnished them 22 mules, with good harness, and 26 gentle oxen, with yokes and chains complete. But after spending twelve years roving from place to place in quest of plunder, as they have, it is rather a sudden change to settle down to quiet farm-work, and they have not done as much as they might. And yet they have done as well as any one acquainted with their former life could expect, and, everything considered, there are hopeful signs of their becoming settled and peaceable Indians. They are not lazy, as their flying marauding trips have educated them to be sharp and stirring, and, once thoroughly interested in farming, they will excel most other tribes.

KIOWAS.

On the opening of hostilities in the Indian Territory nearly eighteen months ago, fully nine-tenths of the Kiowas at the Kiowa and Comanche agency in the southwestern part of that Territory were enrolled as friendly to the Government, but a considerable number of those thus enrolled, reaching one-third of the 1,050 Kiowas, fled from the loyal camp in fright, as is claimed by their agent, at the time of the Wichita fight, and were afterward obliged to surrender to the military as "hostiles." Twenty-six leading Kiowa chiefs and braves, including Swan and the noted raider and murderer Lone Wolf, were taken to Fort Marion with other Cheyenne and Comanche captives. The Kiowas have recently sustained a severe loss in the death of Kicking Bird, who, though a young man, was the head chief of the tribe. He abandoned raiding several years ago, and determined to make his reputation by loyalty to the Government and effort to promote the elevation of his people; it was largely due to his influence that the Kiowas, who were as wild and savage as their neighbors, the Comanches, took so small a part in the late hostilities. His dying request, to be buried after the "white man's way," was carefully fulfilled.

Fifty-eight men have this year taken hold of the plow and hoe, and, without assistance by the women, have cultivated 175 acres in corn, which has yielded on the average 25 bushels to the acre. This is the first step ever taken by the Kiowas in the direction of self-support, and most fortunately it has occurred in a season unprecedentedly favorable for a crop. From an observation, extending over many years, it is not safe to expect such exemption from drought as will promise a fair crop oftener than once in three years.

Twenty Kiowa children, as many as could be accommodated in connection with the Comanches, have spent their first year in the boarding-school.

KLAMATHS.

Around a lake of the same name, in the southern part of the Klamath reservation, in Southern Oregon, are located 546 Klamath Indians,

who, with Schonchin's band of Modocs, were parties to the treaty of 1874, which defined the boundary of their reservation, and provided for the erection of a saw and grist mill, and the employment of teachers and other employés to the number of ten, besides the agent. All the Indians wear citizens' dress, and a few live in houses. During the year they have been more or less engaged in cutting and hauling saw-logs, splitting rails, putting up a few houses, and cultivating about 100 acres of land. Their crops were destroyed by frost, which occurs so late in the spring as to render agriculture very discouraging, if not impracticable. Their reservation affords fine pasturage all the year round, and to stock-raising must these people look as the avenue by which they are to come up to self-support. To this end, a herd of three hundred head of stock-cattle was purchased last year and distributed to the Indians. Their first year's experiment in caring for their own herds has been satisfactory, and leaves no question as to the practicability of providing for the Indians in the manner proposed. At present roots, berries, and fish form the chief part of their subsistence. The boarding-school, with 23 pupils is prospering

About 1,125 Lower Klamaths are scattered along the Klamath River, in California, from its junction with the Trinity to the ocean, about 43 being included within the limits of Hoopa Valley reserve. They frequently visit Hoopa Valley agency for medical aid, and occasionally receive a little assistance from the agent at that place, in the way of blankets and supplies. They formerly belonged to the old Klamath reservation, which was established in 1853, and extended from the mouth of that river to within about 20 miles of the boundaries of Hoopa Valley reservation, but was abandoned in 1862, owing to destruction of the agency by flood. Another agency was established, on rented lands, at Smith River, but the Klamaths never removed thither, being unwilling to leave their original home. From a report of an expedition down the river, made in May last, by Lieutenant Wilson, of Camp Gaston, the following extracts in regard to the present condition of these Indians are taken:

Commencing at the mouth of the river, I examined each Indian village and counted the homes, with the following results: Total number of houses, exclusive of sweat-houses and other small buildings not occupied as dwellings, 225. I have included in this, Pac-ta, 13, and As-le-ga, 6. These villages were situated within the limit of the Indian reservation, but, as I understand, do not partake of the benefits of the agency, and are not treated as reservation Indians.

The usual estimate, from all I could learn, is an average of five persons to the house, making, from the mouth of the river to and including the village at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers, 1,125 Indians, of every age, sex, and condition. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that five to the house is a very liberal estimate. A very large proportion of these Indians, both old and young, are in a miserable condition physically, the result of venereal diseases, and their numbers are fast decreasing.

They seem to lay in great abundance of food, which consists principally of fish (salmon and sturgeon) and acorns. These articles they lay in, in the proper season, in large quantities, enough to subsist on until the next year. In every house I examined I found large supplies of food on hand, much of it having remained over from last year. A great number of the young men go out and work for white men, principally in the cultivation and digging of potatoes, around Humboldt Bay. In this way some of them have learned how to cultivate the soil and build log and board cabins, a few of which are now substituted for the old style of Indian house, such as seen in this valley.

Farming, however, is not carried on to any extent, only here and there a very small patch of potatoes. The only place worthy of note in this connection is the village of Warsoc, where they have nice gardens, well fenced, with irrigating-ditches, and in a high state of cultivation. They also have over eighty young fruit-trees out, all looking well. This state of things is due to the advice and assistance of Mr. Martin, who has lived adjoining them nineteen years. From the testimony of all the white men I talked to on this trip, the Indians seem to be given to petty thieving whenever opportunity offers. I might also mention that they are sometimes very exorbitant in their charges for ferriage across the river, and threatening in cases of remonstrance.

They say that they are doing well enough, and do not want to be on a reservation, not even desiring their own country set aside for that purpose; or, at least, they do not want to be subject to an agent, and the regulations of a reservation.

These Indians do not seem to object to mining on the river, nor do I think they would object seriously to the lumber business being carried on; but they do not like cattle-ranches in their country, on account of the destruction of the acorns, nuts, berries, &c., and driving away the game; and I am of the opinion that the establishment by white men of salmon-fisheries on the Klamath would result in serious trouble.

There are no tribal relations, of any kind, of binding force among these Indians; no chief or head-man recognized by the whole. Each village is a separate community of itself, where the wealthiest man is the recognized chief. So far as I could see, the Klamath Indians are pretty well supplied with fire-arms, principally the old muzzle-loading squirrel-rifle. They have a great many canoes—I estimate the number at about two hundred—and also some horses, but not a great number.

I think three or four hundred acres would cover all the level land along the river, which is principally at the site of old Fort Terwer, and just opposite, on Wakel Flats, the site of the old Indian agency. Formerly there was more cultivated land at these places, but the floods of 1862 washed it away. Of the farming-lands on the mountain sides, I should think three or four thousand acres would be a large estimate for, say, one mile on each side of the river from the Trinity to the ocean; but timber is in the greatest abundance and variety, and very fine. From the mouth of the river to Klamath bluffs is a very dense growth of the finest rosewood, and easy of access.

KOOTENAYS.

The 350 Kootenays living on the Jocko reservation, in Montana, have undertaken very little in the way of farming, and subsist mainly by hunting and fishing. They are willing and able to work for white settlers, but their earnings are squandered in gambling.

Some three or four hundred of the tribe are roaming in Northern Idaho, and have never come into any treaty relations with the United States.

LAKES.

Two hundred and forty-two Lakes are in the northern part of Washington Territory, where they are cultivating, with little assistance from the Government, about fifty acres, but have no permanent home.

Six of their children are in the boarding-school at the Colville agency.

LITTLE LAKE INDIANS.

These Indians number 160, and have a home in the Round Valley reservation in California, with the Potter Valley and Pitt River Indians, under which head they will be referred to hereafter.

LIPANS.

The Lipans to the number of 26 are near Fort Griffin, Texas, and will be referred to hereafter in connection with the Tonkaways.

LUMMIS.

They will be mentioned hereafter in connection with the S'Kokomish Indians.

MAKAHS.

The 560 Makahs on the Neah Bay reservation, in the extreme northwest of Washington Territory, are almost exclusively engaged in the remunerative but hazardous occupation of catching seals, which abound in the Straits of Fuca from February until June. They also find a

good market for the oil of whales, dog fish and sharks. The seals are captured by spearing, and are chased by the Indians in enormous canoes many miles from land. Several lives are lost yearly by canoes being carried by sudden winds far out at sea, beyond all hope of return.

For several years past the agents at Neah Bay have urged that a schooner be fitted out for the use and protection of these Indians, and this recommendation was renewed in report of Special Commissioners Lang and Smith, published last year.

The Makahs subsist almost entirely on salmon and halibut. At present scarcely any tillable lands are found on the reservation; but, according to the estimates made by the above-mentioned commissioners, by the expenditure of not more than $1,500 in diking, an area of two thousand acres of rich, arable land could be reclaimed from the tides; and it is believed many Indians could then be induced to undertake agriculture.

By the consent of their parents, the agent and his wife have taken into their own family twenty-two children, and assumed the entire care of their board, clothing, education, and training. This first experiment among them, in separating Indian children from Indian life and language, and placing around them the influences of a Christian home, has met with most encouraging success. Half the number, who began with the alphabet, now read readily in the Testament and write a legible hand, while by their health, neatness, industry, and good behavior they would scarcely be recognized as the wild, filthy, diseased beings of one year ago.

MANDANS.

They were once a large tribe—located in nine villages, on both sides of the Missouri River—but, reduced to a mere remnant by warfare with the Sioux and by two visitations of the small-pox, they took refuge among the Arickarees, where they have since remained, maintaining through all reverses an independent tribal organization. They now number 420, and live in large dome-shaped houses made of poles and brush plastered with mud. These cold, damp, and unwholesome habitations are gradually being replaced by log-houses built under the direction of the agent.

Their condition and prospects have already been referred to in connection with the Arickarees.

MARICOPAS.

They number 300, and, being associated with the Pimas, will be referred to under that head.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonees are native to Wisconsin. They number 1,522, and are living in a civilized way on their reservation in Shawano County, in that State. No change has been made in their comfortable circumstances, as reported last year, except in the matter of schools. In this respect an attendance of 160 scholars in three day-schools, against 82 scholars in two schools last year, shows an advance in the right direction. A manual-labor boarding-school is their greatest need at present.

During the past winter the Menomonees cut over five million feet of logs, half of which were sold on the banks of the Oconto, and the other half in Oshkosh, at an average price of nearly $7 per thousand, netting to the Indians, after receiving full wages for their labor, nearly $4 per thousand.

METHOWS.

The Methows are a peaceable tribe of Indians residing on the river of the same name in Washington Territory. They number 315 and make some attempts at farming, but are so far from the headquarters of the Colville agency, to which they belong, that they receive but little encouragement or assistance from the Government.

MIAMIES.

They are native to Indiana, where a few are now citizens. Most of the tribe removed to Kansas in 1846, and in 22 years were reduced in number from 500 to 92. In 1873 their lands in Kansas were appraised for sale and most of the tribe confederated with the Peorias in the Indian Territory. A few who were nearly white elected to remain in Kansas as citizens. The land matters of those who are consolidated with the Peorias are still in an unsettled state, and this uncertainty as to their affairs operates unfavorably in regard to their advance in civilization. However, their agent reports:

The Miamies who have removed to this reservation are, notwithstanding their many discouragements, doing well. They have been in a very poor condition consequent on their first starting in a new country, and the total failure of their crops last season. Since their removal here they have taken active steps in organizing a church. Commencing with twelve members less than two years ago, they now have seventy-seven among the Miamies and Peorias. The effects of this movement can be plainly seen in the decreased number of drunken brawls, and in the general improvement of the conduct and morals of both tribes.

A school-house has just been completed for their use.

MISSION INDIANS.

These tribes have already been referred to at length on pages 9 to 12 of this report.

MISSOURIAS.

They are confederated with the Otoes, and will be spoken of in connection with that tribe.

MODOCS.

The portion of this tribe who took no part in the Modoc war are at Yainax station on the Klamath reservation in Oregon, under the chieftainship of Schonschin, brother of the chief of that name who was executed with Captain Jack. They number 103, are remarkably temperate, and are disposed to labor. Their relatives in the Indian Territory strongly urge their removal thither, but in reply they only reiterate their determination to live and die in their own country.

Those who were removed in 1873 to the Quapaw reservation, in the Indian Territory, have made a good record in the year just closed. Their agent reports:

They have engaged in manual labor with more readiness and perseverance than I had any anticipation of. They have during the year past made and put in fence 17,200 rails, built 12 houses, and planted 50 acres of corn and vegetables. The average number of men in the tribe able to work has been about 20. Bogus Charlie, the principal chief, had already saved a sufficient sum of money and bought him a cow and a calf. For the last two months there has been a great deal of sickness among them, and in several instances it has proved fatal.

A careful perusal of the accompanying report of their agent with that of 1874 will satisfy any mind of the truth of what I have so often

insisted upon in this report, that Indians need only opportunity offered by suitable lands, adequate assistance, and a proper agent, to come at once into civilization. If one-tenth of the interest of the money spent in fighting these Modocs in 1873 could have been annually expended on such a basis for their civilization, the principal of that large expenditure would be now in the Treasury of the United States and many lives would have been saved to the country.

MOHAWKS.

The descendants of this tribe are now known as the Saint Regis Indians, and will be spoken of hereafter under that name.

MOJAVES.

The Mojaves are divided into two bands with rival chiefs. Several years ago, those under Iretaba, now numbering 820, removed from the vicinity of Fort Mojave, on the Colorado River, in Arizona, to the Colorado River reservation, one hundred miles lower down, and from obtaining a precarious living by the cultivation of small patches, dependent on the uncertain overflow of the river, they passed to an idle dependence on the Government for rations, which, with whisky and vices learned of white men, completed their utter demoralization and degradation. Three years ago these Indians, not without much opposition, were required to pay for all rations in labor, most of which was expended in extending an irrigating-canal, which had been commenced several years previous, and on which depended their only chance for becoming self-supporting. Respecting this canal the agent reports as follows:

I have the honor and the extreme satisfaction to inform you of the completion of the irrigating-canal and its successful opening, June 24, by Hokorow, chief of the Mojaves. We have 9 feet depth of water now at the head-gate, but admit only 4 feet, leaving 2 feet clear between the water and the top timbers to prevent injury to the tunnels and to enable us to visit them at all times. The water is now flowing through the tunnels and canal, a distance of nine miles, reaching the surface the last five, beginning a quarter of a mile below the agency building, and from that on, irrigating more land than we can now cultivate or shall require with the small number of Indians now here. They are greatly pleased with the result of their labors, which they feared were in vain, but being now supplied with tools and seeds, have gone to work with a will and vigor they have not heretofore displayed The Indians have been greatly interested in its completion, and their chief and captains have been working with a shovel most industriously upon it. This is a great innovation upon established customs, labor by the captains being considered most degrading. I esteem this quite a victory, though three years were required to accomplish it. They now look forward to large crops from the success of the ditch.

The Mojave Indians have learned to labor so well by their work on the irrigating-canal that I have repeated applications for their services to work in the mines and on the roads; but I have disapproved of their leaving the limits of the reservation.

The overflow has been less this year than any of the three preceding, and would not have served to raise even their few melons; but they now see abundance ahead, and will require no rations, except beef, after this crop is gathered. We propose to improve and extend the canal next winter, and to pay the Indians for their labor in flour.

By this canal 50,000 acres can now be made to produce two crops a year, upon which all the river tribes and the Pimas and Maricopas, who should be induced, if possible, to remove thither, may soon be made independent farmers. Indeed, this reserve and the San Carlos offer sufficient suitable country for all the Indians of Arizona, with abundant opportunity for self-support.

The corn, beans, and melons raised by these Mojaves this season have enabled the agent to lessen his issues of subsistence, so that flour purchased on last year's contract will last until their wheat harvest in Feb-

ruary next. He also proposes to decrease the beef ration and to turn over to Indians, as stock, the balance of the cattle contracted for. For the future it is believed that the only need of these Indians will be the continued instruction by employés and the maintenance of schools. Little has been accomplished in day schools hitherto, except to demonstrate that the Mojave children are unusually intelligent and will make apt scholars, and that little permanent good can be accomplished except by placing them in a boarding-school.

The agent believes that the other portion of this tribe still at Fort Mojave, numbering seven hundred, who often visit the reservation, will see the advantage it offers, and gradually settle thereon without any compulsion other than the encroachments of settlers on their present camping-grounds.

MUCKLESHOOTS.

Of these 500 belong to the Tulalip agency (and will be spoken of hereafter in connection with the Snohomish Indians) and 100 to the Puyallup agency. No teachers or employés are stationed on the Muckleshoot reservation near Puget Sound, and consequently nothing in the way of civilization is being attempted there by the Government. The Indians, however, are quite extensively employed by white settlers, and cultivate a few acres on their own account, and, with fish and game for their main resource, secure a comfortable livelihood. Several are living in houses of their own construction. It is recommended that this reservation be abandoned, and that the Indians be removed to the Lummi reserve.

MUNSEES.

These Indians have nearly passed out of existence as a tribe. About half a dozen, the remnant of those located with the Stockbridges many years ago in Wisconsin, have during the year received their share of tribal funds and become citizens; a few confederated with Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River, in Kansas have for several years been thrifty, worthy citizens of that State.

NAVAJOES.

An attempt has been made during the year to introduce weaving upon hand-looms among Navajo women, who have long manufactured blankets and cloth with the most primitive tools, the wool being obtained from their own flocks. Four looms were put into operation, and the women proved themselves both apt and enthusiastic pupils. As reported last year, all the Navajoes are more or less engaged in agriculture and herding. They own large flocks of sheep and goats, but are dependent upon the Government for two-thirds of their subsistence, and are sadly in need of educational facilities, only 130 out of nearly 10,000 being in school.

Vigorous efforts should immediately be put forth and adequate means provided to bring these Navajoes at once into a condition of self-support. It is believed that if the expenditure of a single year could be doubled and properly applied under the administration of an efficient, clear-headed agent in supplying seeds, tools, stock-cattle, and additional herds of sheep and goats, and furnishing rations to the Indians only when earned by their own labor, the large expenditure necessary to support the Indians on the present unsatisfactory plan could thereafter be materially reduced, and within a short time might cease altogether.

The relations of the military to this agency are fully set forth in the report of the agent for this year and years previous. The accounts of

the lewdness among Indian women practised by the soldiers stationed at Fort Wingate, with the knowledge of their officers, furnish a record of burning shame to the whole American people.

NESPEELUMS AND SAN POELS.

They are confederated tribes, numbering 500, who reside in the northern part of Washington Territory, and belong to the Colville agency, but have made no treaty with the Government, and refuse to acknowledge its authority even by accepting presents or favor. They will be spoken of hereafter in connection with the San Poels.

NEZ PERCÉS.

Of the 2,800 Nez Percés, nearly half, located on the Kamiah and Lapwai reservations in Northern Idaho, and a few others settled on lands outside the reserve, are prosperous farmers and stock-growers. The rest are "non-treaties," who, with other non-treaty Indians in that region, make every exertion to induce the reservation Indians to leave their farms and join them in annual hunting and root-gathering expeditions. The settlements made in the Wallowa Valley, which has for years been the pasture-ground of the large herds of horses owned by Joseph's band of the "non-treaties," will occasion more or less trouble between this band and the whites until Joseph is induced or compelled to settle upon his reservation.

The prosperous condition of those of the Nez Percés who are upon the reserve was fully set forth in my last report. That no special advancement has been made during the year is largely due to the distraction caused by the attempt of Langford to take forcible possession of the section of land embracing the sites of most of the agency buildings, claimed by him under purchase. The nature of this claim was fully set forth in my last report. Under the decision of the Attorney-General that Langford's title to these lands was not valid, military aid was procured, by which he was ejected from the reservation and the buildings and lands again turned over to the charge of the agent to be put to their intended use

NISQUALLIES.

The 150 Nisquallies on the Nisqually reserve, near Puget Sound, are in much the same condition as the Muckleshoots.

OKANAGANS.

They number 330, and are on the Colville reservation, in Washington Territory. A few have made a feeble attempt at farming, but the land is poor, and their chief dependence must be on fishing, hunting, and root-gathering. No genuine effort has ever been made to raise them out of barbarism.

OMAHAS.

The 1,005 Omahas near the Missouri River, in Eastern Nebraska, are in the same thrifty, prosperous condition as reported last year. They have given up the hunt and are settled upon allotments of land, on the cultivation of which, without any compensation from the Government, they depend for their entire subsistence.

Last year they sold 10,000 bushels of corn and several hundred bushels of wheat, potatoes, and beans. This year the crop, though

injured by excessive rains, will average 25 bushels corn and 3½ bushels wheat to each individual of the tribe.

The Omahas take an exceptional interest in the education of their children, and for the last five years one-seventh of the whole population has been in attendance at three excellent schools. For some reason, in the adoption of citizens' dress and in living in houses this tribe are unusually backward. In respect to the latter, however, they are making improvement, having themselves built thirteen houses during the year. Order on the reservation is maintained by an efficient Indian police-force. The number of births during the year has exceeded the deaths by 54.

ONEIDAS.

They are native to New York, but the main body of the tribe, numbering 1,332, are on a reservation near Green Bay, Wis. A large proportion speak English, have learned to take care of themselves, and are ready for qualified citizenship, having reached the point where, as Indians, they will make no further progress in civilization. Looking to this end, a survey of their lands, with a view to allotment in severalty, is now in progress. Such allotment will tend in a measure to break up the evil practice referred to in my last report, of the sale by individuals of timber belonging to the tribe, by which unprincipled buyers are benefited and the Indians defrauded. The timber is bargained by the Indians at half price, is fraudulently scaled, and is often paid for in goods at exorbitant prices, which in turn are frequently exchanged for whisky.

In education the tribe is sadly deficient. Out of 400 children of school-going age, the agent reports an average attendance of only 60, with but little interest in education on the part of either parents or children.

That portion of the tribe which is still in New York, and has been allowed to remain undisturbed in their original home, on suitable lands set apart for their occupancy, and upon whom not only the law of labor has been brought to bear in the necessity of tilling the soil, but also the example of thrifty white farmers in their vicinity, and for whom common schools have been provided by the State, on the ground both of duty to those within her borders and also ultimate economy in the administration of her affairs, are considerably in advance of those in Wisconsin in order, industry, intelligence, wealth, and general morality. They furnish another illustration of the principle that the best method of civilization with an Indian is not to remove him perpetually out on the border, but to let him remain and be surrounded with thrift and intelligence, and be brought under the operation of State law. They number 251, and have 51 children between the ages of 5 and 21. Of these 44 have been enrolled during the year in the two day-schools, but the teachers, probably on account of inadequate salaries, have failed to awaken the interest of either pupils or parents, and in consequence the average attendance is reported to be only eight.

ONONDAGAS.

Like the Oneidas the Onondagas have justified the kind and humane treatment received from the State of New York by steady progress in civilization, until they have become ready for membership in its body politic. The perseverance and pride of this people in improving their farms, orchards, and stock is stimulated by an annual agricultural fair,

conducted after the manner of white communities, and productive of the same good results. Every child between the ages of 5 and 21 has attended school during some part of the past year. One of the two day-schools is supported by the State; the other is under the patronage of the Episcopal Church. Their population is 450 and is steadily on the increase.

OSAGES.

The Osages in the northern part of the Indian Territory, between the Arkansas River and the 96th meridian, number 3,001; of these 323 are mixed-bloods, who are self-supporting and may be considered civilized. Great changes have been wrought among the full-bloods during the last two years in the direction of abandoning the wigwam and blanket and the chase. Owing to the failure of their first crop, one year ago, they were entirely subsisted during the winter on supplies, purchased by Government with their large annuity, but issued only in return for labor. The crops raised by both full-bloods and half-breeds this season are 5,600 bushels corn, and 19,200 bushels wheat, and 9,500 bushels vegetables, which, if evenly distributed, would be sufficient to supply the whole tribe with bread for a year. The remarkable progress of the Osages, especially the full-bloods, in the last three years is best stated by the following table, taken from agent Gibson's report, to which attention is invited for other interesting information in regard to this tribe:

	Mixed-bloods.			Full-bloods.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Number of families	65	70	70	450	464	468
Number of recorded claims	53	68	70	131	256	310
Number of families living in houses	53	59	64	23	50	150
Number of families who have orchards	12	32	64	.....	42	113
Number of families who have wells	21	31	47	.....	61	121
Acres of land in cultivation	1,258	1,637	2,037	563	993	1,839
Acres of land broken	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	2,500
Number of rails in fence	238,384	351,972	462,772	84,658	382,033	785,898
Whole number of fruit-trees set out	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	15,000

Most of the 150 families who have not recorded claims have fenced fields and have raised good crops, but have been influenced by evil-designing men outside the reservation to disregard survey-lines, and in other ways to resist the agent in his efforts to induce the adoption of civilized methods of living.

The two schools have an attendance of 104 pupils, about the same number as last year.

The Osages have, as a tribe, been fast friends of the Government, but they have been somewhat restless and difficult to control during the year, owing to unwarrantable interference by outside parties, and to causes for grievance which were fully set forth last year and which are still unsettled.

Attention is invited to the statement of the agent respecting the intrigues and bribery practiced upon the chiefs and headmen to induce them to urge the payment out of their tribal funds of $180,000, in addition to the $50,000 already paid in satisfaction of a claim for attorneys' fees. The recommendations of the agent for such decisive action as shall at once quiet all expectations of the claimants are eminently practical.

OTOES.

The two years' experiment of compelling the confederated Ottoes and Missourias to receive their cash annuity only in return for labor, has proved a decided success. Notwithstanding the discouragement of the entire failure of their first season's crops which necessitated a hunt during the winter to prevent hunger, they began work in the spring with renewed energy, and have performed the labor required on an agency farm of 383 acres in addition to the cultivation of 300 acres in small home fields by individual Indians.

Were it not for serious damage to wheat and oats caused by grasshoppers and drought followed by excessive rain, the crops realized would have nearly sufficed to subsist the whole tribe of 457 persons. Notwithstanding these damages, their first crop consists of 500 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels potatoes and turnips, and 100 bushels beans, of which the Indians are justly proud.

A day-school, with 68 scholars, has been in operation during ten months of the year; and an industrial-school building, which has been erected during the year, will soon be opened for pupils. It is very desirable, as stated last year, that the west half of their reservation, lying in southern Nebraska, be sold, and the proceeds be invested as a trust-fund to insure the permanent support of the industrial school, and to provide stock and agricultural implements for the tribe. Such sale will save to the Ottoes many thousand dollars now lost annually in timber stolen from their reservation by their white thieving neighbors.

Other items of interest are thus given by Agent Griest:

I have procured a herd of three hundred and eight head of cattle, to be kept as agency property in the interests of the tribe, as a nucleus of supply for their future wants in the way of beef, and to furnish families with cows as they become so situated as to take proper care of them.

One Indian who broke a piece of prairie last year, raised 75 to 100 bushels of wheat on it this summer, which is the first wheat-raising by individual Indians since my connection with the tribe, and will, I think, induce others to imitate his example next year.

The pay-rolls of the past year show 132 names of Indians that have labored, while the census recently taken shows 134 male Indians in the tribe over 20 years of age.

Of the land broken this season, about 80 acres was by Indians, done without compensation other than that afforded by the prospect of opening a farm. The time has probably arrived when allotments of land should be made to those who are willing to take them, as is provided in the treaty of 1854. The preliminaries of a survey are already completed.

OTTAWAS.

Most of this tribe are consolidated with the Chippewas of the Superior in Michigan, their native State, and have already been treated of. A portion of the Ottawas, now numbering 140, are located on the Quapaw reservation in the Indian Territory. They have 43 children in school.

Their agent says:

The Ottawas have been energetically engaged during the season in putting in and caring for their crops. The general condition of the tribe is good. The majority of them attend church, Sabbath-school, and temperance meetings regularly. The public sentiment of the tribe is decidedly in favor of temperance, and as a result drunkenness has greatly decreased among them. A few of the dissolute young men of the tribe have long been suspected of horse-stealing, and the tribal regulations proving to be insufficient to restrain them, in accordance with the wishes of the chief and leading men, I had two of them arrested by the United States marshal, and taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where they are now in jail awaiting trial, with almost a certainty of conviction. This appears to have had a salutary effect on others, as no complaints of similar offenses have been made since. There have been two deaths and nine births during the past year.

PAH-UTES.

They are properly called Paviotsoes, their own Indian name for the tribe, and, though often confounded with the Pi-Utes, are a distinct people, speaking another language. They are reported to number not far from 2,000, of whom a small number are cultivating lands upon the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations in Nevada. Trout caught in their streams in considerable quantities affords them a currency for barter, with which they are able to add materially to their means of obtaining a comfortable livelihood.

The remainder of the Pah-Utes are roaming through Western Nevada and Northeastern California, cultivating patches of ground here and there, or laboring for farmers and miners, or living by begging, root-digging, and fishing.

PAH-VANTS.

The Pah-Vants are intermarried with the Uintah Utes, and speak the same language, and were reported, in 1873, to be living in Utah, and to number 134, under one chief, who, though himself living in a house, and having partially adopted civilized habits, had failed to raise his people beyond hunting, begging, and gathering seeds for support.

PI-UTES.

By report of Messrs. Ingalls and Powell, submitted in 1873, after careful and personal investigation, the number of this tribe is placed at 2,027, exclusive of those in Oregon, being distributed as follows: 528 in Utah, 284 in Northern Arizona, 1,031 in Southern Nevada, and 184 in Southeast California. They are divided into 31 bands, and several years ago were extensively engaged in cultivating the soil, but by the gradual approach of settlements have been pushed off from their best farming-land, and forced to a vagabond life and a precarious subsistence mainly on roots and berries and seeds, supplemented by tilling the soil to a limited extent, and by working occasionally for settlers. They are becoming quite familiar with the English language, but in other respects are growing more demoralized each year by contact with the worst feature of civilization. A reservation of 3,900 square miles was set apart for their use by Executive order in 1873, of which less than 1 per cent. was valuable for either tillage, timber, or grazing. This large reserve has recently been reduced to one thousand acres of fine farming-land in the upper part of the Moapa Valley, the abandoned site of an old Mormon settlement, whose irrigating ditches require but little repair to make them of great value in the effort to bring the Pi-Utes to self-support by agriculture. Only 400 have as yet been gathered on the reserve. Their readiness to adapt themselves to the new mode of life is most encouraging for their future.

Within the last two years 570 Pi-Utes, with 173 Bannacks and Snakes, vagrants of Southwestern Oregon, have been gathered on the Malheur reservation in that State, where they are being subsisted by the Government. Notwithstanding their previous roaming and lawless habits, the agent reports that they are not only peaceably disposed and easily controlled, but also that they have been induced to earn all their annuity-goods and a small portion of their rations by labor. One hundred young men have taken hold of the hoe and spade for the first time, and by the cultivation of one hundred acres and the digging of an irrigating-ditch 10 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and a mile and a half long, have fairly committed themselves to self-support.

PAPAGOES.

Their condition with reference to an undisturbed occupation of their lands has been rendered more secure by the Executive order of July 1, 1874, withdrawing from sale 70,000 acres of public land around the old San Xavier Mission. Inspector Daniels reports their condition as follows:

From the best information that can be had there are about 7,000 Papago Indians, but of these there are only about 900 on the reservation lately set off for them. They are not fed, but receive assistance in farming-implements. These Indians are a peaceable, well-disposed people, good farmers, and willing to support themselves as they have done, but would be very grateful if they could have a grist-mill and a few carts.

The reservation comprises 70,400 acres of land, which is ample for all of this tribe of Indians for both farming and grazing. It has all the advantages of water for irrigating purposes, and some of the most productive land in the Territory.

Those on the reservation live in "hacals," have a few acres of land under cultivation, which in all amounts to 960 acres; and from observation they appear well supplied with provisions. In a council I held with them on the twentieth, they expressed themselves satisfied with their agent, as they saw that he was doing everything to assist them and make them better able to support themselves.

They are well-dressed and do not appear to want for anything to make them comfortable. To be sure they live in "hacals," but when the agent builds a house for himself at San Xavier they intend to put up adobe houses and live in them. So soon as the Mexicans on the reservation are removed, those Indians away on the Gila and in the Dry Papago Country will join them at San Xavier.

Those in the Dry Country get a precarious living by hunting and planting in the "temporals," where they depend upon rain for moisture. With them there has been no improvement, while those who have been brought under the immediate control of the agent have enlarged their fields, put on the dress of the whites, and keep away from the town, unless they have business here, or are employed to work. You see no drunken Indians about now, but a few years ago the town was full of them. The prospects of these people are certainly very encouraging.

They require a little assistance, and I would recommend that they be provided with a grist-mill for a water-power that may be had on their reservation, and a few carts and work-cattle. At the present time, if they take their grain to the mill to be ground, it requires one-half of it to pay for grinding. The carts they are unable to buy, and as they progress in civilization and cultivate more land, they are indispensable vehicles.

The school is doing well, and, for the time they have received instruction, the 110 scholars have made marked improvement.

PAWNEES.

The settlement of the Pawnees, many years ago, upon lands in Central Nebraska claimed by the Sioux, gave rise to bitter hostilities on the part of the Sioux, and a subsequent cession of the lands did not cure the feud between the two tribes, which had become hereditary. Owing to constant exposure to raids from their powerful foes, seriously retarding their progress in civilization, the removal of the Pawnees from their fertile reservation to the Indian Territory has for a long time been under consideration. In the winter of 1873 a band of 360 "removed" thither on their own account and took up their abode among the Wichitas; and last year the prospect of a winter of destitution and suffering consequent on the entire destruction of their crop by grasshoppers induced the remaining 1,840 to follow their example and to ask the Government that their lands in Nebraska be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of a new reservation in the Indian Territory for their future home. Accordingly the agent, with a delegation of chiefs and head-men, proceeded thither in the fall of 1874 to select a suitable location for the new reservation, and, after careful survey, decided on a tract of good farming, grazing, and timber lands, including a fine water-power, lying between the forks of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers and east of the

97th meridian. The remaining Pawnees, with the exception of between 400 and 500 who were mostly old or infirm people or children, went south soon afterward under the charge of employés, and were ready for vigorous work early in the spring. The results of their seven months' labor are reported by Mr. B. Rush Roberts, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, as follows:

> Our hearts were made to rejoice at the thrift and industry which we witnessed, as well as the care which had been taken to keep everything neat and clean, so unlike an Indian village; and at the good judgment displayed in the location of the many agency buildings on the spot intended for and constituting the headquarters of the tribe.
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> The Indians arrived too late in the summer on their new reservation to plant any crops for winter use, but we were informed that a majority of the able-bodied men have been laboring, and nearly all the remainder were desirous to labor, but for want of implements, with insufficient employé force to direct them, it was not practicable to utilize their power and inclination in that direction. There have been twenty new buildings erected on the reservation, consisting of dwellings, shops, offices, &c., and a steam saw-mill, at which all the lumber required for building purposes is cut. Thirty Indians have been employed, with the white mechanics and laborers, on the farm and about the mill and shops, and in making roads and bridges. Many of these employés are hired on the only terms which the agent was authorized to offer, viz, to feed them, and they to rely upon an act of Congress to enable the Indians to realize funds from the sale of their lands in Nebraska, from which these laborers can be paid. The whole tribe is now being fed and clothed on the same terms, relying on the justice of Congress to re-imburse the parties furnishing supplies. Much labor has been performed by Indians in making roads and bridges for many miles across the prairie toward the Osage agency, through which all the supplies have to be wagoned one hundred and five miles at heavy cost. A good substantial ferry-boat has been constructed by which to cross the Arkansas River on this road, and the ferry is used solely for the benefit of the tribe, there being no other travel on the route but that which communicates with the agency.
>
> About 200 tons of hay have been cut and put up, and the farmer was still cutting and stacking when we left the agency. There were abundant crops of melons and pumpkins raised and consumed or dried for winter use, during the present fall. There have been about 300 acres of land broken and 125 acres seeded in wheat. Two ox-teams, of three yokes each, are employed most of the time in hauling logs to the saw-mill. In cutting and sawing the logs Indians are found to be efficient helpers, as well as in farm-labor. Agent Burgess has, under proper authority, purchased 12 wagons and 23 head of horses to enable him to remove the majority of the tribe from Nebraska, and these teams will add very much to the efficient working of the agency in the erection of the agent's house and industrial-school building which it is proposed to commence at once, and to use the material which is abundant on the reservation for the purpose, namely, stone, lime, sand, lumber, and shingles; the hardware and glass constituting nearly all the material which will have to be purchased.

In the mean time those left on the Nebraska reservation have not been idle, and their crops, consisting of 5,500 bushels of wheat, 5,600 bushels of corn, 3,600 bushels of oats, and 1,800 bushels of vegetables, are the fruits of Indian labor under direction of the agency farmer. The three schools have been attended by 140 pupils, whose docility and steady improvement are most encouraging. This portion of the tribe are now *en route* to the Indian Territory. A few weeks before taking up their march, after the withdrawal of the military force which for several months had been their protection against incursions of hostile Sioux, two raids were made upon them, in which two Pawnees were murdered. The agent is in doubt whether the raiders were Indians or white horse-thieves in Indian disguise.

The Pawnees who have lived among the Wichitas for the last two years were permitted to remain and gather their large crops of corn and vegetables, before joining their brethren on the new reservation.

PEND D'OREILLES.

The Upper Pend d'Oreilles, numbering 850, are located on the Jocko reservation, in Montana, their country by original occupation as well as

by treaty. A small portion of the tribe, with their chief, cultivate a small farm, and are earnestly endeavoring to become self-sustaining by agriculture; but the main body of the tribe follow the chase, with other non-treaty Indians, in the Rocky Mountains.

The Washington Territory Pend d'Oreilles, sometimes called Callispels, number 395, and are still in their original homes on the Pend d'Oreille River and around Lake Callispel, where they cultivate in potatoes and wheat about 100 acres of land, fenced in small patches. If suitable assistance could be rendered, they would readily become self-supporting by agriculture; but they are now obliged to depend mainly on fishing, hunting, and root-gathering for subsistence. These Indians have also been spoken of in connection with the Colvilles.

Others of this tribe, numbering probably not far from 300, are roaming with the Cœur d'Alénes in Idaho.

PEORIAS.

With the Peorias were confederated in 1854 the small tribes of Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, all of whom, native to Illinois, removed to Kansas in 1832, and to their present reservation in the Indian Territory in 1860. They number in the aggregate 162, and are in a condition of agricultural prosperity which will compare favorably with that of white men. Their school has an enrollment of 36 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 30. In other respects their agent reports:

> Their moral condition is improving; drunkenness is decreasing, and their interest in the education of their children is growing. Quite a number of the tribe, including their head chief, have united with the church, and are endeavoring to lead sober, Christian lives.

At the time of the removal of the Peorias from Kansas, 55, who are not included in the above enumeration, elected to remain in that State as citizens.

PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.

Little change has occurred during the year in the condition of these 4,300 Indians in Arizona Territory. When there is an abundant rainfall, the crops raised on reservation-lands along the Gila River are sufficient for their subsistence. This has been the case for the past two years, and, in consequence, a proposition to remove to some point where agriculture can be carried on with reasonable certainty of a yearly crop meets just now with no favor. Such removal, however, is more desirable than ever before, owing to the recent discovery of valuable minerals in that section, and to the fact that a good home is now ready for them on the Colorado River reservation. Prostitution and intemperance prevail among these tribes to an alarming extent.

PONCAS.

The Poncas are in the same condition as reported last year—peaceable, agriculturally disposed, and provided with good lands and plenty of farming-implements, and not utterly averse or unaccustomed to work, but in such constant exposure to raids from hostile Sioux that when working more than a quarter of a mile from the agency they are obliged to carry hoe in one hand and gun in the other. A force of fifteen soldiers is stationed at the agency for their protection. The two hundred acres cultivated on the agency farm, mostly by Indian labor, and the two hundred and twenty-five acres in gardens and fields belonging

to individual Indians, have yielded good crops, which will remove the discouragement caused last year by the grasshopper raid. Out of the seven hundred and thirty-four Indians, eighty have attended school irregularly. Nothing but safety of life stands in the way of these Indians settling down on allotments and becoming self-supporting in a few years.

The hostility of the Sioux arises from the fact that the Poncas are settled on their lands, being claimed by them originally and confirmed to them as a part of their permanent reserve in Dakota. There are three reasons why the Poncas should join the Omahas: (1) They are related and speak the same language; (2) the Omahas have good lands to spare and are willing to receive them; (3) they cannot improve while subjected to their constant fear of the Sioux; (4) the country where they now are would make a suitable location to which the Red Cloud Sioux could be removed. It is hoped that provision may be made by the next Congress for such removal.

POTTAWATOMIES.

More than two-thirds of this tribe, about one thousand four hundred, became citizens in 1861. A portion of the others fled to Mexico, from whence they have raided into Texas, carrying back their booty to trade with the Mexicans. An attempt to induce them to return to the United States and settle as Indians again on lands in the Indian Territory has thus far proved unsuccessful. A few citizen Pottawatomies, after making trial of citizenship in Kansas, asked to be allowed to buy lands in the Indian Territory, and by special legislation of Congress their request was granted. After having received and squandered their share of bountiful tribal funds, they take refuge from white competition and taxes alongside their Sac and Fox brethren. By direction of the Secretary of the Interior $2,500 of the Pottawatomie educational fund has been set apart for their school, and a school-house is now in course of erection.

The Prairie band, which, in 1861, decided to continue to hold in common a limited portion of their lands in Kansas, now number about six hundred and seventy-five, of whom one hundred and seventy-five are voluntarily absent, roaming in Wisconsin, and receive no benefit from the tribal funds.

The prosperous condition of those in Kansas is thus reported by their agent:

> During their planting-season their corn in some fields was destroyed two and three times. The Indians, however, continued to replant until the grasshoppers left, and now have their reward in the prospect of a good crop of corn. During the past three months I have issued to these Indians, purchased by their own funds, over thirty wagons, about forty sets of harness, and agricultural implements sufficient, with what they had on hand, to complete a fair supply for the present wants of the tribe.
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> Since the Prairie band have been settled within the limits of their present reserve, and the area of territory over which they were previously permitted to roam and make temporary fields has been circumscribed, they have been improving, and in the last few years they have been making rapid strides toward civilization and happiness. Their fields are inclosed with excellent fences, their houses are strong and comfortable, and the majority of them act like persons who, after a toilsome journey, have found a place of rest and comfort. They perform all their labor, and manifest much pride in a successful result.

Only sixty of the large tribe who formerly roamed over Michigan are now in that State. They wear citizen's dress, live in houses, and obtain about half their subsistence by the cultivation of one hundred acres of the quarter section which they hold in common in Calhoun County.

POTTER VALLEY AND PITT RIVER INDIANS.

The Potter Valley and Pitt River Indians, numbering, respectively, 307 and 65, together with *Ukies*, *Wylackies*, *Cancows*, *Little Lakes*, and *Red Woods*, making a total of 1,144 Indians, located on the Round Valley reservation in Northwestern California, are in a thrifty and prosperous condition.

On an agency farm of 1,200 acres, cultivated by Indians, under the superintendence of the agent and farmer, have been raised this year, 8,500 bushels of wheat, 3,200 bushels of other grains, and a quantity of vegetables, which are issued to the Indians in return for labor. The Indians also cultivate 160 acres in small garden-patches. With a steam-engine used for thrashing grain and running the grist-mill work is done not only for the reservation but also for the citizens of the valley, thereby creating a revenue which is expended for the benefit of the Indians. Referring to this mill and the saw-mill recently erected, the agent reports, "We now control the lumber-trade and custom-grinding of this valley and vicinity." The Indians of this agency are competent and industrious to an unusual degree, and form the "laboring class" of that part of California. They are relied upon by the citizens in the vicinity for service at 75 cents to $1.00 per day in all kinds of heavy farm work hauling rails, hewing timber, mending roads, and especially in shearing sheep, in which, on account of their skill and carefulness, they are decidedly preferred to white laborers, and are sent for from far and near. They shear as many as 40,000 sheep semi-annually at 5 and 6 cents per head.

Inspector Vandever says:

"The training they have on the reservation greatly improves them in these avocations, and the protection they receive from the agent guards them against imposition from those for whom they work. In fact I have heard some settlers complain that they could no longer get Indians to work for the low wages formerly paid for that kind of labor."

All the Indians wear citizen's dress, and one-fourth live in houses. In two day-schools, (of which one was discontinued in March for want of funds,) 121 pupils have made satisfactory progress; 300 scholars are in Sabbath-school, and a religious service is well sustained.

A marked improvement has been progressing in the sanitary condition of these Indians during the last three years until, for the first time, the agent is able to report an increase of births over deaths. This is due less to improvement in their physical surroundings than to a genuine moral and social reform, which is working like leaven among them.

The land inclosed and actually occupied for the use of these Indians does not exceed 2,000 acres, while the boundaries of the reservation, as fixed by the commissioners under act of March 3, 1873, include 75,000 to 85,000 acres. Of this but four or five thousand acres can be cultivated; the remainder is mountainous and valuable for timber and pasturage. In regard to the occupation of these lands by settlers, to the exclusion of the Indians, Inspector Vandever, after a careful investigation, reports as follows:

As early as 1856 this whole valley and the adjacent hills were selected by Superin, tendent Henley as an Indian reservation, and from that day to this it has been reserved-except that by the act of March 3, 1873, all that part of the valley lying south and east of the west line, dividing townships 22 and 23 north, was opened to entry. By the same act the proceeds of the sales of the part lying south of this township-line was set aside to pay for the claims and improvements of settlers residing upon land north of that line. This act was passed at the solicitation of and in the interest of the settlers as a final compromise and settlement of their supposed rights and claims. The ap-

praisement has been duly made and approved. The amount realized from the sale of lands south of the designated line is not sufficient to pay the whole appraisement of claims and improvements situated north of the line, and Congress at its last session failed to provide for the deficiency. In consequence of this failure many of the settlers seem to infer that Congress never will appropriate money to extinguish these claims, and they freely express the hope that the reservation may be ultimately abandoned, and the land surveyed and opened to entry. Immediately on the reception of the news in the valley that Congress had failed to make the appropriation other claimants appeared and attempted to make improvements on the reservation, in some instances actually coming within the limits of reservation fences, and attempting to take portions of the reservation farm. By prompt action the agent was enabled to expel these fresh intruders. He took possession of the houses partially erected by them, which he appropriated to the use of these Indians. These claimants occupy and claim all the land and pastures outside of the reservation fences, to the exclusion of the Indians, and reservation cattle are allowed little or no participation in the range. Not one of these claimants but located on the land he occupies with the knowledge that he was in the reservation boundaries. . It is very important that this question should be settled with the least possible delay, as efforts will be made to defer or finally defeat the payment altogether, and thus retain possession of the land.

There are about 1,200 Indians pertaining to this reservation. Within the present circumscribed limits it would not be possible to ever make them self-sustaining. The land divided to them would not furnish more than one acre to each person. With the land in the possession of the Indians, now occupied by the claimants, there would be near 5,000 acres of first-rate farming land, and a splendid mountain range of many thousand acres in addition. Unless these settlers' claims are extinguished and the use of their lands secured to these Indians it will be almost impracticable to longer maintain an Indian reservation in this valley. With the additional lands that will be acquired by the extinguishment of the settlers' claims, not only the Indians here now can be maintained, but many more from all the surrounding country can be subsisted and civilized. There are no other lands in all the State of California so well adapted for an Indian reservation as these lands, and none of any kind to be acquired anywhere else, without a cost to the Government exceeding many fold the amount of the settlers' claims to the Round Valley lands.

About 60 Indians belonging to this agency, not included in above enumeration, are working on farms, and are engaged as herdsmen in the vicinity of the reserve.

Citizens in Sonoma and Lake Counties have petitioned the Office for a removal of the Indians in their vicinity, numbering from 400 to 600, to Round Valley. There are also about 200 Indians living a vagabond life on Stoney Creek, in Colusa County, who should be removed thither; but no provision can be made for their support until the settlers have been removed from the reserve limits according to act of Congress.

PUEBLOS.

The only assistance rendered by the Government to the 10,000 Pueblo Indians, who live in nineteen villages in the northeastern part of New Mexico, is in maintaining seven schools, attended by 139 pupils, and in providing an agent to care for their educational interests and to protect them from designing parties who endeavor to deprive them of lands held in common under grants from the Spanish government, and subsequently confirmed by the United States.

It is essential that, for two villages which are located on sterile plains, additional lands should be set apart. Hitherto they have cultivated adjacent unoccupied fertile tracts, but, unless action is speedily taken, approaching settlements will soon drive them into their own grants, where it will be impossible to gain a livelihood.

The condition of several of the pueblos is reported by the agent:

Complaints have reached me from time to time from several of the pueblos north of Santa Fé, of imposition on the part of their Mexican neighbors upon their land and water privileges, and on the 14th of the month I started on a tour of inspection of all the northern pueblos.

The pueblo of San Juan made complaint of Mexicans occupying land belonging to

them, and to which the Mexicans claim title. I have the matter in course of investigation. The school at San Juan is small, but the scholars are learning very rapidly.

The pueblo of Taos complained of Mexicans opening an irrigating ditch above the pueblo, within the league of the pueblo, and depriving them of their water; also of the Mexicans cutting their timber and pasturing their animals upon grazing lands belonging to the pueblo. All these complaints I have placed in the hands of the proper officers of Taos county, and received assurance from them that justice would be done the Indians. I made an effort to place a school at Taos, but was defeated by the influence of the Catholic priest at the neighboring Mexican town of Fernando de Taos.

At the pueblo of Yldefonso I found the Indians anxious for a school, and I at once made arrangements for one to open as soon as possible. I have since procured a teacher who opened the school on the first of May with very encouraging prospects.

The pueblos of Po Joaque and Nambe seem to have lost all spirit, and their population has decreased in such a manner as to be indicative of the extinction of these pueblos before a great many years.

The next place visited was Acomita, a small branch from the pueblo of Acoma, situated in a beautiful and well-watered little valley where many of the Acomas spend the summer for the purpose of farming; indeed it is the chief source of subsistence for the Pueblos, but it is not situated within the land-grant of the pueblo.

After spending one night at this place I proceeded to Acoma, distant about 15 miles. This pueblo is situated upon a small but high mesa of rock rising perpendicular from an arid plain, and is only second to the location of the moquis of Arizona, in destitution of qualities that render life endurable to the average American. These Indians, like the Zunis, are compelled to seek arable land outside their grant, and if restricted to the limits of their grants would be compelled to steal or starve. It is true they claim all the land from Sierra Madalina to Sierra Mateo, but their claim will not prevent their being starved when the country becomes a little more thickly settled, unless Congress gives them a title to the land which they are now cultivating. I hope to be able to present this matter in person in a few weeks.

From Acoma I went to Laguna where there has been a Government school for a few years, the oldest school of them all, I believe. They have a good large school-house, well seated, built by the Indians some years ago through the the influence of the Rev. Mr. Gormon, missionary at Laguna for a time. From his manifest success in teaching these Indians I derive my principal encouragement in the effort to bring the Pueblos out of heathenish ignorance and superstition. Like the Zunis and Acomas, the Lagunas are compelled to seek farming outside their grant, but they have made purchases from the Mexicans, and, according to the most reliable information I can get, they have good titles to all the lands they cultivate. I have advised them to enter squatter's claims to a number of outlying springs, which they have already improved. One Indian has entered such a claim, and it has been entertained by the register of the land-office. If this action is legal, I propose to try to induce individual Indians to leave the community and take up neighboring watering-places.

From Laguna I went to the pueblo of Isleta, on the Rio Grande, the finest and wealthiest of them all. At this place there has been a Government school in operation since March, and on examination I found it to be the best school in connection with the agency. It is pretty certain to accomplish a great deal of good if the present teacher can be retained.

Sandia was the next pueblo visited. This is a small pueblo on the Rio Grande; it has plenty of good land, much more than it cultivates, and is in good condition. It supports a Mexican teacher, and the children are learning a little Spanish.

I spent the 13th at the pueblo of Chochita, the first one visited, and found all the affairs of the pueblo in very good order. The Indians were all very busy with their farming operations, and on this particular day the whole male population, except the very smallest, were engaged in planting a field for the benefit of those who might be destitute during the next winter. The only complaint the Indians had to make was on account of the continued trespassing upon their crops by the people of Pena Blanca, but this, I hope, will now be stopped. This pueblo ought to be supplied with two or three plows, in order that they may be able to bring under cultivation a very valuable portion of their land, which they cannot plow with their wooden plows; they have not the money to buy steel plows.

On Saturday and Monday, the 15th and 17th, I attended to the business of the Jemmes pueblo. Last summer my predecessor, Mr. E. C. Lewis, brought into the United States district court the case of certain citizens located upon the land granted to the Pueblo of Jemmes. The case was decided against the citizens, but I find them still occupying the land, and they have hitherto paid no attention to my order for them to leave. I will not let the case rest until they are removed. Left without the help of an agent, all the pueblos would soon lose the greater portion of their lands. The Mexicans are constantly trying to possess themselves of it, and the experience of Mexican courts has taught them to dread any action that might possibly bring them into court. Without the help of the Government they are sure to suffer the greatest injus-

tice, either quietly or at the hands of the courts. The pueblo of Jemmes have fine lands and seem to be in a flourishing condition.

The Zuni pueblo was reached on the 26th, where I spent one day. This pueblo is farthest removed of them all from the agency, being about two hundred and forty miles distant. It is located in a sandy plain with no irrigation, and consequently they can raise nothing in this place unless the rain-fall happens to be sufficient, which occurs only about half the time. The Indians have hitherto succeeded in raising enough for their subsistence by planting every season three different farming districts outside the limits of their land-grants, which they claim as their own, and upon which there is water for irrigation. They are named and located as follows: Nutria, 22 miles from Zuni, on the road to Fort Wingate; Pescado, 15 miles from Zuni, on the road to Albuquerque; Ojo Caliente, 12 miles from Zuni, on the road to Camp Apache. There is a small pueblo at each of these places, in which a large number of Zuni Indians live every season until their crops are gathered. In addition to the grant of two leagues square at the pueblo of Zuni, they should have the same amount secured at each of the above-named places of government, because if they should be confined within the limits of their present grant they would necessarily starve. The Mexicans are beginning to learn that the Indians have no titles to these three places that they have been farming so long, and the Indians already have trouble in holding possession of them. It is a matter of justice, economy, and policy to secure to the Indians of this pueblo the sources of their subsistence which they held and improved for so many years.

After the annual election in the pueblo of Santa Clara, the ex-governor, in company with three others, refused allegiance to the new officers; a slight encounter ensued, resulting in the new governor and others being haled before the alcalde of a neighboring Mexican town by the rebels on a charge of assault and battery. I attended the court and had the case dismissed on the plea that the court had no jurisdiction in matters entirely within the pueblo; that those were cases for the Indians to determine by their own laws for domestic government, or by appeal to their agent. I afterward settled that matter with the pueblo, but the four rebels still refuse to obey the officers, and, in compliance with a request from the governor and principal men, I have instructed them to enforce their laws in the case to the extent of expelling the turbulent fellows from the pueblo, if necessary to restore peace and quiet. I have since learned that these troubles have been amicably settled.

Few changes have occurred during the year among the 1,600 *Moquis Pueblos* living in an isolated rocky portion of Northeastern Arizona. Through fear of the Apaches, their houses of mortar and sandstone are built by the Moquis into almost inaccessible rocks. Only by unremitting toil upon their small scattered patches of arable land are they able to procure sufficient crops, which must be carried in their hands, together with their wood and water, with great labor up steep cliffs to their rocky homes.

Owing to drought their peaches this season are an entire failure, and corn and vegetables have yielded a scanty crop.

Three day-schools are about being opened. A boarding-school has been established, in which 21 children have been taught. The clothing and feeding of these pupils and the salaries of teachers are the only expenses incurred by the Government in behalf of the Moquis Pueblos.

PUYALLUPS.

The Puyallup agency includes the Puyallups, *Squaxin*, *Chehalis*, *Nisqually*, *Shoal Water Bay*, and 100 *Muckleshoot* Indians, each tribe having a small reservation of its own. A special commission reported last year in favor of abandoning all these reservations and removing the Indians to the S'Kokomish reserve. Owing to the death of the agent no annual report has been received from this agency, and for information in regard to those Indians recourse has been had mainly to report of last year. Employés are furnished only for the Chehalis and Puyallup Indians.

The Puyallups, numbering 579, have good agricultural land and have farms allotted in severalty, which they cultivate with interest and to which they are very anxious to obtain patents. They have done con-

siderable during the year in the way of clearing land, fencing, and building houses. The school has an average daily attendance of 45 pupils, the parents being greatly interested in the education of their children. Many attend church, and a flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained.

QUAPAWS.

They number 235, and are located in the northeastern corner of the Indian Territory. Though wearing citizen's dress and living in houses, and owning the finest of farming-lands, they are the most indolent, intemperate, and demoralized of any tribe in that part of the Territory. They are related to the Osages, speak the same language, and might, with gain to themselves, be incorporated with them. A large proportion of their children attend the mission-school, and it is hoped that the next generation will infuse new life into the tribe. They have just relinquished from their reserve a tract of 40,000 acres, on which it was proposed to settle the captive Cheyennes and Comanches.

QUINAIELTS, QUEETS, AND QUILEHUTES.

The Quinaielts and Queets, numbering respectively 111 and 115, on the Quinaielt reservation, in Washington Territory, and the Quillehutes, numbering 253, on lands north of the reservation, cannot be expected to make any important steps toward civilization in their present circumstances. Building-material is scarce; the nearest saw-mill is seventy miles distant, and inaccessible most of the year; the soil is sterile, and appropriations are meager. By the consumption and sale of fish, the Indians are able to live without suffering, according to the savage standard. Each tribe speaks a different language, and can converse with the others only through interpreters. If the tide-lands on Neah Bay reservation are reclaimed, as before suggested, this agency can be discontinued and these tribes removed thither, with economy to the Government and with immense advantages to the Indians in the way of civilization. Scarcely a case of intemperance has been known among these tribes for three years. A small school with fourteen pupils has been held during ten months of the year.

RED-WOOD INDIANS.

The 96 Redwoods having a home on the same reservation with the Potter Valley Indians, have been treated of in that connection.

Remarks in regard to the Hoopas will apply to the 46 Redwoods on the Hoopa Valley reservation in California.

RENEGADES.

About 2,000 Indians are roaming on the Columbia River, in Washington Territory and Oregon, under the leadership of a self-constituted chief, Smohalla by name, whose followers represent nearly all the tribes in the Territory and State, and whose influence extends even into Idaho. He has been able to inspire in his adherents veneration toward himself, and by his teachings, which are received with implicit faith, superstition is fostered, unbridled license is granted to passion, civilization is despised, and reservation Indians are looked upon with contempt and disdain. These Indians, in their present unsettled and unrestricted ife, have no earthly mission beyond that of annoyance to settlers and

hindrance to the opening of the country, and are a positive detriment to all other Indians who are gathered upon reservations, many of whom are unable to refuse the inducements offered for a free vagabond life among these renegades.

SAC AND FOX.

The main portion of this tribe, known as the *Sac* and *Fox* of the *Mississippi*, are native to Wisconsin and Iowa, and for many years were under the leadership of the famous chief Black Hawk. In 1870 a portion of the tribe, now numbering 430, moved from Kansas to lands in the Indian Territory ceded by the Creeks. Within the last three years they seem to have waked up to the necessity of taking hold of civilized life in earnest. Three-fourths of their subsistence is now obtained by their own labor in civilized pursuits, and no Government rations are issued. They are slow in adopting citizen's dress and in occupying houses; but the building of eight hewn-log houses this year, mainly by their own labor, shows progress in the latter direction. The agency blacksmith is a Sac and Fox Indian. The manual-labor boarding-school has an enrollment of 49 pupils, and an average attendance of 31.

About 250 are still in Kansas, homeless, destitute vagrants, who, under the influence of their chief Mokohoko, have persistently refused to remove to the Indian Territory. So long as they remain in Kansas they are not entitled to any share of their tribal funds, although their brethren in the Indian Territory have frequently given generous assistance in the way of money and provisions, and even defrayed the expenses, amounting to $1,000, of sending Mokohoko's nephew and successor, with a delegation, to Washington, in December last, with the understanding that the result of the visit should be their consent to an early removal to the Indian Territory. This pledge they have not yet fulfilled.

After their removal to Kansas, a small portion of the tribe returned to Iowa, and were allowed to purchase a section of land in Tama County, where they have been from time to time re-enforced by Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, who were straggling about the country, and have now assumed the name of Sac and Fox. The condition of these 340 Indians is little changed from that reported last year, except that under the application of the labor system they have performed more than usual labor upon their lands. A school-house has been erected in which a day-school is soon to be opened. They are blanket, wigwam Indians, obtaining about one-third of their support by cultivating small gardens and working for farmers, and the remainder by hunting and fishing.

The advancement in civilization of the *Sac* and *Fox* of the *Missouri*, 98 in number, is retarded by uncertainty in regard to their location. Their reservation is in the southeast corner of Nebraska, and running into Kansas, adjoining that of the Iowas, with whom they are included under one agency. Their removal to join the Sac and Fox in the Indian Territory has been under consideration, but they express themselves as decidedly opposed to any such measure. Hitherto their large annuity of $46 per capita, being paid cash in hand according to the terms of the treaty, has served only as an aid to unthrift and demoralization. The requirement that their annuity shall be paid to them only in return for labor, though looked upon by the tribe as unjust and tyrannical, has had most salutary effect, which is reported by their agent as follows:

There have been, on their reservation, the present year, cultivated in corn, 300 acres, which will yield 6,000 bushels; wheat and oats were both sown, but were destroyed. Two hundred acres of prairie have been broken, in tracts of from five to ten acres, for individual families upon claims selected by themselves, and paid for from tribal funds, 50 acres of which were broken by Indians. They also have 500 acres inclosed, 100 acres

of which were inclosed the past year. They will cure 500 tons of as fine hay as could be found upon a western prairie.

There have already been purchased from their own appropriation, and issued to them, three farm-wagons and three sets harness. One Indian has, from his individual, or family annuity, purchased a span of horses, wagon, and harness; another, a set of harness; and the first chief of the tribe has constructed for himself a comfortable log house, which is considered an example worthy of imitation.

A building suitable for school-house and residence of teacher has been erected from funds appropriated for that purpose in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, and a member of the tribe has been employed as teacher, who opens school Ninth-month 1. There is a desire among them to have the children educated, though with what perseverance they will be sent to school cannot be conjectured.

SANS POELS.

They have already been spoken of in connection with the Nespeelums, with whom they are confederated.

Their agent say:

The Sanpoels and Nespeelums, who may be regarded as one tribe, are wholly under the control of their preachers or prophets, who are called dreamers, and are distinct from the drummers who live lower down on the Columbia. They tell their followers that truth is revealed to them, the prophets, directly from heaven, and all that is necessary to secure their well-being in this world and their happiness in the next, is to obey them implicitly; and that they do almost without an exception. A distrust of white men and a disregard of their teaching and laws seems to be the foundation of their faith, and no one is permitted to acknowledge any authority emanating from them. They are having a bad effect upon the surrounding tribes, offering to the turbulent and disorderly a place of refuge and immunity from punishment.

The whites living in their vicinity complain that they steal their horses and kill their cattle, and commit other acts of lawlessness. Unless some steps are taken to bring them to a sense of their duty serious difficulty may be apprehended. The agent is powerless, and they can only be dealt with by the strong arm of the military. I am of the opinion that the speediest and most effectual means of bringing them to terms is to arrest the ringleaders, not over six, and send them to some distant reservation, and forbid them to return to their country. It would strike terror among them, as an Indian dreads nothing so much as to be forced from his home and friends. The tribe would then be easily controlled. The chief is a well-meaning man, but has lost his influence and blindly follows the prophet.

SEMINOLES.

In 1872 the Seminoles numbered 2,398. Living on a small reservation in the center of the Indian Territory, they do not derive the benefits of proximity to the whites, and are remote from railway communication. They are a sober, industrious people, engaged in agriculture as a means of support. They have day-schools and native preachers, and in many respects are in a more hopeful condition than either of the other civilized tribes in the Territory.

A portion of this tribe, estimated at 350, are still residing in the Everglades of Florida. Little has been known or heard of them since the Seminole war. They are peaceable, and live altogether by themselves, coming out from the Everglades only for traffic. The opening of the southern portion of Florida, however, is likely, before long, to break in upon their old haunts and to bring up the question of a disposition of these Indians. It is therefore advisable that sufficient public lands be secured at an early day for their occupation, to save them from the fate of the Mission Indians of California, and to save the Government from the necessity of large future expenditures.

SENECAS.

But few of the Senecas have been forced to submit to a removal. They have been fortunate in that they have been obliged to labor for a

living, and that the State of New York has allowed them to remain on fertile portions of their original land, and has protected them in their property-rights, and, better than all, has maintained public schools for them according to their *pro rata* share of the State educational fund. They have thus been enabled in their feeble beginnings of a new life to profit by the example of white civilization without being pushed to the wall by too sharp competition; and now, instead of petitioning Congress to remove from her borders a set of paupers and vagrants, alike demoralized and demoralizing, the State may point, if not with pride, at least with gratification and a feeling of honor, to the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations, where 2,957 Senecas, with a few lingering exceptions, have come up out of barbarism and surrounded themselves with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of civilized life, and, in stock-raising, farming, and fruit-growing, are able to make a most commendable showing in annual agricultural fairs. Twenty day-schools, supported by the State, are attended by 690 out of the 987 children of the tribe between the ages of five and twenty-one. An orphan-asylum, largely supported by the State, cares for 80 more, and 40 are in a boarding-school maintained by the Society of Friends. In spite of the emigration steadily going on by the more enterprising young men, without any corresponding immigration, this tribe has increased in number since 1865, as well as in prosperity and wealth. This is shown by the accurate censuses taken in 1865 and 1875, and leaves no doubt that Indians do not die of civilization.

The Senecas on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations in 1849 adopted a written constitution and a republican form of government, and have since elected their chief executive, legislators and judicial officers by ballot annually. They are thus fully prepared for citizenship, which they hesitate to accept, partly from fear of taxation and legal responsibility for debts, and partly from fear that the abandonment of their tribal organizations will result in the loss of their lands, the ultimate fee of which, whenever they cease to be held by the tribe in common, is in the Ogden Land Company.

The Tonawanda Senecas, who held their lands in the same manner, have used a large fund, appropriated by Congress, to purchase a sufficient quantity for their homes, which is now held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.

The tribe of 240 Indians on the southern part of the Quapaw reservation, in the Indian Territory, known as Senecas, is made up of numbers of each of the Six Nations, of New York, chiefly of Cayugas. They are industrious, energetic, and thrifty; many have well-stocked farms, and have this year raised for market a large amount of corn over and above that needed for their own subsistence. Their children attend a school established for the Senecas, Shawnees, and Wyandotts.

SHAWNEES.

The Shawnees are natives of Ohio. In 1869 those living in Kansas on lands for the most part allotted in severalty, were reported as numbering 649. During that year their lands were sold, and all but Black Bob's band, who held their lands in common and were at enmity with the rest of the tribe, consolidated with the Cherokees in the Indian Territory and lost all tribal identity. These "Black Bobs" afterward became scattered, and merged, with others of their tribe, among the Absentee and Eastern Shawnees, and also among the Cherokees. Their rights in their lands are yet unadjusted, and are likely so to

remain until the two sets of purchasers who have bought the lands can find some way by which each can get the better of the other. When such method is discovered, it is probable that legislation by Congress will be practicable, by which the Black Bobs may be able to realize something for their valuable lands.

The *Eastern Shawnees* are those who, with some Senecas, emigrated direct from Ohio to the Indian Territory, where they now are. They number 97, are engaged in agriculture, and have raised good crops. Intemperance among them is decreasing. They have a school, in connection with the Senecas and Wyandotts.

The *Absentee Shawnees* are those who, nearly thirty-five years ago, separated themselves from the main portion of the tribe in Kansas and located in the northern part of the Indian Territory, and have since received no aid from the Government, except in the way of schools. Their prosperous condition was fully reported last year. Their greatest need has been supplied by the establishment of a manual-labor boarding-school, which has so increased the interest of the Shawnees in education that the number of pupils enrolled is double that reported last year.

SHEEPEATERS.

They number 340, and are confederated with the Bannacks and Shoshones on the Lemhi reservation. The remarks respecting the Bannacks apply equally well to these Indians.

SHOAL-WATER BAY INDIANS.

They number only 50, and have a reservation near Puget Sound of three hundred and forty acres of sandy beach, from which they should be removed to the S'Kokomish reserve.

SHOSHONES.

Nine hundred on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho are showing an increased readiness to engage in civilized pursuits, and the agent has no difficulty in obtaining all the Indian help required in cultivating the agency farm. But five families are engaged in farming independently, but the 285 bushels of wheat and 210 bushels of potatoes raised this year on forty-two acres will not only encourage them to persevere, but will incite others to follow their example. The twenty boys who have spent their first year in school have made satisfactory progress, notwithstanding great disadvantages in the way of boarding accommodations. Increased facilities for education will be furnished during the coming year.

Little change in the condition of the 500 on Lemhi reservation, in the same State, has occurred since last report.

On the Wind River reservation in Wyoming 1,800 *Eastern Shoshones* are making some progress in farming. They cultivated during the past year two hundred acres, but the crops being destroyed by grasshoppers, they will depend on the issue of Government rations for subsistence. Few have discarded either the wigwam or blanket.

The *Western Shoshones* number 1,945, and are scattered through Nevada. One Government employé resides at Hamilton, Nev., who has a general oversight of their interests, and through whom the Government occasionally renders them assistance. He reports their condition as follows:

The Western Shoshone Indians under my charge have improved in civilized habits during the past year, and have received little or no assistance from the Government. They are generally inclined to be industrious, but are a low, degraded race, and some are very indolent. They are all peaceably inclined, and quite a number are engaged in farming for themselves, and a great many support themselves by working for the white people. Those that are farming have raised grain and vegetables enough for their support during the winter. They have no reservation, and are scattered over a large tract of country. Some of the Indians who are engaged in farming are compelled to rent land of the whites, nearly all of the tillable land being claimed by the white settlers. More of the Indians would engage in farming if they had the land. There has been considerable sickness among them, several deaths occurring during the past year.

I would respectfully suggest that a suitable reservation be set apart for the Shoshones of Nevada as soon as practicable. The whites are rapidly settling up the country, and in many cases the Indians are compelled to give up their little farms. The game is being driven out, and in a short time there will be no place suitable for a reservation, and the Indians will have nothing to subsist upon.

They express an anxiety to be taken to a reservation suitable for them, that they might be assisted in case of necessity, and be able to support themselves without fear of being molested. If a reservation be established, and one Indian from each band be allowed to visit the same and return and report, I think the result would be good. In this way the Indians could be peaceably induced to congregate at one place, where they could be assisted and protected. As they are, many of them die for the want of a little care. No effort has been made to educate these Indians. They are all peaceably inclined and willing to do right. Great improvement could be made in their habits, if properly attended to.

SIAHS.

Remarks in regard to the Hoopas are applicable to the 56 Siahs, who are native to Humboldt County, California, and were removed to the Hoopa Valley reservation from the Smith River farm at the time of the abandonment of an agency at that point.

SIOUX.

Reference has already been made, on pages 6 to 9 of this report, to the changes for the better which are yearly occurring in this largest of all the Indian tribes, and the most expensive and troublesome with whom the Government has to deal. Their number, based on careful estimate as to 10,000, and for the remainder, on actual count, is 50,044. The number of the "hostiles" roaming through Dakota, under the leadership of Sitting Bull and a few other chiefs, was put last year at 7,000. During the year 4,000 of these Indians have come in to the Standing Rock, Spotted Tail, and Cheyenne River agencies, reducing the number of those who can now properly be called hostile to about 3,000. These have been guilty of more or less depredating throughout the year, especially in Montana, and their hostility extends no less to other tribes of Indians on the north and west than to the whites.

The Sioux are included under twelve agencies—nine in Dakota, two in Montana, and one in Nebraska—at all of which, except at Fort Belknap, a beginning in Indian farming has been made in spite of all discouragements by reason of unsuitable location and the demoralizing influence of the "hostiles."

At Fort Belknap are collected, and fed when game fails, 3,500 of the more peaceable and less enterprising of the *Assinaboine Sioux*, who, by reason of their greater friendliness, have come in closer contact with whisky-sellers and illegitimate traders. It should also be said that the Fort Belknap agency was established in 1873 as a feeding-post for such Indians as were too distant to come advantageously within the jurisdiction of the Milk River agency.

At Red Cloud agency, where 9,136 *Ogallallas*, who have almost abandoned the chase on account of scarcity of game, report for rations, sixty

acres of their barren country were put under cultivation during the year. But the expectations of a crop from even this feeble beginning were destroyed by grasshoppers.

At Fort Peck and Spotted Tail agencies a little further advance has been made by the recent establishment of a school at each point; the former with 62, and the latter with 75 pupils. The forty acres at each place cultivated by Indians have borne crops which greatly encourage the few who were induced to make this their first experiment with the hoe and spade. At the former agency 2,726 *Yanctonnais*, 1,000 *Santees* and *Sissetons*, 400 *Tetons*, and 1,998 *Assinaboines* derive about half of their subsistence by hunting; at the latter, 1,189 *Minneconjoux* and 8,421 *Brulés* depend entirely on the issue of Government rations.

The Standing Rock agency has in charge 4,203 *Yanctonnais*, 2,100 *Uncpapas*, and 1,019 *Blackfeet* Sioux, whose supply of Government rations it was hoped would have been materially reduced this year, and the fruits of the labor of one hundred families in the cultivation of twelve hundred acres substituted therefor, but their second season's work has only resulted in a second failure on account of the ravages of grasshoppers. The lesson of labor, however, was not lost, and those who had learned to use the hoe readily took hold of the scythe, and put up for themselves, without assistance from the women, 250 tons of hay. Though a small supply, it is ten times the amount they have ever cut before, and is indicative of advancement in the right direction. No school has yet been provided.

Among 1,200 *Lower Yanctonnais* and 1,800 *Lower Brulés* at Crow Creek, and 2,261 *Two-Kettles*, 2,817 *Minneconjoux*, 1,778 *Sans Arc*, and 730 *Blackfeet* at Cheyenne River agencies, the work of permanent civilization is fairly inaugurated by an exchange of cloth teepes for log-houses. One-sixth of all the families are living in houses and undertaking farming, though at the former place the crops were injured, and at the latter destroyed by grasshoppers, and the issue of full rations is still a necessity. The two schools are doing well, with an attendance of 33 and 138 pupils, respectively.

These Cheyenne River Indians, who three years ago were in as hopeless a state as the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands are to-day—with a suitable country and under such faithful management as they are now receiving, would soon take care of themselves; but, exposed to drought and grasshoppers, and suffering for lack of timber, and in proximity to the great body of the Sioux, who are in equally unfortunate condition as to country, and less inclined to do right, their case only seems to illustrate an important element of the "Sioux problem."

In regard to the progress at Cheyenne River agency, the agent reports:

> It cannot be expected that any considerable advancement has been made in "book-education," inasmuch as the school for their instruction was not opened till the 4th of September last. Nevertheless, I am pleased to notice a marked aptitude on the part of many of the Indians to grasp even book-knowledge, and it is gratifying to me to be able to report the decided and even wonderful improvement in their moral condition with the limited time of my experience and labors among them. It may not be out of place in this connection to venture the assertion that any one having knowledge of their moral condition about two years ago, and not having witnessed the gradual and marked improvement since, on coming among them at the present time, and looking from a moral stand-point, would hardly recognize in them the same class of people. The people under my charge, being among the wildest of the Sioux, have, of course, as yet made but little progress in the line of industry; nevertheless, it pleases me to state that many of them have during the past season cultivated small pieces of land, and are making efforts to erect for themselves log-houses for their winter homes.
>
> I will mention, as indications of their advancement, that while, until recently, they have steadily avoided and manifested a decided aversion to the white man's custom

and habits, many of them, of late, are anxious to discard the blankets, and other Indian costume, and attire themselves in white man's dress, which they conceive to be better adapted, and more convenient, to the pursuits of industry.

I am pleased to report myself under the firm conviction that, with the proper indorsement and co-operation from the "powers that be," and which I have faith will be accorded me, I shall be able, by another season, to break up the tribal relations, so far as the issuing of rations and annuities are concerned, and to recognize them by individual families.

A new agency has been established for the Lower Brulés, whose location, ten miles below and on the opposite side of the Missouri River from the Lower Yanctonnais, has hitherto removed them too far from agency influence.

At the other Sioux agencies. the appliances of civilization have been brought to bear for several years past, and the results are both gratifying and encouraging.

The *Yanktons*, numbering 2,000, have, this year built, for themselves 100 houses, which completes the abandonment of the teepee. They have churches, schools, farms, and stock, and are an industrious, orderly, and progressive people. The abundant crops of this season relieves the Government of half their support. The introduction of weaving by hand-looms, referred to last year, has been followed up, and the agent reports "*enough cloth on hand to give each Indian woman in the tribe one good dress woven by Indian women.*" Sheep-raising on that reserve is still a doubtful experiment; many sheep having died during the extreme cold of last winter. The attitude of these Indians toward civilization is thus spoken of by their agent:

Quite a goodly proportion of the Yanktons are workers. The general work of a farm is done by many of them. They build houses for themselves and their cattle, cultivate fields, make hay, cut wood, make fences, &c. There are also employed at this agency twelve to fifteen Indian employés. These men, under the supervision of the farmer, carpenter, engineer, blacksmith, issue-clerk, and chief herder, do all the work at this agency. Some of these Indians have been regularly employed by the Government for the last six or seven years, and are now quite competent to do their work in their different departments. The farmer sends out his men to the field to plow and plant, to tend and harvest the crops; and I state the simple truth when I say they do their work as well and faithfully as any white farm-hands in the country. We have Indian men here now daily seen in the harvest-field running reapers and mowers, binding, stacking, thrashing, and helping to grind the wheat raised on the agency-farm, putting up hay for sheep, horses, and cattle, who three years ago thought of nothing but painting their faces and going to feasts; now in white man's dress, then in full Indian costume. With the carpenter is a young Indian as apprentice, who can now do such work as making doors for Indian houses, tables, beds, cupboards, &c., besides mending broken wagons, plows, and general farm and house utensils. The blacksmith has under his care two apprentices; one, a tinner, who makes all the Indian tin ware, such as coffee-pots, tin cups, pails, pans, and camp-kettles, mends all when broken, and makes himself useful in many ways; the other is the blacksmith's apprentice, now quite skillful, able to do such work as generally comes into a country blacksmith's shop. So, too, with the engineer and chief herder, we have assistants who do as much of the work in their places as we could expect. Thus it will be seen that the work of this agency is done by Indian laborers; and when we take into consideration that this agency makes its own lumber, cuts its own wood and logs, puts up all its own hay, grinds all the wheat and corn used by two thousand Indians, all without giving a single contract, it can readily be seen what the amount of the work is which is accomplished by these Indian workers during the year.

The 1,807 *Sissetons* and *Wahpetons* on *Lake Traverse* reservation have generally adopted the white man's dress and way of living, and are nearly self-supporting; they are no longer in villages, but are scattered about on farms all over the reservation. This season's crop consists of 1,400 bushels of grain and 4,500 bushels of vegetables. They have also put up 4,500 tons of hay, and broken 725 acres, which will double the area of farming-land next year. One-tenth of the whole population has this year been enrolled in the six schools, and nearly one-half of the population can read in their own language.

They have their own churches and pastors, and are learning to aid in their support. In this respect, by the contribution out of their poverty of $500 in quarterly installments for the salaries of their pastors, two churches have made a gain of 50 per cent. on last year.

The allotment of lands in severalty gives the new proprietors increased energy and perseverance.

The 1,800 *Sissetons* and *Wahpetons* at *Devil's Lake* have met with a severe loss in the death of Agent Forbes, to whose five years of earnest, self-sacrificing, and efficient labors more than to anything else they owe their present prosperous and hopeful condition and progressive spirit. About half are living in houses, wearing citizen's dress, and have farms and cattle. The number of families engaged in agriculture, the amount of land cultivated, and the crops raised have doubled in one year. Twenty-five new houses have been built, and the whole movement of these people is in the direction of improvement.

The 800 *Santees* in Nebraska have entirely renounced paganism in all its forms and embraced the Christian religion, and, under the fostering care of missionaries, have now churches, Sabbath schools, and prayer-meetings, all of which are regularly attended by an orderly, well-dressed congregation. Their strict observance of the Sabbath would do credit to a New England village. One church has contributed during the year for support of pastor $65.20; for relief of poor and sick, $23.04; and for missions, $7.48. One manual-labor school is supported by the Government and two industrial schools for girls, and three day-schools are supported by missionary societies; in all of which 147 pupils have been taught. A night-school, held during the winter, for young men, produced good results. A paper in the Dakota language, issued monthly, has an edition of 1,200 copies. Ten Indian apprentices are learning trades.

Except for the observance of the letter of the Sioux treaty, in accordance with which these Santees have hitherto received rations without labor, they would, undoubtedly, by this time have attained not only to civilization, but to self-support. The enforcement of the recent requirement, that rations shall be issued only in return for labor, created no disturbance, and has already proved to be of decided benefit. Their discouragement of last year over the total failure of crops has given place to joy over an abundant harvest, sufficient to furnish two-thirds of their support.

The *Flandreau* Sioux, whose heroism and success in undertaking, five years ago, an independent civilized and Christian life and citizenship was detailed in my last report, have harvested sufficient to enable them, for almost the first time since they left their tribe, to look forward to winter without dread of being pinched by hunger. If the crops had been untouched by either grasshoppers or frost, a large surplus could have been sold, and would have brought in return many articles of comfort, and even necessity, in a white man's way of life. Their two-thirds crop consists of 1,605 bushels wheat, 3,485 bushels corn, and 3,000 bushels vegetables. This little Indian community now numbers 359; an increase by births during the year of 47. The attendance at the school has increased from 47 to 65, and would be much larger, except for the long distances between the homes of these scattered farmers. Their genuine religious interest is set forth in the following extract from report of Special Agent Williamson:

> The Christian religion is the religion of the community. Sun-dances, conjuring, charms, and idol-worshiping are laid aside. The people are all at meeting on the Sabbath. The Presbyterian church, of 135 members, has been supplied by Rev. W. O. Rogers, a native preacher, who receives half his support from the people and half from

the missionary board. The annual meeting of the missionaries and native Christian workers among the Dakota Indians, in connection with the American and Presbyterian boards, has just been held with the Flandreau church. It was an interesting occasion. There were present five missionaries and 120 Christian natives from abroad. A noticeable item was, that the Flandreau Indians themselves raised a fund of over $100, with which to purchase provisions to entertain those from abroad.

The Episcopalians have also a number of members among these Indians, and hold meetings, but have no meeting-house or minister.

S'KLALLAMS.

The S'Klallams, numbering 525, belong to the S'Kokomish reservation' but have refused to settle there and are scattered along Puget Sound. In regard to the energy and prosperity of a large portion of this tribe, their agent reports as follows:

"The agent has been absent most of the month visiting the S'Klallams living along the sound and straits, and has found them much improved, especially at Dunginess, where they have purchased a tract of 210 acres of land and have subdivided it into small lots and assigned it to individuals. Upon these lots they have built houses, cleared and fenced patches for potatoes, &c., and are doing remarkably well."

SNAKES.

One hundred and forty-three *Yahooskin* and 101 *Wohlpapee Snakes* have been gathered in at Yainax station, in the northern part of the Klamath reservation, in Oregon. They are forty miles from the agency and under the immediate charge of a commissary and blacksmith. The men are ready to work if fairly remunerated, and are remarkably free from ordinary Indian vices. They deserve great credit for having steadfastly resisted the entreaties of the hostile Modocs to leave the reservation and engage in war against the Government. They earnestly petition for a school, for the maintenance of which funds should be provided at an early day. Remarks already made in regard to the Klamaths apply equally to the condition of these Snakes.

Ocheo's band of 100 *Pai-Ute Snakes* also have a home at Yainax, but spend most of the time hunting off the reserve. A few Snakes are confederated with the Bannacks on the Malheur reservation in the same State.

SNOHOMISH AND SWINOMISH INDIANS.

The 900 Snohomish, 300 Swinomish, 600 *Lummi*, 500 *Muckleshoot*, and 550 *Etakmur* Indians were parties to the Point Elliot treaty. About two-thirds of them are located on four reservations on or near Puget Sound, Washington Territory. They are embraced in one agency, whose headquarters and employés, with the exception of one farmer on the Lummi reservation, are on the Tulalip reservation. These Indians live mainly by logging and fishing and working for white settlers. Those on the reservations are for the most part industrious and temperate; those off the reservations are drunken, dissolute, and disorderly. The Indians on the Tulalip reservation engage in farming to a very limited extent; they show a decided superiority over other Indians of the agency in general intelligence, thrift, and ability to transact business, the result of their closer contact with the agent and employés. A marsh of about 80 acres furnishes, by drainage, the only tillable land on that reserve. The only school of the agency is located here and has an attendance of fifty pupils.

The few Indians on the small Swinomish reservation, twenty-five miles

distant, have had no opportunity to take any steps out of barbarism. Those on the Port Madison reservation own a few cattle and have done something in the way of farming. On each reservation is a small church, built by themselves, in which occasional services are well attended. Lummi is isolated from white settlements; has a fine fishery and plenty of agricultural land, which can be easily cleared; and is in all respects the most desirable location in the agency. The Indians there own cattle and poultry and have cultivated small garden-patches for many years. The impracticability of maintaining a corps of employés on each of the four reservations, the few natural advantages which most of them offer for inaugurating a work of civilization among Indians, and the near approach of white settlers make it vital to the interest of these Indians that they should be consolidated at one point; and after careful examination the special commission previously referred to reported in favor of abandoning all the reservations except Lummi. Congress failed, however, to provide by the necessary legislation for the carrying out of this recommendation, and as a result, as far as any advancement in civilization by nine-tenths of these Indians is concerned, the year has been lost.

SPOKANES.

Of this tribe 685 are in Washington Territory, on both sides of the Spokane River from its mouth to the Idaho line. They are peaceable and inclined to agriculture, and cultivate 350 acres in scattered patches, but like the other tribes in the Colville agency labor under great disadvantages in having no permanent home.

SQUAXINS.

The Squaxins, numbering 150, are on a reservation of the same name near Puget Sound, where no efforts at civilization have been put forth. They labor for settlers, hunt, fish, do a little farming, and live in comparative comfort in a semi-savage way.

ST. REGIS INDIANS.

In 1667, under the influence of some French Catholic missionaries, the Mohawks emigrated from the valley of the Mohawk River, in New York, to Caughnawaga, near Montreal, Canada. Nearly a hundred years later a colony left Caughnawaga and settled at what is now known as St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence River, in the extreme northern portion of the State of New York. They still speak the Mohawk language, but are called St. Regis Indians, after Jean Francis St. Regis, a French priest, who died in 1690; for the most part they adhere to the Roman Catholic faith, and attend church in Canada. Though their reservation is colder and less fertile than any other in New York, these Indians support themselves comfortably by agriculture, with no outside assistance beyond a State annuity of $3 per capita.

According to the State census, their number has increased since 1865 from 413 to 737. But it is probable that this gain is due, partly at least, to an imperfect census in 1865, or to emigration from Canada. Four hundred and forty-one of their number are under 21 years of age; only six deaths have occurred during the year. The enrollment of only 79 children in the two schools supported by the State, with an average attendance of only 26 Indians, shows a lamentable want of interest in education, and in this respect they are the most backward of any tribes in the State.

STOCKBRIDGES.

The number of this tribe is reduced this year from 252 to 118, owing to the carrying out of the provisions of act of Congress February 6, 1871, under which 134 have received their share of tribal funds, $675.38 per capita, and become citizens of the State.

In anticipation of this payment most of these Indians had incurred heavy debts in the purchase of horses, wagons, dry goods, &c., at exorbitant rates, leaving a comparatively small sum with which to make a beginning in independent living. But this balance, the agent reports them as having quite generally invested in lands scattered through that region of country, which they have industriously cultivated and from which they are realizing good crops.

The remainder of the tribe holding no tribal lands suitable for farming, torn with discords and quarrels of long standing, speaking good English, capable of self-support, and being as well prepared for citizenship as Indians can well be without becoming citizens, seem at last to agree in one thing—a desire to follow the example of their brethren, and will probably petition Congress during the coming winter to make suitable provision therefor. Every interest of the tribe demands that such legislation be secured at an early day.

TAWACANIES.

They will be referred to under the head of Wichitas.

TENNOES.

They number 56, and will be mentioned hereafter in connection with the Wascoes.

TONKAWAYS.

They are native to Texas, have always been friendly to the Government, and, with the Lipans, are living near Fort Griffin, Texas. They are reported to number only 119, of whom not more than 24 are able-bodied men. These are employed as scouts, and receive pay and full army-rations. The remainder are old men, women, and children, who for several years have depended almost entirely on issues of supplies by the post commander. A year ago the Bureau expended $500 for their benefit in the purchase of cows. The War Department has recently forbidden any further issues of rations to these Indian families, and they are now reported by Colonel Buell, commanding post, as in a deplorable condition, reduced to either depredating or starvation.

TULES AND TEJONS.

The location of these 276 Indians upon the leased "Madden Farm," in the valley of the Tule River in California, their original lands, and their non-removal to the barren reservation set apart for them, was spoken of last year. They are exceedingly intemperate, and as a result one Mexican and five Indians have been killed in drunken fights during the year. No attempts at permanent improvements have been made on the reservation, and a severe drought ruined all the crops on the farm. Many of these Indians obtain good wages by working for white settlers; but, until removed from contaminating influences and properly established upon a fertile reservation, there can be no hope of any permanent advance in civilization.

TUSCARORAS.

The Tuscaroras, on a fertile reservation of 6,249 acres in New York, number 402—a decided increase since 1865. Like the Senecas they have been encouraged in industry and protected from encroachment, and are now a class of comparatively thrifty and wealthy farmers. Their lands are allotted in fee, with the restriction that no transfers can be made except between members of the tribe. Two-thirds of the reservation is under actual cultivation, and the balance, being timbered, is owned in common and protected from waste by a committee appointed by the chief. Of 183 children between the ages of 5 and 21, 120 have been taught in two State schools during some portion of the year past, but, from irregularity of attendance, failed to secure full benefit therefrom.

TWANAS.

They are a small tribe of 275 Indians who are on the S'Kokomish reservation in Washington Territory. The reservation contains 4,987 acres, of which 4,500 acres are heavily wooded. The Indians are therefore obliged to depend mainly on logging for their support, in which they have been industriously engaged. From the sale of 883,000 feet of logs they have realized a net profit of $2,910. They have also built ten houses with the aid of the agency-carpenter, cultivated 75 acres, cleared considerable new land, and worked for settlers, and by labor in these civilized pursuits have obtained two-thirds of their subsistence. A good school has been maintained during ten months of the year, whose total enrollment was 26 and average attendance 20. Through the efforts of the agent eight persons have been convicted in court for selling liquor to Indians, and thus intemperance among them has received a decided check.

The application of the doctrine that Indians having only the usufruct of their lands cannot remove timber for sale operates most disastrously on this agency, and tends strongly to make void all the faithful and toilsome effort which has been expended on these Indians for the last five years. Agent Ells reports on this subject as follows:

> A very serious cause of discouragement has arisen, which has operated seriously against their progress. By a comparatively recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of the Indians to cut and sell logs from off the reservation, except when done in clearing land, has been abrogated. As the land on this reservation is heavily timbered, and cannot be cleared for less than from $25 to $60 an acre, and as the only source of income they have had has been from the sale of the logs, the effect of this decision has been to deprive them of almost their only means of support. They have, therefore, been compelled, just as they were getting comfortably fixed to live, to leave their homes and ramble about the country in search of work, thus coming in contact with strong temptation to drink and to acquire and practice other vices which not only demoralize and degrade them, but also use up all their earnings as well as destroy them. In addition to this, the construction here given by the courts to the law in the Revised Statutes, regarding the sale of liquors to Indians, makes it no offense against the laws of the United States to sell Indians all the liquor they wish, provided it is done off the reservation. Thus, on the one hand, they are driven from the reservations, and, on the other, the flood-gates of destruction are let loose upon them. Their circumstances call loudly for relief, which can only come through some act of Congress authorizing the cutting and selling logs off this reservation. By it they can obtain their only means of support while at home. Take it from them, as at present, and the whole expense and machinery of keeping up an agency are rendered, to a great extent, useless, for an Indian must either leave or starve. The latter he cannot do, and if he does the former he not only deprives himself of the benefits of a home and subjects himself to many temptations and drawbacks, but loses the benefits granted him by the Government. It is earnestly hoped that something will immediately be done to relieve this serious embarrassment.

In the report of Special Commissioners Lang and Smith, published in my last annual report, it was recommended that the S'Kokomish reservation be enlarged, and that the Indians on the Nisqually, Puyallup, Chehalis, Squaxin, and Muckleshoot reservations be removed thither, and that those reserves be returned to the public domain. There ought to be no hesitation in providing the means for such consolidation, especially as it only requires an advance by the Government, which will be readily reimbursed by the sale of the relinquished lands.

UKIALIES.

This tribe of 200 Indians are running at large in the vicinity of Ukiali, Mendocino County, Cal., and should be gathered on the Round Valley reservation.

UKIES.

They number 195, and have already been referred to under the head of Potter Valley Indians.

UMATILLAS.

Of these 169 are on a reservation of that name in Oregon, and have already been spoken of in connection with the Cayuses. Others are undoubtedly still vagabonds on Columbia River. Their number is not ascertained.

UTES.

Though holding a hereditary friendship for the white people and acknowledging the supremacy of the Government, and for the most part included under agencies and receiving Government rations to a greater or less extent, no tribe in the country is more averse to manual labor or has yielded less to civilizing influences, partly because of the abundance of game and partly because of their remoteness from settlements.

Out of the 2,900 on the Ute reservation in Colorado, under the White River and Los Pinos agencies, only nineteen families have made any attempt at farming, though they fully realize that at no distant day the hunt must be entirely abandoned. For this reason they are much dissatisfied with the lines laid down in the treaty of 1873, by which they claim they are to be deprived of a large area of farming-lands. This, they insist, is contrary to their intention and express declaration at the time of the treaty. The Los Pinos agency is in process of removal from its location on Grand River, outside the reserve, to the Los Pinos River.

Greater interest is being shown in the day-schools, one at each agency, which have enrolled 61 pupils. This is double the number reported last year, and, though the attendance has been irregular, is an encouraging indication. Large herds of sheep and goats are kept for food, but no use is made of the wool.

The 575 Utes who report at the Uintah agency, in Utah, for rations, have, during the last four years, made a real beginning in agriculture, and 80 families have small fields which yield about three-eighths of their subsistence; but the hunt still occupies much of their thought and time, and often to the neglect of gardens, even after much labor has been expended in their preparation and planting. Twenty-five boys attend school.

The Utes at the Abiquiui and Cimarron agencies in New Mexico, numbering respectively 900 and 350, belong in Colorado. Their agencies being located on land-grants, are merely feeding-stations, and can exercise no controlling or civilizing influence, while their vagabond lives, in

a country fast settling up, lead them into lewdness and intemperance, petty depredations, and occasional conflicts with white men.

Two hundred and four Gosi Utes in Nevada and 256 in Utah, not included in the above enumeration, speak a language allied to the Shoshones, but are intermarried with the Utes. They cultivate small farms, scattered on each side of the boundary-line, from which they are from time to time driven off by the whites, and need only permanent homes to speedily arrive at civilization and self-support.

WALLA-WALLAS.

The 128 Walla-Wallas who are on the Umatilla reservation in Oregon have already been mentioned in connection with the Cayuses. Others are roaming with the "renegades" on the Columbia River, whose number is not known.

WICHITAS AND WACOES.

The Wichitas, numbering 228, the Wacoes 66, *Tawacanies* 102, and the *Keechies* 90, located with the Caddoes in the Wichita reservation in the Indian Territory, are in much the same condition as reported last year. Their boarding-school, which was filled to the utmost last year, has been enlarged. For the first time in five years, the crops of this agency have escaped severe loss or entire destruction by drought or grasshoppers, and 45,000 bushels of corn have been raised, besides a large quantity of vegetables.

WASCO AND WARM SPRINGS INDIANS.

The Indians on the Warm Springs reservation in Northern Oregon are 304 Warm Springs, 326 Wascoes, and 56 *Teninoes*. The two latter tribes are the most advanced in civilization of any in the State. Their condition, as compared with that of the Warm Springs, is reported by the agent as follows:

> Among the Wascoes and Teninoes almost all are either provided with houses or have the material ready to build as soon as they can get land allotted, and all are satisfied of the advantage and comfort it will be to them to have houses to live in. The difference between them and the Warm Springs, in this respect, is most marked, and is probably the direct result of the form of religion held by each. The Wascoes and Teninoes have, as a general thing, expressed themselves as adherents to the Christian religion, while the Warm Springs tenaciously adhere to their own belief. The former are anxious to improve their condition as much as possible, and to locate themselves somewhere permanently; the latter are averse to giving up their old unrestrained, vagrant, and precarious modes of living, but when individuals have thrown off either their old habits or belief, they have simultaneously adopted civilized habits and Christianity.

These 680 Indians have cultivated 800 acres and raised 4,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which, with beef of their own raising, and salmon, their favorite food, in abundance, not only furnishes a comfortable subsistence, but, for the most thrifty farmers, a surplus for sale. A considerable revenue is also obtained by the sales of several thousand ponies annually, which with the cattle range the year round on rich grazing-lands, and require little or no care from their owners. No rations are issued except to a few old and decrepit members of the tribes. A Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting are well attended. Councils are opened with prayer by one of the Indians. Temperance and morality prevail, and the decisions of a court of head-men appointed by the head-chief, who is elected annually, are invariably respected. In general prosperity a large proportion of these Indians are nearly abreast

of the white settlers around, and in good order they are far in advance of white communities of the same intelligence.

Among the Warm Springs are the men who served faithfully as scouts and soldiers during the Modoc war, captured the lava-beds, and saved many white soldiers from massacre.

Nearly one-tenth of the whole population has attended the day-school during the year; but the boarding-school, owing to lack of funds for salaries of teachers, has been closed most of the time.

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebagoes, though more difficult to control than any other tribe in Nebraska, are making steady advance in self-support by farming lands allotted in severalty on their reservation, in the northern part of the State. The difficulty of control in their case does not arise from a spirit of resistance or turbulence, but from the attempt to govern this nearly civilized people by a system of law, or absence of law, under which any community of white people would be reduced to anarchy in twelve months. They number 1,667.

Nearly half are living in houses, and all are engaged in civilized pursuits, the men working with their own hands, and are digging out of the ground three-fourths of their subsistence.

From the 1,880 acres cultivated this year, averaging over an acre to each individual, 20,000 bushels corn, 5,800 bushels wheat, and 6,000 bushels oats and vegetables, have been harvested. They have broken 800 acres this season without any compensation for their labor, and have built 3,000 rods of fencing. Six years ago the whole tribe, for protection from the cold, were crowded in ravines and bottom-lands, within a space of four miles square, and were rapidly decreasing in number by disease and exposure. Only 23 houses were at that time occupied by Indians, and only 300 acres cultivated, and that by Indian women; and by reason of a scanty crop, consisting of only 6,000 bushels of corn, regular rations of beef were necessary to prevent suffering.

The industrial school, opened last fall, has had an attendance of 52 pupils; 159 children have been taught in three day-schools. For the last six years nearly one-sixth of the tribe has been in attendance at school. Chiefs are elected annually by the tribe, and they in turn select a police force of 12 Indians, who are efficient in maintaining order upon the reservation.

The above census includes 204 of the 860 Wisconsin Winnebagoes who were removed last year to Nebraska. Many of these blanket Indians have taken allotments, broken and fenced land, and harvested a fine crop of corn; twenty-five frame houses with brick basements have been built for their occupancy. The remaining 656, mainly through the misrepresentations and false inducements of a few meddlesome white men in Wisconsin, have found their way back in small parties to their old haunts, where a few seem to be making a sincere effort to take care of themselves by taking land under the homestead act. The larger portion of them, however, are probably the victims of interested parties, who are endeavoring to bring them within the operation of the homestead act, in order to show them what to do with their portion of tribal funds which it is expected will be distributed to those who separate from the tribe.

A portion of the Indians in Tama County, Iowa, are Winnebagoes, but having intermarried with the Sac and Fox, are now known only under that name.

WYANDOTTS.

The Wyandotts came originally from Ohio, and were removed first to Kansas and afterward to what is now known as the Quapaw reservation in the Indian Territory. At the time of their removal from Kansas several families elected to remain as citizens, but most of these afterward rejoined their tribes on the reservation. They now number 247, are steady, industrious, and progressive, engaged in agriculture, and have this year raised crops sufficient for their entire subsistence.

WYLACKIES.

They number 172, and are on the same reservation with the Potter Valley Indians, and have already been treated of under that head.

YAKAMAS.

Associated with this tribe are small bands of *Palouse*, *Pisquose*, *Wenat-she-pum*, *Klikatat*, *Klinquit*, *Skinpah*, *Wisham*, *Shyiks*, *Ochecholes*, *Kah-milt-pah*, and *Seapcat* Indians, making an aggregate of 3,650 persons—a natural increase by births during the year of 150. All but about 300 of these Indians are on their reservation, 40 by 60 miles in extent, in the southern part of Washington Territory, which is rich in grazing and farming lands. Each year witnesses a steady and most gratifying advance on their part in adopting not only civilization but Christianity.

By agriculture and stock-raising a comfortable living is secured, and no Government rations are issued, except occasionally to the sick. The amount of land cultivated and the crops raised are nearly double those of last year. From 5,200 acres they have harvested a crop which furnishes an average of 26 bushels of corn and oats, 1 bushel of vegetables, and a barrel and a half of flour to each individual on the reservation. Gambling, intemperance, and plurality of wives are rarely known. Two Methodist churches have a membership of 500 Indians, who lead consistent, faithful, renewed lives. Sabbath-services are largely and regularly attended, and one of the churches has a native pastor. Two schools are in successful operation, with an attendance of 80 pupils. This gratifying condition of things is due principally to three causes: (1) Faithful, continued religious teaching; (2) a suitable country, with moderate help from the Government, properly applied; (3) the services of an efficient, determined, and devoted agent, who knows how to deal with men.

YUMAS.

About 930 Yumas around Fort Yuma, Arizona, are in the same condition as reported last year. The statements made respecting the Coahuillas and Cocopahs relative to the demoralizing influences of contact with soldiers at Fort Yuma and a low class of persons at Arizona City, and the necessity that they find a home on the Colorado River reservation, apply with still more force to the Yumas.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1875.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
ARIZONA.							
Chiricahua agency.							
Northern Chiricahua Apaches	320	645	182	.....	965	5	2
Southern Chiricahua Apaches			293	.....			
Mimbres, Mogollon, and Coyetero Apaches			490	.....			
Colorado River agency.							
Mojaves	610	560	820	4	300	10	.....
Chimehuevas			350				
Hualapais (*a*)	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coahuillas (*a*)	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocopahs (*a*)	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mojaves (*a*)	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moquis Pueblo agency.							
Moquis Pueblos	800	800	1,600	.....	1,600	3	6
Papago agency.							
Papagoes	2,850	3,150	(*b*)6,000	600	2,000	4	.....
Pima and Maricopa agency.							
Pimas	2,200	2,100	4,000	20	4,300	9	5
Maricopas			300				
San Carlos agency.							
Aribarpais Apaches	1,940	2,293	389	.....	4,233	24	20
Pinal Apaches			435				
Tonto Apaches			661				
Mojave Apaches			538				
Yuma Apaches			376				
Coyetero Apaches			1,784				
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.							
Yumas	.....	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.							
Hoopa Valley agency.							
Hoopas	284	287	571	30	.....	25	8
Redwoods	22	24	46				
Siahs	29	27	56				
Klamaths	19	24	43				
Round Valley agency.							
Potter Valley	511	633	307	18	1,144	10	26
Red Wood			96				
Ukie			195				
Wylackie			172				
Pitt River			65				
Cancow			149				
Little Lake			160				
Tule River agency.							
Tules, Tejons, Wichumnis, Keawahs, King's River	530	670	1,200	100	276	6	7

(*a*) Not on reservation. (*b*) This number reported by

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.								
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of cholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	191	28	17	....	.....	.....	.....	9
....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	2	500	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	1	2	19	2	4	4	1	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	12	.....	.....	1
1	1	4	45	35	30	15	2	.....	1	2,000	100	300	150	....	6,000	75	.....	....
2	3	3	60	50	60	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1 100	....	....	....	2,200	1,200	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1,848	....	....	2	.....	423	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	3	27	31	27	17	1	.....	1	53	1,020	17	20	4	716	.....	.....	....
2	1	1	68	53	100	25	....	$107	....	985	1,061	44	39	2	1,144	70	5	3
....	1	1	12	15	29	10	....	$30	....	.....	379	10	23	....	1,200	45	.....	....

agent for two years, but believed to be overestimated.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.							
Indians in California not under an agent.							
Mission and other Indians	.....	.....	4,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamaths	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.							
Los Pinos agency.							
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes	.....	.....	2,000	4	1,500	10	3
White River agency.							
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes	425	475	900	12	550	7	5
DAKOTA.							
Cheyenne River agency.							
Two-Kettle Sioux Sans-Arc Sioux Minneconjou Sioux Blackfeet Sioux	3,366	4,220	2,261 1,778 2,817 730	40	.....	13	98
Crow Creek.							
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux Lower Brulé Sioux	1,605	.....	1,200 1,800	45	.....	19	15
Devil's Lake agency.							
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux	365	435	800	19	800	20	12
Flandreau agency.							
Flandreau Sioux	169	190	359	20	359	1	.....
Fort Berthold agency.							
Arickarees Gros Ventres Mandans	920	1,000	900 600 420	30	1,400	9	18
Ponca agency.							
Poncas	376	358	734	140	.....	9	26
Red Cloud agency.							
Ogallalla Sioux Cheyennes Arapahoes	.....	.....	(a)9,136 2,172 1,565	386	.....	30	100
Sisseton agency.							
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	854	953	1,807	155	1,807	22	18
Spotted Tail agency.							
Upper Brulé Sioux Lower Brulé Sioux Northern Brulé Sioux Minneconjoux	4,732	4,878	7,292 700 429 1,189	250	9,610	11	205

(a) Latest count.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	15	15	6	6	....	.....	....	3	306	....	....	....	50	2	.....	....
1	1	1	10	21	5	5	....	600	....	.....	300	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	5
4	4	11	32	106	77	3	....	.....	....	.....	1,266	146	122	....	90	240	10	2
3	3	3	29	18	43	7	1	3,000	1	16	1,575	43	43	....	13	145	40	2
1	3	4	15	20	25	40	1	300	....	69	.....	....	....	1	275	109	25	5
1	1	1	40	25	140	11	1	300	1	160	.....	14	10	....	359	74	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	30	....	....	.....	....	.....	800	100	100	....	50	120	50	10
1	1	1	38	42	40	20	1	.....	1	9	200	....	....	....	.....	150	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	2	3	.....	1
5	5	8	59	56	800	58	4	3,050	4	375	475	....	....	....	1,400	210	12	....
1	....	2	40	35	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	2,174	100	76	....	5	3	.....	....

October 25, 1875.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
DAKOTA—Continued.							
Standing Rock agency.							
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	3,424	3,898	1,473	60	3,500	17	27
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux			2,730				
Oncpapa Sioux			2,100				
Blackfeet Sioux			1,019				
Yankton agency.							
Yankton Sioux	.....	.....	2,000	200	.....	11	31
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.							
Scattered Sioux	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.							
Fort Hall agency.							
Bannacks	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	9	15
Shoshones	.....	.....	900				
Nez Percé agency.							
Nez Percés	1,320	1,480	2,800	15	1,400	16	12
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.							
Cœur d'Alènes, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.							
Central superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.							
Cheyennes	1,799	2,039	2,055	26	3,838	18	34
Arapahoes			1,664				
Apaches			119				
Kiowa and Comanche agency.							
Essa-queta Apaches (*a*)	.....	.....	189	4	2,965	15	185
Kiowas	491	579	1,070				
Comanches	685	871	1,556				
Apaches	156	188	344				
Delawares	14	16	30				
Osage agency.							
Osages	1,609	1,392	3,001	323	3,001	16	39
Kaws	273	243	516	73	516	11	8
Quapaw agency.							
Quapaws	112	123	235	301	1,301	24	46
Confederated Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Miamies	88	114	202				
Ottawas	68	72	140				
Eastern Shawnees	38	59	97				
Wyandottes	125	122	247				
Senecas	118	122	240				
Modocs	59	81	140				

(*a*) Not on reservation.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
....	....	....	....	.....	5	....	....	.....	....	500	905	....	24	....	70	10	.....	....
7	7	19	60	65	300	.....	3	$6,000	4	.....	1,000	....	....	14	500	350	100	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	12	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	6	347	....	....	....	30	3	.....	....
2	3	4	32	20	140	35	...	.....	2	700	1,800	....	....	1	550	51	8	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	$7,000	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	2	21	32	21	13	...	.....	....	11	2,907	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	2	32	28	66	57	....	.....	....	9	1,404	....	....	....	8	8	.....	2
1	2	4	72	32	205	55	6	422	1	280	2,159	....	....	6	336	214	103	1
1	1	2	40	14	55	15	....	422	....	70	357	....	....	3	108	14	.....	....
4	4	6	150	144	371	34	....	2,275	1	161	.....	54	65	....	1,301	345	19	1

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.							
Sac and Fox agency.							
Sacs and Foxes	208	222	430	28	430	9	13
Absentee Shawnees	268	295	563	117	563	5	9
Kickapoos	203	223	426	7	426	3	4
Union agency. (a)							
Cherokees	8,817	8,400	17,217	.....	.....	10	.....
Creeks	6,000	7,000	13,000	.....	.....		.....
Choctaws	7,500	8,500	16,000	.....	.....		.....
Chickasaws	3,000	3,000	6,000	.....	.....		.....
Seminoles	1,120	1,318	2,438	.....	.....		.....
Wichita agency.							
Caddos	732	845	552	75	1,577	19	45
Wichitas			223				
Comanches			165				
Tawacanies			102				
Keechies			90				
Wacos			66				
IOWA.							
Sac and Fox agency.							
Sacs and Foxes	161	180	341	3	.....	2	1
KANSAS.							
Kansas agency.							
Pottawatomies	220	240	350	18	350	9	6
Kickapoos	130	140	380	22	380	4	.....
Indians in Kansas without an agency.							
Chippewas of Swan Creek, &c.; Munsees or Christians	20	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mokohocos band of Sacs and Foxes	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
MICHIGAN.							
Mackinac agency.							
Chippewas of Lake Superior	550	570	1,120	100	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River	760	820	1,580	130	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,900	3,215	6,115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron	28	32	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.							
Leech Lake agency							
Mississippi Chippewas	1,102	1,282	790	794	2 384	7	16
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas			1,594				
Red Lake agency.							
Red Lake Chippewas	492	649	1,141	120	760	8	17

(*a*) From report of 1873, except Creeks.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
2	1	2	21	16	40	10	....	.....	....	18	400	16	8	2	57	33	8	....
2	1	1	28	6	40	5	....	$600	....	4	175	22	17	....	551	210	6	....
....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	...	5	125	18	12	....	2	2	2	....
....	63	65	865	1,019	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	17,217	3,965	.....	....
40	39	50	400	400	3,000	300	4	.....	50	2,000	.....	....	....	....	13,000	4,390	.....	2
50	50	52	573	556	.....	.....	....	.....	40	2,500	.....	....	....	....	16,000	.....	.....	....
13	13	18	17	213	.....	.....	....	.....	20	1,000	.....	....	....	....	6,000	.....	.....	....
....	4	4	294	63	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	2,438	500	.....	....
1	1	3	78	25	75	15	....	1,340	....	16	1,140	....	11	....	600	80	2	4
1	....	2	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	10	12	....	5	.....	.....	1
1	1	1	20	24	45	10	....	.....	....	13	15	15	10	....	350	90	3	....
1	1	1	22	25	46	11	....	200	2	70	.....	11	10	....	380	45	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	} 511	{ ..	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	11	5	.....	.....	....	}	{ ..	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
2	2	2	42	38	100	15	2	.....	2	500	.....	....	....	....	1,120	200	25	....
10	3	3	130	120	300	30	2	1,000	2	650	.....	....	....	5	1,500	275	10	....
12	1	1	17	13	650	.....	6	1,000	6	1,000	.....	....	....	....	6,000	800	20	....
1	1	1	8	12	8	.....	1	50	....	40	.....	....	....	....	50	.....	.....	....
2	1	3	59	21	48	.....	....	.....	....	38	840	....	....	....	50	20	3	....
2	1	....	12	5	13	3	1	800	.....	17	796	....	....	....	250	200	5	1

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
MINNESOTA—Continued.							
White Earth agency.							
Mississippi Chippewas	1,270	1,462	1,653	660	1,258	9	36
Otter-Tail Pillager Chippewas			522				
Pembina Chippewas			557				
MONTANA.							
Blackfeet agency.							
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, (no tribal distinction now recognized by the Indians)	3,000	4,200	7,200	215	2,500	11	12
Crow agency.							
Mountain Crows	2,300	1,900	3,000	....	4,200	12	26
River Crows			1,200				
Flathead agency.							
Flatheads (*a*)	40	41	381	150	1,266	11	15
Pend d'Oreilles	400	450	850				
Kootenays	160	175	335				
Fort Belknap agency.							
Assinaboines	1,882	2,568	3,500	30	2,500	9	15
Gros Ventres			950				
Fort Peck agency.							
Yanctonnai Sioux	.....	.....	2,726	150	6,124	12	4
Santee and Sisseton Sioux	.....	.....	1,000				
Tetons	.....	.....	400				
Assinaboines	.....	.....	1,998				
Lemhi agency.							
Bannacks	.....	.....	210	....	.....	3	.....
Shoshones	.....	.....	500				
Sheep-eaters	.....	.....	340				
NEBRASKA.							
Great Nemaha agency.							
Iowas	149	168	219	93	317	7	21
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri			98				
Omaha agency.							
Omahas	500	505	1,005	38	1,005	9	27
Otoe agency.							
Otoes and Missourias	228	229	457	32	457	8	10
Pawnee agency.							
Pawnees	960	1,240	2,200	100	2,200	20	20
Santee agency.							
Santee Sioux	360	440	800	40	800	11	34

(*a*) Three hundred still in Bitter Root Valley.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
2	3	5	82	47	189	50	3	$12,500	2	200	1,000	75	60	2	1,382	170	40	....
1	1	2	33	47	18	12	....	.....	....	15	2,699	7	6	....	25	3	.....	....
1	1	1	12	12	14	7	....	.....	....	11	1,733	....	....	1	33	.....	.....	12
2	2	3	17	28	44	10	3	.....	1	1,266	500	64	40	....	200	171	1	2
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	5	900	....	18	....	5	.....	.....	14
1	1	2	24	38	.....	.....	....	.....	....	5	.....	....	....	....	15	4	.....	4
1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	50	.....	.....	3
2	1	3	28	14	90	5	....	450	....	9	.....	6	12	....	310	41	1	1
2	3	3	75	81	120	15	1	350	....	.....	.....	74	20	....	45	75	13	....
1	1	2	50	18	45	.....	....	2,030	....	.....	.....	42	24	....	.....	11	.....	5
3	3	5	80	45	140	.....	....	.....	....	15	.....	....	....	....	50	11	.....	....
5	6	6	40	60	100	20	4	5,050	5	400	400	60	49	....	800	180	15	1

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
NEBRASKA.							
Winnebago agency.							
Winnebagoes	796	871	1,667	400	1,667	18	22
NEW MEXICO.							
Abiquiu agency.							
Utes Jicarilla Apaches	700	600	900 400	----	------	4	------
Cimarron agency.							
Monache Utes	180	170	350	----	------	------	------
Jicarila Apaches	280	270	550				
Mescalero agency.							
Mescalero Apaches	400	600	1,000	4	450	7	9
Navajo agency.							
Navajoes	5,802	5,966	11,768	19	3,000	14	13
Pueblo agency.							
Pueblos	4,750	5,250	10,000	------	5,000	9	10
Southern Apache agency.							
Mescaleros Gila Mogollon Mimbre Apaches	700	1,400	100 800 400 800	----	1,300	11	15
NEW YORK.							
New York agency.							
Senecas Oneidas Saint Regis Tuscaroras Onondagas Cayugas	2,487	2,468	2,957 251 736 402 453 156	353	4,955	1	2,000
NEVADA.							
Pi-Ute agency.							
Pi-Utes on reservation	------	------	400	400	------	7	------
Pai Utes in Northern Arizona (*a*)	------	------	284	------	------	------	------
Pai Utes in Utah (*a*)	------	------	528	------	------	------	------
Pi-Utes in Southern Nevada (*a*)	------	------	631	------	------	------	------
Pi-Utes in California (*a*)	------	------	184	------	------	------	------
Walker River agency.							
Pah-Utes on Walker River reservation	250	250	500	------	200	2	4
Pah-Utes on Pyramid Lake reservation	750	750	1,500	------	300	1	2
Indians in Nevada not under an agent. (b)							
Pi-Utes	------	------	1,000	------	------	------	------
Goship Utes	------	------	204	------	------	------	------
Shoshones, Western	------	------	1,945	------	------	------	------

(*a*) Not on reservation. (*b*) Taken from report

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
4	4	4	146	65	145	40	....	$1,500	....	.....	608	35	34	10	1,000	162	25	1
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	125	....	....	....	20	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	39	26	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	110	26	26	....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	1	2	54	69	15	10	....	.....	....	7	2,387	....	....	....	362	8	.....	....
1	7	7	80	59	40	19	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	4,000	1,300	.....	....
....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	530	50	25	....	.....	.....	.....	....
30	30	31	605	596	1,500	150	12	13,622	12	1,035	175	....	205	6	4,955	897	40	....
....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	500	....	....	....	100	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	40	15	8	....	500	6	4	1
....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	50	25	10	....	1,500	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....

of Messrs. Ingalls and Powell, 1873.

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Eastern Cherokee agency.							
Eastern Cherokees	850	850	1,700	600	1,700	2	.....
Other Eastern Cherokees included in this agency, scattered through Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
OREGON.							
Alsea agency.							
Alseas Sinselaws Coos Umpquas	141	184	118 45 120 42	13	325	2	12
Grand Ronde agency.							
Molels, Clackamas, and other bands	335	408	743	23	743	8	9
Klamath agency.							
Klamaths Modocs Pi-Utes Wal-pah-pe Snakes Yahooskin Snakes	407	583	543 103 100 101 143	20	890	11	28
Malheur agency.							
Pi-Ute Bannacks and Snakes	391	352	570 173	....	743	8	10
Siletz agency.							
Rogue River and thirteen other bands	450	550	1,000	3	1,000	6	25
Umatilla agency.							
Walla-Wallas Cayuses Umatillas	304	378	128 385 169	6	40	12	11
Warm Springs agency.							
Wascoes Teninoes Warm Springs	363	317	320 56 304	6	680	6	23
Indians roaming on Columbia River.							
Renegades and others	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.							
Uintah Valley agency.							
Uintah Utes	350	300	650	.....	500	9	11
Indians in Utah not under an agent.							
Pah Vants	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Utes	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
1	1	1	40	20	500	.....	....	.....	7	350	.....	....	....	....	1,700	350	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	1	1	24	8	16	16	....	.....	....	.....	.....	20	9	....	325	55	11	1
1	2	2	46	31	93	30	4	$700	1	682	350	36	24	11	743	375	50	1
3	1	2	15	8	25	7	....	.....	....	36	226	25	15	2	890	30	2	....
....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	367	21	9	....	743	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	12	9	20	6	....	.....	....	40	.....	....	....	3	850	.....	.....	1
1	1	1	10	11	14	10	1	600	....	125	300	....	....	....	378	12	.....	1
2	1	1	43	19	36	....	....	.....	....	15	1,135	14	15	....	680	70	12	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	25	.....	15	15	....	.....	....	.....	250	12	9	....	60	.....	.....	1
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.							
Colville agency.							
Colvilles			650				
Spokanes			685				
Lakes			242				
Callispels	1,595	1,522	395	45	2,302	5	7
O'Kinakanes			330				
Sans Poels and Nespeelums			500				
Methows			315				
Neah Bay agency.							
Makahs	262	291	553	7	500	10	17
Nisqually agency (a)							
Muckleshoot	55	45	100	5			
Puyallups	294	285	579	10	.....	7	20
Nisquallies	80	70	150	6			
Squaxins	85	65	150	4			
Chehalis	159	141	300	12	.....	4	9
Shoal-Water Bay	30	20	50	.....			
Quinaielt agency.							
Quinaielts			111				
Queets	244	329	115	.....	250	6	9
Hohs			94				
Quillehutes			253				
S'Kokomish agency.							
S'Klallams	400	450	575	50	300	7	26
Twanas			275				
Tulalip agency.							
Snohomish			900				
Lumi			600				
Etakmur	1,500	1,750	550	200	.....	7	35
Swinomish			700				
Muckleshoot			500				
Yakama agency.							
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes, Kahmiltpah, and Seapcat	1,550	2,100	3,650	30	3,300	14	34
WISCONSIN.							
Green Bay agency.							
Menomonees	647	875	1,522	.....	1,622	6	19
Oneidas	692	640	1,332	.....	1,332	2	4
Stockbridges	50	68	118	.....	.....	.....	1
La Pointe agency.							
Chippewas:							
Red Cliff band	357	369	726	492	726	4	9
Bad River band	348	384	732	118	732	1	15

(*a*) From report of 1874.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
			Males.	Females.														
1	1	2	21	21	40	3	4	.....	4	2,300	235	....	3	3	2,000	50	10	....
1	1	1	12	10	11	.....	....	.....	....	.....	260	22	25	....	.....	5	.....	1
1	1	2	20	8	40	26	....	.....	....	38 80 20	75	....	....	....	100 579 150	.....	.....	....
1	1	2	15	9	12	4	....	.....	....	56	45	....	....	....	150 300 50	.....	.....	....
1	1	2	9	5	11	6	....	.....	....	9	325	21	17	...	300	6	3	....
1	1	2	19	7	22	7	2	.....	....	17	30	....	....	....	850	100	10	1
2	2	4	24	26	100	17	4	.....	5	3,250	439	....	....	....	3,250	98	4	....
2	2	4	61	19	175	35	3	$1,601	2	520	2,800	150	30	15	2,200	200	7	....
3	3	4	70	90	.....	.....	....	.....	1	800	.....	....	....	....	1,622	350	20	1
2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	71	60	....	1,332	261	.....	....
1	1	1	5	6	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	15	5	7	....	118	40	.....	....
1	1	1	12	6	193	10	....	.....	....	.....	200	28	31	5	726	36	4	....
1	1	2	54	40	250	12	4	.....	2	47	.....	10	12	7	700	59	3	....

Table of statistics relating to population, education, &c.,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agency.	Whites lawfully on reserve.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Employés.	Other white persons.
WISCONSIN—Continued.							
La Pointe agency.							
Chippewas—Continued.							
Lac Court Oreille band	476	572	1,048	101	364	2	.....
Lac de Flambeau band	307	358	665	57	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac band	183	221	404	172	300	1	.....
Grand Portage band	133	129	262	67	112	.....	.....
Bois Fort band	342	355	697	92	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.							
Winnebagoes	.....	.....	656	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.							
Shoshone agency.							
Shoshones, (eastern band)	700	1,100	1,800	20	.....	9	17
INDIANS IN INDIANA, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.							
Miamies, Seminoles, Lipans, Tonkaways, &c	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPIT

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska	279,337
Number of Indians who are mixed-bloods (*a*)	8,732
Number of Indians who come directly under civilizing influence of agencies (*a*)	112,595
Number of white persons on Indian reservations:	
Employés	805
Additional members of their families	873
Other white persons not included (*a*)	2,928
Number of school-buildings upon Indian reservations	276
Number of schools upon Indian reservations	329
Number of teachers: males, 160; females, 258	418
Number of scholars: males, 5,482; females, 5,019	10,501
Number of Indians who can read: adults, 5,405; youths, 5,771 (*a*)	11,176
Number of Indians who have learned to read during the year (*a*)	1,383
Number of Indians who can read in English (*a*)	8,615
Number of Indians who can read in Indian (*a*)	6,656
Number of Indians who can read in English and Indian (*a*)	6,314
Number of missionaries among the Indians (*a*)	83
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year (*a*)	$67,410
Number of church-buildings	184

(*a*) Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory not represented in this number.

by tribes and their respective agencies.—Continued.

Educational.							Religious.				Medical.							
Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars. Males.	Number of scholars. Females.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.
2	1	1	10	11	31	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	612	47	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	4	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	500	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	30	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	350	.....	.....	....
1	1	1	23	20	61	12	....	.....	....	.....	.....	9	5	....	262	28	.....	....
1	1	1	10	10	55	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	350	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
1	....	....	....	.....	13	....	....	.....	....	.....	150	60	15	....	50	17	2	....
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....

ULATION.

Number of church-members (*a*)	24,638
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year (*a*)	46,594
Number of births (*a*)	1,985
Number of deaths (*a*)	1,601
Number of Indians who have learned trades during the year (*a*)	106
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress (*a*)	105,961
Number of Indians killed during the year: (*a*)	
By members of the same tribe	30
By hostile Indians	27
By United States soldiers	30
By citizens	23
Number of white persons killed by Indians: males, 54; females, 27 (*a*)	81
Number of Indians punished by civil and military authorities (*a*)	209
Number of Indians punished by Indians (*a*)	22
Number of white persons who have committed crimes against Indians (*a*)	200
Number of white persons punished for crimes against Indians (*a*)	31
Number of mills (*a*)	84
Number of shops (*a*)	138
Number of agency-buildings erected during the year	105
Number of houses occupied by Indians	19,902
Number of Indian houses built during year	733

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
ARIZONA.									
Chiricahua agency.									
Northern Chiricahua Apaches, Southern Chiricahua Apaches, Mimbres, Mogollon, and Coyetero Apaches	2,736,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	390	26	.....	.....
Colorado River agency.									
Mojaves, Chimehuevas	128,000	50,000	.....	500	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
Moquis Pueblo agency.									
Moquis Pueblos	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	50	10	10	.....
Papago agency.									
Papagoes	70,400	1,200	.....	500	40	250	.....	500	100
Pima and Maricopa agency.									
Pimas and Maricopas	64,000	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	1,750	12	1,500	.....
San Carlos agency.									
Aribaipa, Pinal, Tonto, Mojave, Yuma, and Coyetero Apaches	2,528,000	.....	8	320	70	312	18	3	.....
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley agency.									
Hoopas, Redwoods, Siahs, Klamaths	38,400	1,000	600	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley agency.									
Potter Valley, Redwoods, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, Cancow, Little Lake	207,360	1,500	.....	1,360	20	102	2	.....	1
Tule River agency.									
Tules, Tejons, Wichumnis, Kaweahs, and King's River	91,837	200	250	100	100	150	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.									
Los Pinos agency. (a)									
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes	11,724,800	500,000	4	22	3	3,000	20	.....	.....
White River agency.									
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes	(a)	.....	15	2	7	2,000	20	15	.....
DAKOTA.									
Cheyenne River agency. (b)									
Two-Kettle, Sans-Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	33,500,000	.....	40	600	350	3,310	135	120	35
Crow Creek agency.									
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux, Lower Brulé Sioux	601,600	.....	175	300	.....	3,314	30	95	.....

(a) Includes White River and Los Pinos agencies.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

Produce raised during the year.						Other results of Indian labor.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—				
Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels beans.	Bushels vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of furs sold.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-digging, &c.	Supplies issued by Government.	Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	80	.....	.....
.....	1,200	.....	1,500	.....	30	.....	50	.....	.....	25	25	50	800	100
150	21,000	.....	1,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	10	.....	800	300
3,333	2,678	.....	100	1,008	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	35	.....	1,500	325
45,000	400	.....	150	125	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	2,200	1,100
625	2,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	700	800	.....	.....	.....	100	750	270
500	.....	600	.....	.....	137	111,237	.....	960	.....	25	25	50	140	.....
8,500	800	1,000	50	1,095	350	211,166	360	23	.....	70	15	15	415	.....
80	70	.....	.....	60	20	.....	50	240	.....	50	.....	50	85	15
.....	100	100	.....	.....	20	.....	100	15	.....	.....	50	50	25	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	50	.....	$10,000	.....	65	35	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	240	240
.....	3,000	1,000	.....	150	400	95,000	500	.....	300	.....	.....	100	100	250

(*b*) Includes Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and Standing Rock agencies.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
DAKOTA—Continued.									
Devil's Lake agency.									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux	230,400	230,000	35	235	120	530	3	122	16
Flandreau special agency.									
Flandreau Sioux	.....	.....	.....	421	133	74	....	172	17
Fort Berthold agency.									
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans	8,320,000	86,400	120	400	.....	350	25	30	.....
Ponca agency.									
Poncas	96,000	64,000	200	225	40	.....	....	.....	.....
Red Cloud agency.									
Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes	(*b*)	.....	40	160	200	15,000	400	400	.....
Sisseton agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	600,000	.....	795	725	350	2	450	.....
Spotted Tail agency.									
Upper Brulé, Lower Brulé, Northern Brulé, and Minneconjou Sioux	(*b*)	.....	.....	40	40	6,000	....	130	10
Standing Rock agency.									
Upper Yanktonai, Lower Yanktonai, Unepapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	(*b*)	.....	.....	1,200	517	4,000	50	20	75
Yankton agency.									
Yankton Sioux	400,000	200,000	1,000	1,200	50	1,500	50	300	200
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall agency.									
Bannacks, Shoshones	1,382,400	3,000	235	42	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Nez Percé agency.									
Nez Percés	746,651	.....	60	2,100	200	12,000	60	8,000	600
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.									
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches	4,441,600	.....	160	140	90	3,000	10	10	.....
Kiowa and Comanche agency.									
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Delawares	3,549,440	200,000	70	450	20	6,000	500	250	250
Osage agency.									
Osage reserve, Osages	1,466,643	100,000	293	3,876	3,000	8,286	110	467	2,423
Kaw reserve, Kaws	100,141	25,000	56	404	573	486	11	18	45

(*b*) Includes Red Cloud, Spotted

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.						Other results of Indian labor.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.
Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels beans.	Bushels vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of furs sold.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-digging, &c.	Supplies issued by Government.		
.....	5,000	.....	50	7,220	700	75,000	560	4,000	.....	50	.....	50	275	160
1,605	3,485	.....	41	2,965	450	.....	50	.....	$5,000	50	25	25	101	83
.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	600	15,000	1,150	400	800	75	05	20	150	.....
100	2,000	.....	.....	225	50	30,000	150	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	134,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	15	100
6,000	7,000	1,000	150	4,550	4,500	34,569	4,500	4,000	.....	35	.....	65	300	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	20,000	.....	100	7,000	.....	.....	100	30	30
.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	250	60,000	6,000	.....	150	.....	.....	100	1,000	100
.....	10,000	.....	.....	1,500	1,000	500,000	500	.....	.....	50	.....	50	600	.....
285	.....	20	.....	210	200	.....	300	.....	.....	05	70	25	50	5
16,000	2,200	4,200	.....	3,150	50	65,000	.....	.....	500	65	35	.....	400	200
.....	400	.....	10	55	50	30,000	.....	7,000	12,000	.....	.....	100	26	19
.....	9,875	.....	20	175	60	28,000	50	.....	$1,500	.....	.....	100	200	80
19,200	56,000	.....	1,000	6,500	.....	611,000	273	14,500	.....	100	.....	.....	510	510
.....	11,600	.....	25	160	.....	.....	.....	3,800	.....	100	.....	.....	125	125

Tail, and Standing Rock agencies.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.									
Quapaw agency.									
Quapaws, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, Senecas, Modocs, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, and Weas	212,298	125,360	130	4,695	710	770	23	1,054	3,680
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sacs and Foxes, absentee Shawnees, and Kickapoos	483,840	120,000	117	1,551	314	1,973	79	2,882	4,199
**Union agency.*									
Cherokees (*c*)	5,031,351	.....	.....	89,250	.....	15,000	....	103,302	68,868
Creeks	3,215,495	.....	40	34,960	3,000	15,000	200	75,000	100,000
Choctaws	6,688,000	.....	.....	50,000	12,000	100,000	....	100,000	150,000
Chickasaws	4,649,958	.....	.....	30,000	8,000	35,000	....	50,000	75,000
Seminoles	200,000	.....	.....	7,600	.....	2,500	....	10,500	25,000
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole, ceded lands in Indian Territory	2,380,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands	6,976,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Wichita agency.									
Caddos, Wichitas, Comanches, Tawacanies, Keechies, Wacos, Pawnees	729,600	146,000	75	1,500	250	3,360	88	1,400	1,450
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sacs and Foxes	419	200	.....	125	10	280	1	.....	2
KANSAS.									
Kansas agency.									
Pottawatomies	77,357	50,000	63	700	100	800	8	375	150
Kickapoos	20,273	14,000	35	925	20	350	2	75	20
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac agency.									
Chippewas of Lake Superior	55,235	1,000	.....	500	200	6	....	50	40
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River	11,097	5,000	.....	5,000	400	250	....	200	400
Ottawas and Chippewas†	.....	8,000	.....	10,000	500	800	....	500	1,000
Pottawatomies of Huron	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	10	....	12	5
MINNESOTA.									
Leech Lake agency.									
Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas	414,440	250	.....	170	10	25	....	15	.....
Red Lake agency.									
Red Lake Chippewas	3,200,000	1,000	4	300	50	100	....	20	14
White Earth agency.									
Mississippi, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Pembina Chippewas	796,672	414,720	70	530	100	125	3	600	200

(*) From report of 1873, except Creeks. (†) Hold the lands in

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.						Other results of Indian labor.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—				
Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels beans.	Bushels vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of furs sold.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-digging, &c.	Supplies issued by Government.	Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.
8,517	116,910	4,630	541	5,577	2,592	.....	.....	4,913	.....	90	.....	10	500	200
165	43,635	.....	383	2,443	364	175,000	10	4,381	$3,500	35	40	25	394	163
69,650	629,000	35,000	.....	11,500	50,000	480,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,400	600,000	1,000	2,000	75,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	100	.....	.....	6,000	3,500
10,000	100,000	10,000	5,000	63,500	50,000	3,000,000	.....	300,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000	75,000	10,000	3,000	36,500	25,000	50,000	.....	200,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150,600	.....	.....	4,000	400	50,000	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	45,000	400	300	85	150	90,000	60	800	2,300	25	25	50	250	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	300	300	35	65	.....	25	50
50	16,500	100	200	2,010	1,500	.....	.....	1,600	.....	50	50	.....	220	92
.....	10,200	200	150	1,110	600	.....	.....	200	.....	50	50	.....	130	55
.....	100	.....	5	4,650	.....	.....	4,000	500	1,100	40	60	.....	300	100
5,000	10,000	4,000	500	25,250	800	.....	1,000	8,000	5,000	85	15	.....	700	400
2,500	2,000	6,000	500	21,250	500	.....	10,000	20,000	5,000	80	20	.....	2,500	700
50	100	150	5	330	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	25	.....	20	10
.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,200	30	.....	300	200	25,000	05	95	.....	50	300
.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,011	150	100,000	20	300	19,100	50	50	.....	200	300
7,000	2,500	1,500	500	4,600	2,000	500,000	250	4,000	12,000	30	70	.....	216	174

severalty. (c) 6,976,000 acres, other lands in Indian Territory.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet agency.									
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	26,451,200 (a)	720,000	10	.....	.....	3,000	....	.....	.....
Crow agency.									
Mountain Crows and River Crows	8,192,000	.....	5	106	51	8,100	900	.....	.....
Flathead agency.									
Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenays	1,433,600	15,000	14	1,500	74	2,500	10	1,800	450
Fort Belknap agency.									
Assinaboines, Gros Ventres	(d)	.....	5	.....	2	1,900	30	.....	.....
Fort Peck agency.									
Yanctonai Sioux, Santee and Teton Sioux, Canoe band of Assinaboines	(d)	.....	.....	40	40	1,500	10	.....	.....
Lemhi special agency.									
Bannacks, Shoshones, and Sheepeaters	64,000	.....	125	10	25	716	....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.									
Great Nemaha agency.									
Iowas, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	20,863	20,000	.....	800	267	326	9	174	138
Omaha agency.									
Omahas	143,225	190,000	.....	1,500	681	650	10	75	150
Otoe agency.									
Otoes and Missourias	85,680	16,000	385	300	150	500	...	319	.....
Pawnee agency.									
Pawnees	234,775	200,000	650	150	300	1,000	10	10	12
Santee agency.									
Santee Sioux	115,076	23,000	27	481	50	400	4	350	.....
Winnebago agency.									
Winnebagoes	109,844	100,000	120	1,880	800	350	2	48	400
NEW MEXICO.									
Abiquiu agency.									
Utes, Jacarilla Apaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Cimarron agency.									
Muache Utes, Jacarilla Apaches	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1,000	....	.....	.....
Mescalero Apache agency.									
Mescalero Apaches	570,240	.....	.....	40	40	91	9	.....	.....

(a) Includes Fort Peck and Fort Belknap agencies.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.						Other results of Indian labor.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—				
Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels beans.	Bushels vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of furs sold.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-digging, &c.	Supplies issued by Government.	Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	$48,000	.....	80	20	.....	.....
100	375	1,200	10	106	5	290,000	.....	1,340	61,500	.....	50	50	6	3
4,000	.....	1,000	.....	2,100	150	150,000	.....	600	3,000	30	60	10	300	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	43,250	.....	65	35	.....	.....
40	40	.....	10	1,020	90	.....	.....	220	12,000	.....	50	50	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	50	30	20	20	3
.....	16,000	150	.....	1,100	1,100	.....	200	1,850	.....	100	.....	.....	90	75
3,500	25,000	.....	100	375	.....	100,000	400	1,120	1,500	90	10	.....	250	.....
500	10,000	.....	100	1,100	500	44,500	500	1,000	1,500	65	10	25	132	122
.....	2,000	100	25	.....	400	.....	.....	20	2,000	50	.....	50	150	.....
800	13,400	.....	50	3,850	250	61,000	400	90	4,500	35	15	50	300	.....
5,800	20,000	1,000	1,000	4,300	200	150,000	1,207	3,000	500	75	.....	25	320	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	35	.....	.....
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	75	6	.....
400	.....	.....	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	50

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
NEW MEXICO—Continued.									
Navajo agency.									
Navajos	3,328,000	.....	6	6,000	.....	11,000	100	6,000	.....
Pueblo agency.									
Pueblos	439,664	13,000	.....	13,000	.....	1,500	500	500	.....
Southern Apache agency.									
Mescalero, Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbres Apaches	480,000	1,000	.....	100	100	1,000	100	.....	.....
NEW YORK.									
New York agency.									
Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Saint Regis	86,366	86,366	.....	22,989	10,000	923	2	1,401	1,785
NEVADA.									
Pi-Ute agency.									
Pi-Utes in Southern Nevada, (Utes in Northern Arizona, Utes in Utah, Pi-Utes in California, not on reservation)	1,000	1,000	30	30	100	30	3	.....	.....
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency.									
Pah-Utes	322,000	1,500	10	250	20	250	2	5	40
Pah-Utes	318,815	3,000	10	210	10	250	2	6	.....
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.									
Pi-Utes, Goship Utes, Western Shoshones	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	1,150	....	210	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee special agency.									
Eastern band of Cherokees in North Carolina	70,000	5,000	.....	4,000	.....	50	10	150	1,000
OREGON.									
Alsea subagency.									
Alseas, Sinselaws, Coos, and Umpquas	448,000	500	40	35	.....	60	2	3	.....
Grand Ronde agency.									
Molels, Clackamas, Calapooias, and other bands	61,440	4,000	100	3,900	331	650	5	100	100
Klamath agency.									
Klamaths, Modocs, Yahooskin Snakes, Wallpahpee Snakes, and Pi-Utes	1,056,000	1,500	50	100	25	2,500	8	360	.....
Malheur agency.									
Pi-Ute, Bannack, Snake	1,778,560	65,000	.....	120	65	200	....	.....	.....
Siletz agency.									
Rogue River and thirteen other bands	864,000	1,920	85	610	20	220	8	80	.....

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.						Other results of Indian labor.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.
Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels beans.	Bushels vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of furs sold.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-digging, &c.	Supplies issued by Government.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	65	3,000	600
24,000	70,000	.....	3,000	2,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	8,000	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100
12,900	60,461	49,229	1,256	61,013	3,490	.....	5,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	2,487	600
.....	200	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	60	15	40	6
1,000	200	50	.....	270	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	30	50	50
750	50	120	.....	475	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	30	60	60
1,300	.....	350	.....	1,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	20	.....	860	160
2,000	10,000	.....	1,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3	7	1,000	252
.....	.....	100	.....	160	10	.....	.....	100	.....	25	75	.....	141	55
6,000	.....	2,500	.....	700	600	450,000	100	6,000	$3,000	75	13	12	275	170
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	200,000	.....	500	600	05	70	25	600	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	60	.....	.....	360	500	05	05	90	100	.....
*2,736	.....	10,000	.....	4,000	200	.....	.....	670	.....	95	.....	5	220	.....

*Reported 40,000 bushels last year instead of 4,000, by clerical error.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Stock owned by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.
OREGON.									
Umatilla agency.									
Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas	268,800	108,850	50	1,500	120	8,000	15	3,000	150
Warm Springs agency.									
Wascos, Teninoes, and Warm Springs	464,000	3,600	15	800	20	6,800	10	750	.....
UTAH.									
Uintah Valley agency.									
Uintah Utes	2,039,040	25,760	25	325	50	400	10	450	.....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.									
Colville agency.									
Colvilles, Lakes, O'Kinaganes, San Poels, Nespeelums, Spokanes, Callispels, and Methows	2,800,000	2,000	.....	1,552	10	4,000	14	630	.....
Neah Bay agency.									
Makahs	23,040	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
*Nisqually agency.**									
Muckelshoot, Puyallups, Nisquallies, Squaxins, Chehalis, and Shoal-water Bay	32,200	14,950	80	270	60	410	1	155	.....
Quinaielt agency.									
Quinaielts, Queets, Hohs, and Quillehutes	224,000	.....	15	10	.....	42	....	.....	.....
Skokomish agency.									
S'Klallams and Twanas	4,987	800	50	75	10	100	....	5	.....
Tulalip agency.									
Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, Muckelshoot	49,281	80	45	.....	10	400	6	350	100
Yakama agency.									
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapum, Klikatat, Klinquet, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes, Kahmiltpah, and Seapcat	800,000	100,000	220	5,280	500	15,500	50	1,800	200
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay agency.									
Stockbridges, Menomonees, & Oneidas	308,600	120,506	30	5,606	30	703	...	801	1,309
La Pointe agency.†									
Chippewas of Lake Superior	536,756	1,600	153	830	213	61	...	116	.....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone agency.									
Eastern band of Shoshones	1,520,000	4,000	20	210	25	3,300	12	700	.....

* From report 1874. † 259,470 acres i

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.						Other results of Indian labor.				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—				
Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels beans.	Bushels vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of furs sold.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-digging, &c.	Supplies issued by Government.	Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.
3,000	500	2,000	.....	400	70	5,000	300	1,500	.....	75	25	.....	275	75
4,000	200	500	.....	1,000	5	52,000	.....	300	$1,000	50	50	.....	256	125
1,200	300	50	.....	850	.....	75,000	.....	350	5,500	40	25	35	150	80
3,500	100	1,000	10	2,760	40	.....	450	400	15,000	100	.....	.....	1,500	300
.....	.....	50	.....	600	15	.....	110	.....	16,750	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
800	.....	1,100	55	1,750	190	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	8	.....	75	40	1,650	25	75	.....	150	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	150	60	.....	60	.....	.....	65	25	10	500	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	48	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,000	1,500	5,780	200	4,000	500	626,594	600	5,600	1,500	88	12	.....	1,200	400
5,471	16,058	14,469	600	20,110	1,644	.....	200	.....	6,000	100	.....	.....	1,389	458
.....	1,050	1,150	35	14,200	460	.....	1,450	510	21,000	40	60	.....	1,009	484
.....	.....	800	.....	1,520	60	20,000	100	200	9,000	.....	.....	.....	300	100

Minnesota and 277,286 acres in Wisconsin.

RECAPITULATION.

Size of reserves in acres*	164,230,339
Number of acres tillable	4,807,762
Number of acres wooded	10,789,351
Number of acres grazing	27,062,516
Number of acres valueless	13,770,670
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year	6,287
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year	329,327
Number of acres broken by the Government during the year	6,056
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year	40,245
Number of acres under fence	127,555
Rods of fencing made during the year	608,834
Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture (*a*)	16,732
Number of Indian families engaged in other civilized occupations (*a*)	668
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture (*a*)	991
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized occupations (*a*)	214
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized occupations (*a*)	48,638
Produce raised during the year:	
Bushels wheat, by Government, 18,273; by Indians, 329,313; total	347,586
Bushels corn, by Government, 29,285; by Indians, 2,008,074; total	2,037,359
Bushels oats, by Government, 13,817; by Indians, 176,678; total	190,495
Bushels vegetables, by Government, 35,340; by Indians, 445,164; total	480,504
Bushels beans, by Government, 120; by Indians, 26,366; total	26,486
Tons of hay cut, by Indians	163,935
Stock owned:	
Horses, by Government, 507; by Indians, 331,043; (increase by purchase, 469; natural increase, 5,550;) total	331,550
Mules, by Government, 343; by Indians, 3,842; (increase by purchase, 54; natural increase, 8; total	4,185
Cattle, by Government, 5,191; by Indians, 374,388; (increase by purchase, 1,496; natural increase, 4,420;) total	379,579
Swine, by Government, 989; by Indians, 439,634; (increase by purchase, 53; natural increase, 4,434;) total	440,623
Sheep, by Government, 13,237; by Indians, 231,816; (increase by purchase, 837; natural increase, 25,543;) total	245,053
Other results of Indian labor:	
Feet of lumber sawed	8,785,835
Cords of wood cut	42,733
Value of furs sold	$415,300

* Indian lands without agency, viz:

Cœur de Aléne reserve in Idaho	736,000
Reservations in Kansas	126,361
Mille Lac reserve in Minnesota	61,014
Jicarilla reserve in New Mexico	576,000
Total acres	1,499,375

(*a*) Four largest civilized tribes in the Indian Territory not included in this number.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River	Colorado River	Mojave, Cocopah, Hualpai, Yuma, and Chimehueva band of Pah-Ute.	200	128,000	Acts of Congress, March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, and November 16, 1874.
Gila River	Pima and Maricopa	Pima and Maricopa	100	†64,000	Act of Congress, February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Apache, Coyetero, Chilion, Yuma, and Mojave. Aravapai, Tonto, and Pinal Apache.	3,950	2,528,000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, and July 21, 1874.
Chiricahua	Chiricahua	Cochise's band of Apache	4,275	2,736,000	Executive order, December 14, 1872.
Papago	Papago	Papago	110	†70,400	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
	Moquis Pueblo	Moquis Pueblo			
Total			8,635	5,526,400	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hoonsolton, Hoopa, Redwood, Miscott, Cernalton, and Tishtang-a-tang.	60	38,400	Act of Congress, April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Ukie, Pitt River, Con-Con, Redwood, Wylackie, Potter Valley, and Little Lake.	324	†207,360	Acts of Congress, April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, and May 18, 1875.
Tule River	Tule River	Tule, Manache, and Tejon	144	‡91,837	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, and October 3, 1873.
	Mission	Coahuilla, Mission, Temecula, and others.			No reservation.
Total			528	337,597	
COLORADO TERRITORY.					
Ute	White River	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Ute, Capote, Muache, Tabequache, and Weeminuche Ute.	18,320	‡11,724,800	Treaty of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673; treaty of March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress April 29, 1874.
Do	Los Pinos				
DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Sissiton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux.	360	†230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874.
Lake Traverse	Sissiton	Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,435	*918,780	Do.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	13,000	8,320,000	Executive order, April 12, 1870.

*Surveyed. †Partially surveyed. ‡Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
DAKOTA TERRITORY—Continued.					
Sioux	Standing Rock	Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Oncpapa, and Blackfeet Sioux.			
Do	Cheyenne River	Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	52,344	†33,500,000	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, January 11, 1875, March 16, 1875, and May 20, 1875.
Do	Spotted Tail	Ogallalla and Upper Brulé Sioux			
Do	Red Cloud	Ogallalla Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapahoe.			
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek	Lower Brulé, Yanktonai, and Two-Kettle Sioux.	650	*416,000	Order of Department, July 1, 1863, (see annual report 1863, p. 318;) treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Crow Creek	do	do	290	*185,600	Do.
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	625	*400,000	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; and treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca	Ponca	Ponca	150	†96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
	Flandreau	Santee Sioux			Lands entered by Indian families as homesteads.
Total			68,854	44,066,780	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	1,167	‡‡746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Cœur d'Aléne		Spokane and Cœur d'Aléne	1,150	†736,000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Shoshone, Boise, and Bruneau Bannack	2,160	‡‡1,382,400	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lemhi	Lemhi Farm	Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheepeater	100	64,000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868; and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total			4,577	2,929,051	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Quapaw	Quapaw	Quapaw	88½	*56,685	Treaty of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424; and treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria	do	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea, and Miami.	78⅓	*50,301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	23	‡14,860	Do.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee and Modoc	27	*17,088	Treaty of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; treaty of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.

Wyandott	do	Wyandott	33⅓	*21,406	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seneca	do	Senecas	81	*51,958	Treaty of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; treaty of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				4,480,000	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593.
				2,496,000	Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100°; unoccupied.
				‡5,031,351	Cherokee lands east of 96°.
Cherokee	Consolidated	Cherokee	18,762	12,007,351	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414; treaty of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478; treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Creek	do	Creek	5,024	‡3,215,495	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417; treaty of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw	10,450	‡6,688,000	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	7,265	‡4,649,958	Do.
Seminole	do	Seminole	312	‡200,000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee			Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress, May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	756	*483,840	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage	2,292	*1,466,643	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kaws	do	Kansas or Kaws	156	*100,141	Act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Arapahoe and Cheyenne		Unoccupied			Treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593. [4,480,000 acres Cherokee lands; 480,000 acres Creek country.]
Do	Upper Arkansas	Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache	6,940	*4,441,600	Executive order, August 10, 1869; agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872; (annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita	Wichita	Wichita, Caddo, Waco, Tawacamie, Keechie, Ionie, Delaware, and Penetethka Comanche.	1,140	*729,600	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Delaware.	5,546	*3,549,440	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
			1,620	1,036,800	Unoccupied leased lands not included in Indian reservations.
			1,200	768,000	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands not included in Indian reservations.
			900	576,000	Seminole ceded lands.
Total			62,695	40,125,166	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Pottawatomie, and Winnebago.	1	419	By purchase. (See act of Congress, March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.)

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Kickapoo	Pottawatomie	Kickapoo	32	*20,273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie	Prairie band of Pottawatomie	121	*77,357	Treaty of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; treaty of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; Relinquish treaty, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Kansas			122	*77,965	Treaty of October 5, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1111; act of Congress, May 8, 1872, vol. 17, p. 85.
Chippewa and Munsee		Chippewa and Munsee	7	*4,395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Miami		Miami	16	*10,608	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093.
Black Bob	Quapaw	Black Bob's band of Shawnee	52	*33,393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Total			350	223,991	
MICHIGAN.					
Ontonagon	Mackinac	Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	4	*2,551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	82½	*52,684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Isabella	do	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17⅓	*11,097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaty of August 2, 1855; vol. 11, p. 633; and treaty of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
Total			104	66,332	
MINNESOTA.					
Red Lake	Red Lake	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	5,000	‡3,200,000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	Chippewa	Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Gull Lake.	1,244½	*796,672	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719.
Winnebagoshish, (Oak Point)	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa.	500	†320,000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac band of Chippewa	95	61,014	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, (article 12,) vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	Pillager, Snake, and Leech Lake bands of Chippewa.	147½	*94,440	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693; treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Fond du Lac	La Pointe	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	156	*100,121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Bois Forte	do	Boise Forte band of Chippewa	168	†107,509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Pigeon River, (Grand Portage.)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	81	51,840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Total			7,392	4,731,596	

MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay.	2,240	1,433,600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	41,330	26,451,200	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress April 15, 1874.
Do	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assiniboine.			
Do	Milk River	Teton, Santee, and Yanktonnai Sioux			
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	12,800	8,192,000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement with Crows August 16, 1873; Executive order, October 20, 1875.
Total			56,370	36,076,800	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	180	*115,076	Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, and August 31, 1869.
Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	171	*109,844	Treaty of March 8, 1835, vol. 14, p. 671; agreement of Omahas, July 31, 1874; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act.)
Omaha	Omaha	Omaha	224	*143,225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians, with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391; agreement for Winnebago Indians, July 31, 1874; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act.)
Otoe	Otoe	Otoe and Missouria	134	‡85,680	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Pawnee	Pawnee	Pawnee	367	†234,775	Treaty of September 24, 1857, vol. 11, p. 729; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Iowa	Great Nemaha	Iowa	25	‡16,000	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074; treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8	*§4,863	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074; treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Total			1,109	709,463	
NEVADA.					
Pyramid Lake	Pyramid Lake	Pah-Ute	503	‡322,000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	498	‡318,815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Moapa River	Southeast Nevada	Sheav-wit, Pa-wea-pit, Ta-nout, Chen-ve-wava, and Kai-ba-bit Pi-Ute.	2	‡1,000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874, and act of Congress March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445. Selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Total			1,003	641,815	

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed. § In Kansas.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Navajo	Navajo	Navajo	5,200	†3,328,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667.
Pueblo	Pueblo	Pueblo	687	‡439,664	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; act of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71.
Mescalero Apache, (Fort Stanton.)	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	891	†570,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, and February 2, 1874.
Jicarilla	Abiquiu	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.	900	576,000	Executive order, March 25, 1874.
Do	Cimarron	Muache Ute and Jicarilla Apache			
Hot Springs	Southern Apache	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbre Apache	750	480,000	Executive order, April 9, 1874.
Total			8,428	5,393,904	
NEW YORK.					
Tuscarora	New York	Tuscarora	7¾	5,000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551; and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Tonawanda	do	Seneca	11¼	*7,549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862.
Cattaraugus	do	Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga	34	21,680	Treaty of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Alleghany	do	Seneca	47½	30,469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring	do	do	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Cayuga	do	Cayuga			Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with State of New York.
Onondaga	do	Onondaga and Oneida	9⅓	6,100	Do.
Oneida	do	Oneida	⅓	288	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Total			135	86,366	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Eastern Cherokee	Eastern Cherokee	Cherokee	109	70,000	
OREGON.					
Umatilla	Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla Walla	420	†268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tinino	725	464,060	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Grande Ronde	Grand Ronde	Calapooia, Molel, Umpqua, Tumwater, Clackama, and Rogue River.	96	*61,440	Treaty of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143; treaty December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.

Siletz	Siletz	Shasta, Scoton, Sinselaw, and Rogue River.	1,350	†864,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865.
Alsea	Alsea	Alsea, Coosa, Umpqua, and others	700	448,000	Do.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin band of Snake.	1,650	†1,056,000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Pi-Ute and Snake	2,779	1,778,560	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, and May 15, 1875.
Total			7,720	4,940,800	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley	Uintah Ute, Pah-vant, Goship Ute, and Pah-Ute.	3,186	2,039,040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress, May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah	36	23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2, 1873, and October 21, 1873.
Quinaielt	Quinaielt	Quinaielt, Quillehute, Queet, and Hoh	350	224,000	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish	S'Klallam, Twana, and S'Kokomish	8	*4,987	Treaty of Point no Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Chehalis	Nisqually	Chehalis, Chinook, and Clatsop	6 1/2	*4,225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Shoalwater	do	Chehalis and Shoalwater	1/2	*335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Squaxin Island, (Klah-che-min.)	do	Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, and five others.	2	*1,494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Nisqually	do	do	7 1/2	*4,717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup	do	do	28	*18,062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Muckleshoot	do		5	*3,367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Suquamish, and Lummi	11 1/2	*7,284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Swinomish, (Perry's Island)	do	do	12	*7,195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Lummi, (Chah-choo-sen)	do	do	20	*12,312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do	do	35	*22,490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama	1,250	†800,000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Colville	Colville	Colville, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Lake, Cœur d'Alêne, and Pend d'Oreille, and others.	4,375	2,800,000	Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
Total			6,147	3,933,508	

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN.					
Red Cliff	La Pointe	La Pointe band (Buffalo, chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13, 993	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856; (lands withdrawn by General Land-Office, May 8, 1863.)
La Pointe, (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	do	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas	109	*69, 824	Do.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	.362	‡231, 680	Treaty of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; treaty of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	18	*11, 520	Treaty of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; treaty of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress, February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Oneida	do	Oneida	102	‡65, 400	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Total			915	585, 886	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Eastern bands of Shoshone and Bannack.	2, 375	†1, 520, 000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; act of Congress, June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166; and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 292.
Grand total			258, 953	165, 729, 714	

*Surveyed. †Partially surveyed. ‡Out-boundaries surveyed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1875.

SIR: have the honor to submit herewith my tenth annual financial report in relation to the accounts of Indian trust-funds, and proceeds of Indian lands.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the closing part of the report, in which I have ventured to make some statements and suggestions for your consideration; especially in reference to such future legislation as will be required to carry out the treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for which the funds are held in trust.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PAPERS INDICATES THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED, AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THE REPORT HAS BEEN ARRANGED.

STOCKS AND FUNDS.

Schedules.

Number I. Purchase of stock.
II. The tribes or funds for which the purchases were made.
III. The sources from which the funds were drawn for investment.

Statements.

IV. Sale of bonds.
V. Redemption of bonds.
Statement of requisitions—amounts drawn for investments and refundments.

Recapitulation.—Debits and credits of stock account.

Statement A.—Amount of stock to the credit of each tribe.
B.—Exhibit, in detail, of stocks to the credit of each tribe.
C.—Descriptive list of different classes of bonds held in trust.
D.—Five per cent. funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment.
D, No. 2.—Five per cent. funds in lieu of abstracted bonds, and other deficiencies, upon which interest is appropriated.

INTEREST, ANNUITIES, ETC.

E.—Schedule of coin interest and premium.
F.—Schedule of interest collected in currency.
G.—Interest collected on certain paying State bonds.
H.—Interest collected on non-paying State bonds accruing prior to July 1, 1874.
J.—Interest collected on paying State bonds accruing since July 1, 1874.

Recapitulation of interest, &c.—Total interest, premium, refundments, and credits to tribes.

Unexpended balances.—Trust-fund interest due various tribes.
Appropriations by Congress.—For arrears of interest for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
Re-imbursement account.—For appropriations made by Congress.
Recapitulation, A.—Statement of all stock funds, interest, annuities, &c., including appropriation made by Congress of a general and special character, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1875.
B.—Consolidated statement of stocks and funds held by the Government for various tribes.

Report of receipts from sales of Indian lands.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES FROM PROCEEDS OF LANDS ON HAND NOVEMBER 1, 1874, RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR, DISBURSEMENTS, AND BALANCES ON HAND NOVEMBER 1, 1875.

Paying State stocks.—List of State bonds paying interest regularly.
Non-paying stocks.—List of depreciated State bonds; interest in default.
Arrears of interest.—Appropriations required for arrears of interest on non-paying bonds.
Deficiencies.—Amounts due various tribes, for which the United States should issue bonds, or make special appropriation.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

No. 1.—*Schedule showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.
United States loan of 1881	December 18, 1874	$60,450	5	101⅝*	$61,281 19
United States loan of 1864	August 6, 1875	54,300	6	116	62,988 00
Total		114,750			124,269 19

* Coin.

No. 2.—*Schedule showing the tribes or funds for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. 1 were purchased.*

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Amount to each.
United States loan of 1881	$60,450 00	5	Chickasaw national fund.	$60,450 00
United States loan of 1864	54,300 00	6	Pottawatomies, (education)	54,300 00
Total	114,750 00			114,750 00

No. 3.—*Schedule showing the sources from which funds were derived for the investments exhibited in Schedules Nos. 1 and 2.*

Kind of bonds.	Amount of purchase.	Tribe or fund.	Amount drawn for investment.	Sources from whence drawn.
United States loan of 1881	$60,450 00	Chickasaw national fund	$61,300 82*	Proceeds of United States loan of 1862 redeemed.
United States loan of 1864	54,300 00	Pottawatomies, (education)	63,000 00†	Proceeds of Indiana State bonds redeemed.
Total	114,750 00		124,300 82	

* Coin. † Currency.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the sale of bonds since November 1, 1874.*

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on amount sold.	Rate of sale.	Net proceeds of bonds sold.
United States issue of 1864.	6	Pottawatomies, (Prairie band.)	Mar. 20, 1875	$10,000 00	$1,775 00	117¾	$11,775 00
United States registered loan of 1881.	5	Kickapoos	May 13, 1875	3,250 00	515 94	115½	3,765 94
Do	5	Chickasaw national fund.	May 13, 1875	60,450 00	9,672 00	116	70,122 00
United States registered issue of 1865.	6	do	May 13, 1875	24,000 00	4,680 00	119½	28,680 00
United States registered issue of 1864.	6	do	May 13, 1875	1,500 00	266 25	117¾	1,766 25
Total				99,200 00	16,909 19		116,109 19

No. 5.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1874.*

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
United States 6 per cent. loan of 1862.	Chickasaw national fund	Dec. 14, 1864	$61,000
Indiana 5 per cent. State bonds	Pottawatomies, (education)	July 10, 1865	63,000
Total			124,000

Statement of requisitions and refundments.

Date.	Requisition-account.	Amount drawn.	Amounts invested and refunded.
July 28, 1875	To amount of requisition No. 8848, in favor of the Secretary of the Interior, on appropriation "Trust-fund stock redeemed due Pottawatomies, (education.)"	$63,000 00	
Aug. 6, 1875	By amount invested		$62,988 00
Sept. —, 1875	By refunding-requisition No. 607		12 00
		63,000 00	63,000 00
Dec. 14, 1874	To amount of coin-check No. 21682, on account of redemption of $61,000 United States 6 per cent. loan of 1862.	61,300 82	
Dec. 18, 1874	By amount of coin invested in United States 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881.		61,281 19
—— —, 1875	By this amount of coin, the proceeds of which ($21.84 currency) was carried to appropriation "Trust-fund bonds redeemed due Chickasaw national fund," as per appropriation-warrant No. 639.		19 63
		61,300 82	61,300 82

Recapitulation of statements affecting aggregate of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand November 1, 1874			$5,215,966 83½
Amount of bonds since purchased, (see purchase of bonds, schedules Nos. 1, 2, 3)		$114,750 00	
Amount of bonds sold, (as per statement No. 4, sale of bonds)	$99,200 00		
Amount of bonds redeemed, (as per statement No. 5, redemption of bonds	$124,000 00		
		223,200 00	
Excess of the amount of bonds sold and redeemed to amount purchased		108,450 00	108,450 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1875			5,107,516 83½

The investment in $60,450 United States 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1881, for the Chickasaw national fund, December 18, 1874, for which the honorable Secretary of the Interior drew the sum of $61,300.82 in coin, in accordance with the provisions of the treaties of October 20, 1832, and May 24, 1834, was made from funds arising from the proceeds of $61,000 United States 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1862, redeemed by the Government December 14, 1874. For further information in regard to this transaction see "Statement of requisitions and refundments."

The investment in $54,300 United States 6 per cent. bonds, loan of 1864, for the Pottawatomie education fund, August 6, 1875, for which a requisition was drawn for the sum of $63,000 in currency, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of September 26, 1833, was made from funds arising from the redemption of $63,000 Indiana 5 per cent. State bonds, which matured July 1, 1875. The cost of the bonds purchased, including premium and commission, was $62,988. For uninvested balance see "Statement of requisitions and refundments."

The sale, March 22, 1875, of $10,000 United States 6 per cent. bonds, issue of 1864, which realized the sum of $11,775, was made in accordance with the general appropriation act, approved March 3, 1865, (Stat., vol. 18, page 437,) "To relieve the immediate and pressing wants of the Prairie band of Pottawatomies." The bonds sold were a portion of the $103,924.72 United States bonds purchased for said Indians September 14, 1874.

It will be seen by reference to "Statement No. 4, sale of bonds," that $85,950 United States bonds of the 6 per cent. issues of 1864-'65, and of the 5 per cent. loan of 1881, were sold May 13, 1875, at the rates indicated. These bonds were a portion of the permanent fund of the Chickasaw Nation, and were sold as directed by section 12 of the appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, (Stat., vol. 18, page 451.) Further reference will be made to this transaction at the close of the report.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$955,602 37	$55,907 01	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school-fund	Feb. 27, 1819 / Dec. 29, 1835	7 / 7	195 / 478	528,881 36	31,101 61	15,000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan-fund	Dec. 29, 1835 / Feb. 14, 1873	7 / 17	478 / 462	252,291 28	15,057 80	.....	.....
Cherokee asylum-fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	67,675 27	4,060 52	.....	.....
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872 / May 24, 1834	7 / 7	381 / 450	1,175,496 73¾	67,967 84	.....	.....
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42,792 60	2,449 79	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,781 90	27,206 91	.....	.....
Choctaw school-fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	50,355 20	2,701 31	.....	.....
Creek orphans	May 24, 1832	7	366	77,015 25	4,397 90	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	460,171 33	26,037 28	.....	.....
Delaware school-fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854 / Mar. 6, 1861	10 / 12	1069 / 1171	107,463 43	6,617 37	.....	.....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,267 31	1,525 48	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854 / Feb. 23, 1867	10 / 15	1082 / 519	80,047 92	4,939 40	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, &c., school-fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	44,700 00	3,129 00	.....	.....
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	623	128,590 09	6,433 91	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,457 41	7,753 05	.....	.....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	40,236 63	2,074 20	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	21,209 47	1,199 57	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	79,613 31	4,551 80	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,180 09	880 80	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, Prairie band	.....	.....	.....	93,924 72	5,635 48	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,105 41	2,764 32	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25	.....	.....
Senecas	June 14, 1836 / Jan. 9, 1837	5 / 5	47 / 135	40,981 54	2,049 45	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 / Jan. 9, 1837	5 / 5	47 / 135	15,277 09	857 69	.....	.....
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50	.....	.....
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,835 65	241 78	.....	.....
Eastern Shawnees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11,688 47	701 30	.....	.....
				5,107,516 83¾	296,349 32	84,000 00	5,030 00

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00		$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	52,000 00	$50,000 00	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	118,043 06		118,043 06	7,082 58
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	101,059 26		101,059 26	6,063 55
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	161,950 00		161,950 00	9,717 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	30,911 49		30,911 49	1,545 57
Total		1,023,602 37	68,000 00	955,602 37	55,907 01
CHEROKEE SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	1,780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,560 00
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	24,757 69		24,757 69	1,485 46
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	232,866 05		232,866 05	13,971 96
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	125,270 29		125,270 29	7,516 22
United States, funded, loan of 1831	5	38,933 05		38,933 05	1,946 65
Total		543,881 36	15,000 00	528,881 36	31,101 61
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			2,002 50	120 15
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			160,672 44	9,640 35
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			49,545 00	2,971 50
United States, registered, loan of 1868	6			10,000 00	600 00
United States, funded, loan of 1861	5			7,848 08	392 40
Total				252,291 28	15,057 80
CHEROKEE ASYLUM-FUND.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			67,675 27	4,060 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5½			66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
State of Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			130,131 94	7,807 92
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			80,150 95	4,809 06
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			6,197 01	309 85
Total				1,175,496 73⅔	69,937 84

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			$2,000 00	$100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			26,562 38	1,593 74
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			4,454 74	267 28
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,775 48	588 77
Total				42,792 60	2,449 79
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			2,000 00	100 00
Total				453,781 90	27,206 91
CHOCTAW SCHOOL-FUND.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			1,427 20	85 63
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			16,928 00	1,015 68
United States, registered, loan of 1881	6			32,000 00	1,600 00
Total				50,355 20	2,701 31
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			414 16	24 85
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,301 09	115 05
Total				77,015 25	4,397 90
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of Missouri	6			8,000 00	480 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			52,587 43	3,155 25
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			210,300 00	10,515 00
Total				460,171 33	26,037 28
DELAWARE SCHOOL-FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Kansas	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			5,220 19	313 21
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			22,643 24	1,132 16
Total				107,463 43	6,617 37

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			$1,781 90	$106 91
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,055 25	552 76
Total				27,267 31	1,525 48
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			97 04	5 82
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,647 03	132 35
Total				80,047 92	4,939 40
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
State of Kansas	7			24,000 00	1,680 00
Total				44,700 00	3,129 00
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			440 09	26 40
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			128,150 00	6,407 50
Total				128,590 09	6,433 90
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,018 52	481 11
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			126,438 89	6,321 94
Total				153,457 41	7,753 05
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			6,336 63	374 20
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			34,000 00	1,700 00
Total				40,336 63	2,074 20
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			10,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			2,000 00	120 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,909 47	534 57
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			6,300 00	315 00
Total				21,209 47	1,199 57
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00
United States act of June 30, 1864	6			54,300 00	3,258 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,813 31	168 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			18,500 00	925 00
Total				79,613 31	4,551 80

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			$92,924 72	$5,635 48
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,180 09	130 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			15,000 00	750 00
Total				17,180 09	880 80
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s	5			54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			905 41	54 32
Total				55,105 41	2,764 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			5,100 00	306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			9,825 00	491 25
Total				21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			40,944 37	2,047 22
Total				40,981 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,894 37	244 72
Total				15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			11,688 47	701 30

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	.....
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Kansas	7	41,600 00	.....
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	.....
State of Missouri	6	10,000 00	50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192 000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	5¾	66,666 66⅔	.....
State of Virginia	6	698,300 00	.....
United States 10-40s	5	86,400 00	.....
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	425,600 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865	6	774,200 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	399,950 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868	6	10,000 00	.....
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	.....
United States, funded loan of 1881	5	865,450 00	.....
Total	.....	5,107,516 83⅔	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	721,748 80	36,087 44
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....		
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	759,765 17	37,988 26
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	168,123 85	8,406 19
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct., 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees	Feb, 6, 1871	16	405	4, 5	75,804 46	3,790 22
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	48,245 46
	Oct. 13, 1846	9	879	4	75,387 28	3,769 36
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
Tabequache and other bands of Utes	Sec. 2, act of Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	.....	500,000 00	25,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,326,414 01	.....
Amount of annual interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,320 68

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the Government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	$16,295 98	$814 80
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	66,735 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,816,016 27	
Total annual interest on same	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,800 79

The changes in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

Amount reported in Statement D, November 1, 1874		$5,271,460 44
This fund has been increased by—		
Balance of amount transferred from Osages and Cherokees in payment for land, (act of June 5, 1872)	$721,748 80	
By including balance of net proceeds of Osages' lands to October 1, 1875, (section 12, act July 15, 1870)	759,765 17	
By "consolidated fund" of Stockbridges and Munsees, (act February 6, 1871)	75,804 46	
By funds set apart for Tabequache and other Utes, (authorized by second section, act April 29, 1874)	500,000 00	
	2,057,318 43	
Less amount drawn from Kickapoo funds in payment of Kickapoo citizens	2,364 86	
		2,054,953 57
Amount as per Statement D, November 1, 1875		7,326,414 01
Amount reported in Statement D, No. 2, funds in lieu of abstracted bonds, November 1, 1874	493,889 55	
Less changes since made in amount belonging to Kaskaskias, Peorias, to accord with section 11, appropriation act of March 3, 1875	4,287 29	
		489,602 26
Total as before stated		7,816,016 27
Deficiencies which would increase the amount held in lieu of investment and upon which interest is appropriated by Congress, viz:		
Amount drawn from Pottawatomie funds, (in excess of amounts stipulated by treaty,) to pay Pottawatomie citizens	61,940 35	
Amount of funds (bonds) abstracted in 1861 belonging to Cherokees and Pottawatomies. (See Report of 1861.)	84,000 00	
Net sales of Osage lands for month of October, 1875 (second article treaty.) Not reported from land-office at this date		145,940 35
Grand total		7,961,956 62

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	$122,118 06	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	$3,663 54	$368 64
	30,911 49	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	386 39	38 88
	258,934 26	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	7,768 04	917 60
	30,911 49	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	386 39	54 09
	122,118 06	Nov. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875	3,663 54	556 40
	30,911 49	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	386 39	58 68
	258,934 26	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	7,768 04	1,315 71
	30,911 49	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	386 39	48 30
			24,408 72	3,358 30
Cherokee school-fund	38,933 05	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	486 66	48 97
	28,525 00	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	855 75	86 11
	354,283 84	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	10,628 51	1,255 49
	38,933 05	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	486 66	68 13
	31,200 00	Sept. 1, 1874, to Mar. 1, 1875	780 00	114 07
	85 19	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	2 56	26
	28,610 19	Nov. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875	858 31	130 36
	38,933 05	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	486 66	73 91
	354,283 84	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	10,628 51	1,800 20
	38,933 05	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	486 66	60 83
	31,200 00	Mar. 1, 1875, to Sept. 1, 1875	780 00	129 67
			26,480 28	3,768 00
Cherokee asylum-fund	67,675 27	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	2,030 26	239 82
	67,675 27	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	2,030 26	343 88
			4,060 52	583 70
Cherokee orphan-fund	7,848 08	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	98 10	9 87
	12,225 00	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	366 75	36 90
	209,994 94	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	6,299 85	744 17
	7,848 08	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	98 10	13 73
	12,225 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875	366 75	55 70
	7,848 08	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	98 10	14 90
	209,994 94	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	6,299 85	1,067 04
	7,848 08	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	98 10	12 26
			13,725 60	1,954 57
Chickasaw national fund	6,197 01	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	77 46	7 79
	296,731 94	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	8,901 96	895 76
	50 95	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	1 53	18
	6,197 01	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	77 46	10 84
	235,731 94	Nov. 1. 1874, to May 1, 1875	7,071 96	1,074 05
	6,197 01	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	77 46	11 76
	50 95	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	1 53	26
	60,450 00	Nov. 1, 1874. to May 1, 1875	1,511 25	220 55
	6,197 01	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	77 46	9 68
			17,798 07	2,230 87
Chippewa and Christian Indians	11,775 48	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	147 19	14 81
	31,017 12	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	930 51	109 92
	11,775 48	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	147 19	20 61
	11,775 48	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	147 19	22 35
	31,017 12	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	930 51	157 61
	11,775 48	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	147 19	18 40
			2,449 78	343 70
Choctaw general fund	2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	25 00	2 52
	1,781 90	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	53 46	6 32
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	25 00	3 50
	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	25 00	3 80
	1,781 90	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	53 46	9 05
	2,000 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	25 00	3 12
			206 92	28 31

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bond.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Choctaw school-fund	$32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	$400 00	$40 25
	18,355 20	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	550 66	65 05
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	400 00	56 00
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	400 00	60 75
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	550 66	93 27
	32,000 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	400 00	50 00
			2,701 32	365 32
Creek orphans	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	28 76	2 89
	414 16	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	12 43	1 47
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	28 76	4 03
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	28 76	4 37
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	12 43	2 11
	2,301 09	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	28 76	3 60
			139 89	18 47
Delaware general fund	210,300 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	2,628 75	264 52
	52,587 43	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	1,577 62	186 36
	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	2,628 75	368 02
	210,300 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	2,628 75	399 24
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	1,577 62	267 21
	210,300 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	2,628 75	328 59
			13,670 24	1,813 94
Delaware school-fund	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	137 50	13 81
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	137 50	19 25
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	137 50	20 88
	11,000 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	137 50	17 19
			550 00	71 16
Iowas	22,643 24	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	283 04	28 48
	12,220 19	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	366 60	43 30
	22,643 24	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	283 04	39 63
	22,643 24	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	283 04	42 99
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	366 61	62 09
	22,643 24	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	283 04	35 38
			1,865 37	251 87
Kansas schools	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	138 19	13 91
	16,212 06	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	486 36	57 45
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	138 19	19 35
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	138 19	20 99
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	486 36	82 38
	11,056 25	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	138 19	17 27
			1,525 48	211 35
Kickapoos	440 09	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	13 20	1 33
	440 09	Nov. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875	13 20	2 00
	131,400 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	1,642 50	165 28
	131,400 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	1,642 50	229 95
	131,400 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	1,642 50	249 45
	128,150 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	1,601 88	200 23
			6,555 78	848 24
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	33 09	3 33
	100 89	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	3 03	36
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	33 09	4 63
	2,643 03	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	33 09	5 03
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	3 03	51
	2,647 03	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	33 09	4 14
			138 42	18 00
Menomonees	126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	1,580 48	159 03
	8,018 52	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	240 55	28 41
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	1,580 48	221 27
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	1,580 48	240 04
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	240 55	40 74
	126,438 89	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	1,580 48	197 56
			6,803 02	887 05

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Osage schools	$34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	$425 00	$42 76
	6,236 63	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	187 10	22 10
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	425 00	59 50
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	425 00	64 55
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	187 10	31 69
	34 000 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	425 00	53 12
			2,074 20	273 72
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	78 75	7 92
	2,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	60 00	6 04
	8,909 47	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	267 28	31 57
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	78 75	11 03
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875	60 00	9 11
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	78 75	11 96
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	267 28	45 27
	6,300 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	78 75	9 84
			969 56	132 74
Pottawatomies, education	18,500 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	231 25	23 27
	2,813 31	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	84 40	9 97
	18,500 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	231 25	32 38
	18,500 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	231 25	35 12
	2,813 31	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	84 40	14 29
	18,500 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	231 25	28 91
			1,093 80	143 94
Pottawatomies, mills	15,000 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	187 50	18 87
	15,000 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	187 50	26 25
	2,180 09	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	65 40	7 73
	15,000 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	187 50	28 48
	2,180 09	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	65 40	11 08
	15,000 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	187 50	23 44
			880 80	115 85
Pottawatomies general fund for Prairie band.	1[illegible]3. 9[illegible]4 72	May 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 18	3,117 74	313 72
	92,9[illegible]4 72	Nov. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875	2,817 74	427 95
			5,935 48	741 67
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	9,825 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	122 81	12 36
	12,100 00	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	363 00	42 88
	9,825 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	122 81	17 19
	9,825 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	122 81	18 65
	12,100 00	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	363 00	61 48
	9,825 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	122 81	15 35
			1,217 24	167 91
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	905 41	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	27 16	3 21
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1874, to Mar. 1, 1875	1,355 00	198 17
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	27 16	4 69
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1875, to Sept. 1, 1875	1,355 00	225 27
			2,764 32	431 25
Senecas	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	511 80	51 50
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	511 80	71 65
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	511 80	77 73
	37 17	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	2 24	32
	40,944 37	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	511 80	63 98
			2,049 44	265 18
Senecas, (Tonawanda band)	86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	1,086 87	100 37
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	1,086 87	152 16
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	1,086 87	165 07
	86,950 00	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	1,086 87	135 86
			4,347 48	562 46

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized
Senecas and Shawnees	$4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875	$61 18	$6 16
	9,382 72	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	281 48	33 25
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	61 18	8 57
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	281 48	47 68
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	61 18	9 29
	4,894 37	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	61 18	7 65
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1874, to Mar. 1, 1875	25 00	3 66
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1875, to Sept. 1, 1875	25 00	4 16
			857 68	120 42
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874	60 45	6 08
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1875	60 45	8 46
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1875, to May 1, 1875	60 45	9 18
	4,835 65	May 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1875	60 45	7 56
			241 80	31 28
Eastern Shawnees	11,688 47	July 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	350 65	41 42
	11,688 47	Jan. 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875	350 65	59 39
			701 30	100 81

F.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	$9,398 32
Cherokee school-fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan-fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	2,957 02
Total	280,000 00		16,800 00

G.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Missouri State, Hannibal, and Saint Joseph Railroad bonds.			
Cherokee national fund	$2,000 00	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	$120 00
Delaware general fund	8,000 00	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	480 00
Kansas seven per cent. bonds.			
Iowas	17,600 00	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	1,232 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaw school-fund	24,000 00	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	1,680 00
Maryland six per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	8,350 17	July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	484 04
Total	59,950 17		3,996 04

H.—*Collections made since November* 1, 1874, *due and unpaid July* 1, 1874, *and prior thereto.*

INTEREST ON NON-PAYING STATE STOCKS.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected. From—	To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to re-imburse the United States for money appropriated.	Amounts carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		1860.	1862.				
Delaware general fund	$9,600 00	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	$80,000 00	North Carolina	$9,600 00	.....
	960 00	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	8,000 00	....do	960 00	.....
			1863.				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	3,960 00	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	6,000 00	....do	3,900 00	.....
			1861.				
	60 00	Oct. 1	Apr. 1	2,000 00	....do	60 00	.....
Total	14,520 00	.....	.....	116,000 00	.....	14,520 00	.....

J.—*Collections of interest made since November* 1, 1874, *falling due since July* 1, 1874.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period. From—	To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
Chickasaw national fund	$6,000	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1875	$100,000	Virginia, Richmond & Danville Railroad.	$6,000
Chickasaw national fund	30,720	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1875	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720
Chickasaw national fund	3,120	July 1, 1874	Jan. 1, 1875	104,000	Tennessee	3,120
Chicka aw incompetents	100	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1875	2,000	Indiana	100
Creek orphans	210	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1875	3,500	Virginia, Richmond & Danville Railroad.	210
Pottawatomies, education	3,350	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1875	67,000	Indiana	3,350
Total	43,500	.....	.....	788,500	.....	43,500

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

Coin-interest on United States bonds, (Table E)	$146,212 51
Interest on United States bonds, currency, (Table F)	16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks, (Table G)	3,996 04
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1874, (Table H)	14,520 00
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1874, (Table J)	43,500 00
Total interest collected during the time specified	225,028 55
Add premium on coin-interest on United States bonds	19,840 08
Total premium and interest	244,868 63
Deduct amount refunded to the United States	14,520 00
Balance carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	230,348 63

Unexpended balances on the books of the Indian Office October 31, 1875, *under various heads, of "trust-fund interest due," &c.*

Chickasaw incompetents	$1,450 00
Cherokee school-fund	909 67
Creek orphan-fund	32 36

Delaware school-fund		$6,002 11
Iowas		2,286 63
Kansas' school		2,750 74
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c		23 58
Menomonees		2,059 33
Osage schools		2,498 73
Ottawas and Chippewas		*30,983 00
Pottawatomies, education		5,981 05
Pottawatomies, general fund, (Prairie band)		3,452 15
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri		137 86
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi		1,612 03
Senecas, Tonawanda band		1,222 73
Senecas and Shawnees		29 16
Shawnees		17 38
Shawnees, (eastern)		1,057 81
Stockbridges, (on account of consolidated fund. See Statement D)		1,895 11
Tabaquache and other Utes, (act of April 29, 1874)		4,387 79
Interest due Osage Indians on avails of diminished reserve lands in Kansas	$11,317 57	
Less excess of appropriation to be refunded	3,333 33	
		7,984 24
Coin-interest due various tribes November 1, 1875, collected but not covered into the Treasury, to be augmented by premium		18,091 47
		94,864 93

* The balance exhibited in the above statement as standing to the credit of "trust-fund interest due Ottawas and Chippewas" is accrued interest on investments made for their benefit prior to the treaty of 1855, and your attention is respectfully invitsd to the stipulations in said treaty relating to the funds of these tribes.

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1875, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	$5,400,00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
Louisiana	.....	37,000 00	2,220 00
Deficiency on account of arrears on $37,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. State bonds, from November 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	.....	.....	1,110 00
Total amount appropriated	.....	.....	90,668 00

Re-imbursements.

No interest has been collected during the year upon these non-paying bonds for any portion of the period for which the above appropriations were made; but by reference to Statement "H, collections of interest," it will be seen that interest amounting to $14,520, which accrued on North Carolina bonds prior to July 1, 1863, has been collected since November 1, 1874, and deposited in the Treasury to re-imburse the United States for appropriations previously made to enable the Government to pay the tribes interested, the annuities falling due them on the investments made for their benefit.

The United States should be re-imbursed from appropriations made for interest due Osages under the second article of the treaty of September 29, 1865, the sum of $3,333.33, being excess of interest appropriated on the net proceeds of the sale of Osage lands for the year ending November 1, 1874, viz, 5 per cent. interest from July 1 to November 1, 1874, on $200,000, set apart June 30, 1874, from the amount of net proceeds of said lands, to be expended as authorized by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.

Also for the same amount of excess of interest, $3,333.33, appropriated during the last session of Congress on the amount of net proceeds of said lands for the year ending November 1, 1875, which embraced an additional $200,000, also authorized to be expended by said act of June 22, 1874, the excess in this case being interest from July 1 to November 1, 1875, on the additional $200,000 set apart June 30, 1875.

An excess of appropriation was made during the last session of Congress for interest on "funds held by the Government for the Winnebagoes in lieu of investments," viz:

An estimate was submitted to Congress for 5 per cent. interest for the present fiscal year on $856,040.30, represented as a balance of the principal arising under the treaty concluded with the Winnebagoes November 1, 1837. By reference to trust-fund report of November 1, 1874, (see report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that year, page 156,) it will be seen that the balance of said principal had been reduced to $804,909.17 by a special appropriation of $82,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The excess of interest appropriated (5 per cent. on $51,131.13, amounting to the sum of $2,556.56) should therefore be re-imbursed to the United States.

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust-funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, including appropriations for fulfilling treaty-stipulations and special appropriations of a specific, general, beneficial, or incidental character.*

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Total for each tribe.	Total amount.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.		
Apaches of Arizona, (special)						$350,000 00	$350,000 00	$350,000 00
Apaches of New Mexico						100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$67,700 00		67,700 00	67,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, (special)						300,000 00	300,000 00	300,000 00
Assinaboines, (special)						30,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, (special)						85,000 00	85,000 00	85,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, (special)						50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes					47,200 00		47,200 00	47,200 00
Chickasaws:								
National fund, investment	$1,175,496 73½							
Interest on same		$67,967 84					67,967 84	
Fulfilling treaty					3,000 00		3,000 00	70,967 84
Chickasaws:								
Incompetents, investment	2,000 00							
Interest on same		1,000 00					1,000 00	1,000 00
Chippewas, Boise Fort band					15,100 00		15,100 00	15,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior:								
Fulfilling treaty					2,860 00		2,860 00	
Special appropriation						15,000 00	15,000 00	17,860 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					44,902 01		44,902 01	44,902 01
Chippewas and Christian fund, investment	42,792 60							
Interest on same		2,449 79					2,449 79	2,449 79

Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,166 66		25,166 66	25,166 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas					35,400 00		35,400 00	35,400 00
Choctaws:								
Fulfilling treaty					10,520 00		10,520 00	
General fund, investment	453,781 90							
Interest on same		27,206 91					27,206 91	
School-fund, investment	50,355 20							
Interest on same		2,701 31					2,701 31	
Fund in lieu of investment			$390,257 92					
Interest on same				$19,512 89			19,512 89	59,941 11
Crows:								
Fulfilling treaty					67,623 00		67,623 00	
Special appropriation						100,000 00	100,000 00	167,623 00
Creeks:								
Permanent annuities					26,210 00		26,210 00	
Fund in lieu of investment			875,168 00					
Interest on same				43,758 40			43,758 40	69,968 40
Creek orphans' fund, investment	77,015 25							
Interest on same		4,397 90					4,397 90	4,397 90
Cherokees:								
National fund, investment	955,602 37							
Interest on same		55,907 01					55,907 01	
National fund, (abstracted)	68,000 00							
Interest on same appropriated in lieu		4,080 00					4,080 00	
School-fund, investment	528,881 36							
Interest on same		31,101 61					31,101 61	
School fund, (abstracted)	15,000 00							
Interest on same appropriated in lieu		900 00					900 00	
Orphan-fund, investment	252,291 28							
Interest on same		15,057 80					15,057 80	
Asylum-fund, investment	67,675 27							
Interest on same		4,060 52					4,060 52	
Cherokee, national, school, and orphans' funds, in the proportions of 50.35 and 15 per cent., (balance of transfer from Osages in lieu of investment)			721,748 80					
Interest on same				36,087 44			36,087 44	147,194 38
Confederate tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					7,600 00		7,600 00	7,600 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					11,950 00		11,950 00	11,950 00
Delawares:								
General fund, investment	460,171 33							
Interest on same		26,037 28					26,037 28	
School-fund, investment	11,000 00							
Interest on same		550 00					550 00	

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust-funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Total for each tribe.	Total amount.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.		
DELAWARES—Continued.								
Fund in lieu of abstracted bonds			$406,571 28					
Interest on same				$20,328 56			$20,328 56	
								$46,915 84
Flatheads and other confederate tribes					$18,500 00		18,500 00	
								18,500 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation: special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands						$5,000 00	5,000 00	
								5,000 00
Gros Ventres: special appropriation						35,000 00	35,000 00	
								35,000 00
Iowas:								
Investment	$107,463 43							
Interest on same		$6,617 37					6,617 37	
Funds in lieu of investment			57,500 00					
Interest on same				2,875 00			2,875 00	
Abstracted bonds, re-imbursed fund			66,735 00					
Interest on same				3,336 75			3,336 75	
								12,829 12
Kansas Indians:								
School fund, investment	27,267 31							
Interest on same		1,525 48					1,525 48	
Funds in lieu of investment			200,000 00					
Interest on same				10,000 00			10,000 00	
Special appropriation, re-imbursable						20,000 00	20,000 00	
								31,525 48
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.:								
vestment	80,047 92							
Interest on same		4,939 40					4,939 40	
Ahool fund, investment	44,700 00							
b rest on same		3,129 00					3,129 00	
In stracted bonds, re-imbursed fund			*16,295 98					
terest on same				814 80			814 80	
								8,883 20
Kickapoos:								
Investment	128,590 00							
Interest on same		6,433 91					6,433 91	
Funds in lieu of investment			93,581 09					
Interest on same				4,679 05			4,679 05	

Special appropriation						20,000 00	20,000 00	
Klamaths and Modocs					17,100 00		17,100 00	31,112 96
Modocs in Indian Territory, (special)						10,000 00	10,000 00	17,100 00
Makahs					8,600 00		8,600 00	10,000 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on, (special)					35,000 00		35,000 00	8,600 00
Menomonees:								35,000 00
Investment	153,457 41							
Interest on same		7,753 05					7,753 05	
Fulfilling treaty					16,179 06		16,179 06	
Miamies of Eel River					1,100 00		1,100 00	23,932 11
Miamies of Indiana:								1,100 00
Fund in lieu of investment			221,257 86					
Interest on same				11,062 89			11,062 89	
Miamies of Kansas:								11,062 89
Fund in lieu of investment			50,000 00					
Interest on same				2,500 00			2,500 00	
Fulfilling treaty					19,000 00		9,000 00	
Molels					3,000 00		3,000 00	11,500 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep Eaters:								3,000 00
Special appropriation						20,000 00	20,000 00	
Navajoes					81,175 00		81,175 00	20,000 00
Nez Percés					25,800 00		25,800 00	81,175 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					37,700 00		37,700 00	25,800 00
Omahas					25,100 00		25,100 00	37,700 00
Osages:								25,100 00
Schools, investment	40,236 63							
Interest on same		2,074 20					2,074 20	
Fund in lieu of investment			369,120 00					
Interest on same				18,456 00			18,456 00	
Net proceeds of sale of lands, at 5 per cent. per annum, November 1, 1874			775,543 50					
†Interest appropriated on same from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875				38,777 18			38,777 18	
								59,307 38

* For change in this amount see section 11, appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, Stat., vol. 18, p. 451.

† Deficit in this amount of $40.

‡ Two hundred thousand dollars of this principal having been appropriated and set apart June 30, 1875, the interest on $200,000 from July 1 to November 1, 1875, ($3,333.33,) should be deducted from the sum of $38,777.18 and re-imbursed the United States.

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust-funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Total for each tribe.	Total amount.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.		
Ottoes and Missourias:								
Special appropriation, and re-imbursable from proceeds of their lands						$6,000 00	$6,000 00	
Fulfilling treaty					$9,000 00		9,000 00	
								$13,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas:								
Investment	$21,209 47							
Interest on same		$1,199 57					1,199 57	
								1,199 57
Pawnees:								
Fulfilling treaty					56,900 00		56,900 00	
Special appropriation due for proceeds of lands						$276 87	276 87	
								57,176 87
Poncas					18,000 00		18,000 00	
								18,000 00
Pottawatomies:								
Fulfilling treaties					9,144 44		9,144 44	
Education, investment	79,613 31							
Interest on same		4,551 80					4,551 80	
Education, abstracted	1,000 00							
Interest on same		50 00					50 00	
Mills, investment	17,180 09							
Interest on same		880 80					880 80	
In lieu of investment			*$168,123 85					
Interest appropriated on account of funds held in lieu of investment				11,503 21			11,503 21	
Pottawatomies, Prairie band, investment	93,924 72							
Interest on same		5,635 48					5,635 48	
								31,765 73
Pottawatomies of Huron					400 00		400 00	
								400 00
Quapaws					2,060 00		2,060 00	
								2,060 00
Quinaielts and Quillehutes					7,800 00		7,800 00	
								7,800 00
River Crows, special appropriation						30,000 00	30,000 00	
								30,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi:								
Investment	55,105 41							
Interest on same		2,764 32					2,764 32	
In lieu of investment			1,000,000 00					

Interest on same				50,000 00			50,000 00	
Fulfilling treaty					1,000 00		1,000 00	
Special appropriations for schools						1,000 00	1,000 00	
								54,764 32
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri:								
Investment	21,925 00							
Interest on same		1,217 25					1,217 25	
In lieu of investment			157,400 00					
Interest on same				7,870 00			7,870 00	
Fulfilling treaty, (education)					200 00		200 00	
								9,287 25
Seminoles:								
In lieu of investment			570,000 00					
Interest on same				28,500 00			28,500 00	
								28,500 00
Senecas:								
Investment	40,981 54							
Interest on same		2,049 45					2,049 45	
Fulfilling treaty					2,660 00		2,660 00	
								4,709 45
Senecas of New York:								
In lieu of investment			118,050 00					
Interest on same				5,902 50			5,902 50	
Fulfilling treaty					6,000 00		6,000 00	
								11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees:								
Investment	15,277 09							
Interest on same		857 69					857 69	
Fulfilling treaty					2,060 00		2,060 00	
								2,917 69
Senecas, Tonawanda band:								
Investment	86,950 00							
Interest on same		4,347 50					4,347 50	
								4,347 50
Shawnees:								
Investment	4,835 65							
Interest on same		241 78					241 78	
In lieu of investment			40,000 00					
Interest on same				2,000 00			2,000 00	
Fulfilling treaty					3,000 00		3,000 00	
								5,241 78
Shawnees, eastern band:								
Investment	11,688 47							
Interest on same		701 30					701 30	
								701 30
Shoshones:								
Eastern bands, fulfilling treaty					10,000 00		10,000 00	
Western bands, fulfilling treaty					5,000 00		5,000 00	
Northwestern bands, fulfilling treaty					5,000 00		5,000 00	
Goship band, fulfilling treaty					1,000 00		1,000 00	
								21,000 00

* This principal should be increaed by the Government to $230,064.20, to accord with the annual interest appropriated thereon.

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust-funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Total for each tribe.	Total amount.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.		
Shoshones and Bannacks:								
Fulfilling treaty					$4,000 00		$4,000 00	
Bannacks, fulfilling treaty					24,737 00		24,737 00	
Shoshones, fulfilling treaty					43,874 00		43,874 00	
Special agreement						$5,500 00	5,500 00	
								$78,111 00
Shoshones, Bannacks, and other bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, special appropriation						20,000 00	20,000 00	
								20,000 00
Six Nations of New York					4,500 00		4,500 00	
								4,500 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska:								
Special appropriation						1,100,000 00	1,100,000 00	
Special appropriation						8,000 00	8,000 00	
Special appropriation						10,000 00	10,000 00	
Fulfilling treaty					454,600 00		454,600 00	
Total							1,572,600 00	
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					80,000 00		80,000 00	
Sioux, Yankton tribe					41,200 00		41,200 00	
Sioux at the Fort Peck agency, special appropriation					100,000 00		100,000 00	
								1,793,800 00
Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1,200 00		1,200 00	
								1,200 00
S'Klallams					9,200 00		9,200 00	
								9,200 00
Stockbridges and Munsees:								
Consolidated fund in lieu of investment			$75,804 46					
Interest on same				$3,790 22			3,790 22	
								3,790 22
Utes, Tabequache band					720 00		720 00	
								720 00
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah band of Utes					63,020 00		63,020 00	
Special appropriation, per agreement						10,000 00	10,000 00	
Funds in lieu of United States bonds, act of April 29, 1874			500,000 00					
Interest on same				25,000 00			25,000 00	
								98,020 00

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes					15,500 00		15,500 00	
								15,500 00
Winnebagoes:								
Funds in lieu of investment			958,636 86					
Interest on same				47,931 84			47,931 84	
								47,931 84
Wichitas and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support, (special)						50,000 00	50,000 00	
								50,000 00
Yakamas					22,400 00		22,400 00	
								22,400 00
Special appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876, of a general, incidental, and miscellaneous character.								
Indian service in Arizona						65,000 00		
Indian service in California						60,000 00		
Indian service in Colorado Territory						5,000 00		
Indian service in Dakota Territory						20,000 00		
Indian service in Idaho Territory						10,000 00		
Indian service in Montana Territory						20,000 00		
Indian service in Minnesota and Michigan						4,000 00		
Indian service in Nevada						35,000 00		
Indian service in New Mexico						40,000 00		
Indian service in Oregon						45,000 00		
Indian service in Utah Territory						20,000 00		
Indian service in Washington Territory						25,000 00		
Indian service in Wyoming Territory						5,000 00		
Indians, vaccination of						500 00		
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency						10,000 00		
For contingencies, Indian Department						30,000 00		
For contingencies, Indian trust-funds						1,500 00		
For building and repairs at Indian agencies						10,000 00		
For pay of superintendents and agents						106,500 00		
For pay of special agents						10,500 00		
For pay of clerks for Central Superintendency						3,400 00		
For incidental expenses of Indian service in Central Superintendency						4,000 00		
For incidental expenses of Indian service in Northern Superintendency						2,000 00		
For pay of clerks for Northern Superintendency						1,200 00		
For pay of Indian inspectors						9,000 00		
For pay of interpreters						35,200 00		
For expenses of general council of Indians in Indian Territory						3,000 00		
For expenses of Indian inspectors						6,000 00		
For expenses of Indian commissioners						15,000 00		
For expenses of collecting statistical and historical data of Indian tribes						3,500 00		
								605,300 00
Total amount								5,326,812 09

RECAPITULATION B.

	Total of stocks in trust, and of funds in lieu of investment.	Annual interest.
Amount of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as per Statement C	$5,107,516 83½	$296,349 32
Amount of funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment, as exhibited by Statement D	7,326,414 01	366,320 68
Amount of funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment, on account of abstracted bonds. (See Statement D, No. 2)	489,602 26	24,480 11
Amount of abstracted bonds belonging to Pottawatomies (interest annually appropriated)	1,000 00	50 00
Amount of abstracted bonds belonging to Cherokees, interest annually appropriated:		
National fund	68,000 00	4,080 00
School fund	15,000 00	900 00
Part of funds originally held in lieu of investment for Pottawatomies, which has been paid to citizen Pottawatomies in excess of amount contemplated by treaty, (interest annually appropriated)	61,940 35	3,097 02
Total amount of trust-funds as above stated, upon which interest accrues to various Indian tribes	13,069,473 45	
Total annual interest on same		695,277 13

In addition to the funds held in trust, as above stated, there are balances in the United States Treasury under the following heads of appropriations, viz:

Trust-fund stocks redeemed due Chickasaw national fund	$21 84
Trust-fund stocks redeemed due Pottawatomies, (education)	12 00
Proceeds of sale of Kickapoo trust-fund bonds	79
Proceeds of sale of Chickasaw national trust-fund bonds	568 25
Total	602 88

These balances originated from recent sales or redemption of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, (see previous statements sale and redemption of stocks, &c.,) and are subject to the requisition of the Secretary for re-investment.

Statement of the accounts arising from the sales of Indian lands:

The general civilization fund, arising from the sale of lands under the provisions of the 1st article of the treaty with the Osages, has an unexpended balance in the Treasury, at this date, of $7,945.38.

The "trust-land accounts" for the sale of Indian lands under the direction of the Indian Office have been stated, including all sales to date. They have also been examined by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department and found to be correct.

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1874, as shown by the books of this Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land-Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1874.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1875.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$53,461 99	$7,865 44	$50,140 05	$11,187 38
Proceeds of Winnebago reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	679 25	120 00	.....	799 25
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip.	.....	17,209 00	9,390 27	7,818 73
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	19 12	154 67	.....	173 79
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 140.	.....	23,034 22	3,034 22	20,000 00
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal ...	18 30	10 00	.....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	4,512 99	5,345 79	.....	9,859 78
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, (10 sections.)	787 28	.....	.....	787 28
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679.	.....	115 65	115 65	.....

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1874.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1875.
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1873	.....	$5,626 32	$500 00	$5,126 32
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872	$712 26	.....	.....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust-lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2d sec. act July 15, 1870.	309,562 34	1,953,898 62	*1,198,847 68	1,064,613 28
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	.....	1,515 17	.....	1,515 17
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	36,241 05	.....	.....	36,241 05
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of February 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404.	72,766 69	.....	72,092 21	674 48
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act February 2, 1863.	15,074 25	5,439 71	.....	20,513 96
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	15,920 33	1,098 95	15,864 78	1,154 50
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	.....	921,748 80	200,000 00	721,748 80
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	105 64	.....	.....	105 64
Fulfillment of treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623.	1 08	.....	.....	1 08
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty March 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171.	247 17	.....	.....	247 17

*$921,748.80 paid to Cherokees for land sold to Osages. (See Cherokee funds in lieu of investments.)

From the balance of $36,241.05, shown in the above statement as standing to the credit of fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies—proceeds of land—the sum of $7,200 should be re-imbursed to the United States for amount appropriated by act of May 29, 1872, (Stat. 17, p. 179,) to carry out the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of November 15, 1861, to pay certain members of the tribe cash-value in lieu of allotments, &c., and the remaining portion, $2,904.01, should also be re-imbursed to the United States, or retained in consideration of appropriations now being made for the Pottawatomies in excess of treaty stipulations.

Of the receipts on account of fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes—proceeds of land—($5,439.71,) the sum of $671 was received on suspended account of sales under the direction of the Indian Office in 1873–'74, (see annual report of 1874,) and the balance, $4,768.71, was received as dividends from the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, on account of deposits made in said bank during the progress of sales of Winnebago lands in 1864–'65. (See Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for year 1866, page 323.)

It will be seen by reference to Statement C, "stocks held in trust," &c., that the State bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior have been reduced in amount during the year by the redemption of $63,000 Indiana 5 per cent. bonds, leaving an aggregate of this class of stocks now held, amounting to..... $2,265,916 83⅓

Those now paying interest are:

Indiana, 5 per cent	$6,000 00	
Kansas, 7 per cent	41,600 00	
Maryland, 6 per cent	8,350 17	
Missouri, 6 per cent	10,000 00	
Richmond and Danville R. R., 6 per cent	103,500 00	
Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., 6 per cent	512,000 00	
		681,450 17
The balance		1,584,466 66⅔

are non-paying State bonds, and appropriations will be required on account of the same for arrears of interest now due, and for interest that will fall due during the present fiscal year, as exhibited in the following table, which also shows the character and present value of said bonds so far as quoted by the New York stock exchange, October 30, 1875.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Present value.	Interest due.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	30 per cent	$10,080 00
Arrears of interest on $78,000 of this amount for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, not included in last year's estimate	.....	.....	.....	4,680 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	*	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	16½ per cent ..	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	30 per cent ...	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	42½ per cent ...	6,240 00
Tennessee	5⅓	66,666 66⅔	*	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	*	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	39¼ per cent ...	35,688 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	36 per cent ...	2,220 00
Total	.....	1,584,466 66⅔	.....	98,918 00

* Not quoted October 30, 1875.

Estimates have repeatedly been submitted to Congress for arrears of interest due the Chickasaws, accruing on Arkansas and Tennessee bonds prior to July 1, 1866, amounting to $297,890.25, but Congress has as yet failed to make the necessary appropriation. The amount of this indebtedness on the part of the United States to the Chickasaw Nation has been fully admitted by the Interior and Treasury Departments, and sustained by the opinion of late Attorney-General Akerman. No explanation can be made to the Chickasaw people of the course of the Government in thus annually ignoring a claim concerning whose equity there is not the least dispute.

Estimates have also been repeatedly submitted to Congress for the amount admitted by the Department to be due the Creek orphans on account of unauthorized disbursements from their trust-funds prior to 1868, amounting to $251,055.97, and for which no appropriation has been made.

The Choctaws claim that they are entitled not only to an issue of United States bonds amounting to $250,000, being balance of $500,000 appropriated by Congress per appropriation act of March 2, 1861, (Stat., vol. 12, p. 238,) but also to the interest on said sum of $250,000 from the date indicated,

That it is the duty of the Government to take some action in regard to these debts due these tribes is clearly evident, especially in view of the heavy depreciation in the non-paying bonds in which so large a portion of their funds were originally invested.

The justness of the claims of the Chickasaws is more apparent from the fact that the Government has failed to protect their interests by surrendering agricultural college land-scrip claimed by the State of Arkansas, amounting to 150,000 acres, more than sufficient in value to indemnify the Chickasaws for the large amount of arrears of interest due them on account of their funds invested in Arkansas bonds, which are now quoted as worth only thirty cents on the dollar.

Another reason that might be urged for consideration is that the failure on the part of Congress to make any provision either to pay or to fund these debts resulted in special legislation at the close of the last session, directiag the Secretary of the Interior to sell United States bonds held by treaty stipulation as a permanent fund for the Chickasaws, sufficient to realize the sum of $100,000, "and to pay the proceeds thereof to the treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation, to be by him distributed to relieve the pressing necessities of the members of said tribe."

The bonds have been sold, and the proceeds disbursed in accordance with said act.

A similar bill was also passed, providing for the sale of bonds held in trust for the Choctaws, but as the greater portion of the bonds thus held were depreciated State stocks, the sale of which would have resulted in a heavy loss, and a large decrease in their rust-fund annuities, the Choctaws declined to urge the sacrifice, and the sale was not consummated.

As remarked in my report of last year, no more advantageous, just, or equitable provision could be made at the present time, on the part of the Government, for the settlement of these obligations than to fund them by assuming the depreciated non-paying tocks in which their funds were invested, and issuing Government bonds in lieu of the mount of original investment, and also to provide in a similar way for all other aims of said tribes against the Government found to be just, and not otherwise proided or, as indicated in your letter, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Inte-

rior on the 10th of February 1874, (see copy published in connection with the annual report of 1874, page 175,) setting forth the necessities of the case, and inclosing a copy of a proposed act of Congress which should authorize the issue of United States 5 per cent. bonds for the purposes therein set forth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Friends.—The Northern Superintendency and the agencies therein, viz: Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee, located within the State of Nebraska. B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.

Friends, (Orthodox.)—The Central Superintendency and the agencies therein, viz: Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory. Dr. Jas. E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Alsea, Siletz, and Klamath, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Michigan, in Michigan.; Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York.

Catholic.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; Grand River and Devil's Lake, in Dakota; Papago, in Arizona. Gen. Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C.

Baptist.—Union, (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles,) in the Indian Territory; and Pyramid Lake and Pi-Ute, in Nevada. Rev. Joseph F. Shoards, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 150 Nassau street, New York.

Presbyterian.—Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, Cimarron, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Moquis Pueblo, in Arizona; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Center street, New York.

Congregational.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton, and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. Rev. Geo. Whipple, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York.

Reformed.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey street, New York.

Protestant Episcopal.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Ponca, Crow Creek, White River, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud, in Dakota; Shoshone, in Wyoming. Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible House, New York.

Unitarian.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.

Free-Will Baptist.—Leech Lake, in Minnesota. Rev. A. H. Chase, secretary Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Association, Hillsdale, Mich.

United Presbyterian.—Warm Springs, in Oregon.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City; F. H. Smith, secretary, 509 Seventh street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; A. C. Barstow, Providence R. I.; E. A. Hayt, 6 New Chambers street, New York City; E. M. Kingsley, 30 Clinton Place, New York City; John D. Lang, Vassaboro, Me.; William Stickney, 601 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SCHEDULE OF SUPERINTENDENCIES AND AGENCIES, WITH STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH LOCATED; ALSO SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS OF THE SAME, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

State or Territory.	Agency.	Agent.	Address.
Arizona	Chiricahua	T. J. Jeffords	Chiricahua Indian Agency, Apache Pass, Ariz.
	Colorado River	Wm. E. Morford	Parker P. O., Yuma County, Ariz.
	Moquis Pueblo	W. B. Truax	Fort Defiance, Ariz,, via Santa Fé, N. Mex.
	Papago	J. W. Cornyn	Tucson, Ariz.
	Pima and Maricopa	J. H. Stout	Pima agency, Ariz.
	San Carlos	J. P. Clum	Camp Goodwin, Pima County, Ariz.
California	Hoopa Valley	J. L. Broaddus	Hoopa Valley, Klamath County, Cal.
	Round Valley	J. L. Burchard	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.
	Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.
Colorado	Denver	J. B. Thompson	Denver, Colo.
	Los Pinos	H. F. Bond	Los Pinos agency, Colo.
	White River	E. H. Danforth	White River agency, via Rawlins Station, Wyo.
Dakota	Cheyenne River	H. W. Bingham	Cheyenne River agency, Ashmore County, Dak.
	Crow Creek	H. F. Livingston	Crow Creek agency, Dak.
	Devil's Lake	P. Beckwith	Devil's Lake agency, Dak.
	Flandreau	J. P. Williamson	Greenwood, Dak.
	Fort Berthold	Chas. W. Darling	Fort Berthold, Dak.
	Ponca	A. J. Carrier	Ponca agency, Todd County, Dak.
	Red Cloud	Jas. S. Hastings	Red Cloud agency, via Cheyenne, Wyo.
	Spotted Tail	E. A. Howard	Spotted Tail agency, Nebr.
	Sisseton	J. G. Hamilton	Sisseton agnecy, Dak.
	Standing Rock	J. Burke	Standing Rock, Dak.
	White River	T. A. Reily	White River, via Crow Creek, Dak.
	Yankton	J. G. Gasmann	Greenwood, Dak.
	Fort Hall	W. H. Danilson	Fort Hall agency, Idaho.
Idaho	Nez Percé	J. B. Monteith	Lewiston, Nez Percé County, Idaho.
	Lemhi	H. Fuller	Fort Lemhi, Idaho.
	Captives	C. F. Larabee	Baxter Springs, Kans.
Indian Territory	Cheyenne and Arapaho	J. D. Miles	Darlington, Cheyenne, and Arapaho agency, Ind. T.
	Kiowa and Comanche	J. M. Haworth	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
	Osage	I. T. Gibson	Osage agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans.
	Pawnee	Wm. Burgess	Pawnee agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans., and Osage agency.
	Quapaw	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Mo.
	Sac and Fox	J. H. Pickering	Sac and Fox agency, via Okmulgee, Ind. T.
	Union	G. W. Ingalls	Muskogee, Ind. T.
	Wichita	J. Richards	Anadarko P. O., Wichita agency, Ind. T.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	T. S. Free	Toledo, Iowa.
Kansas	Central Superintendency	Enoch Hoag, superintendent.	Lawrence, Kans.
Kansas	Kansas	M. H. Newlin	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.
Michigan	Mackinac	Geo. I. Betts	Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota	Leech Lake	Henry J. King	Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn.
	Red Lake	R. M. Pratt	White Earth, Minn.
	White Earth	Lewis Stowe	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.
Montana	Blackfeet	John S. Wood	Blackfeet agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw.
	Crow	Dexter E. Clapp	Crow agency, Bozeman, Mont.
	Flathead	Chas. E. Medary	Flathead agency, Missoula P. O., Mont.
	Fort Belknap	W. H. Fanton	Fort Belknap, Mont., via Fort Benton.
	Fort Peck	W. W. Alderson	Fort Peck, Mont., via Fort Buford, Dak.
Nebraska	Northern Superintendency.	Barclay White, superintendent.	Omaha, Nebr.
	Great Nemaha	M. B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr.
	Omaha	T. T. Gillingham	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr.
	Otoe	J. W. Griest	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr.
	Santee	Chas. H. Searing	Santee agency, Knox County, Nebr.
	Winnebago	Taylor Bradley	Winnebago agency, Dakota County, Nebr.
New Mexico	Abiquiu	S. A. Russell	Tierre Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.
	Cimarron		Cimarron, N. Mex.
	Mescalero	W. D. Crothers	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
	Navajo	Alex. G. Irvine	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Santa Fé, N. Mex.
	Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
	Southern Apache	J. M. Shaw	Ojo Caliente, Socorro County, N. Mex

SCHEDULE OF SUPERINTENDENCIES AND AGENCIES, &c.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Agency.	Agent.	Address.
New York	New York	D. Sherman	Forrestville, N. Y.
Nevada	Pi-Ute	A. J. Barnes	Saint Thomas, via Pioche, Nev.
	Walker River		
	Western Shoshone	Levi A. Gheen*	Hamilton, White Pine County, Nev.
North Carolina	Eastern Cherokee	W. C. McCarthy	Webster, N. C.
Oregon	Alsea	Geo. P. Litchfield	Drift Creek P. O., Benton County, Oreg.
	Grande Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.
	Klamath	L. S. Dyar	Linkville, Lake County, Oreg.
	Malheur	S. B. Parrish	Malheur agency, Grant County, Oreg., via El Dorado.
	Siletz	Wm. Bagbey	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.
	Umatilla	J. W. Taliaferro	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.
	Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg.
Utah	Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Washington	Colville	J. A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash.
	Neah Bay	C. A. Huntington	Port Townsend, Wash.
	Nisqually, Puyallup, &c	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash.
	Quinaielt	G. A. Henry	Chehalis Point, Wash.
	S'Kokomish	E. Eells	S'Kokomish agency, Mason County, Wash.
	Tulalip	E. C. Chirouse	Tulalip agency, Wash.
	Yakama	J. H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Wash.
Wisconsin	Green Bay	J. C. Bridgeman	Keshena, Wis.
	La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Red Cliff, via Bayfield, Wis.
Wyoming	Shoshone and Bannack	James Irwin	Camp Brown, Wyo.

* Farmer.

TABLE OF INDIANS, CLASSIFIED BY TRIBES, WITH THEIR NUMBERS AND LOCATION UNDER AGENCIES.

Tribe.	Agency.	State or Territory.	Number by band.	Total.
Alsea	Alsea	Oregon		118
Apaches:				
Gila	Southern Apache	New Mexico	800	
Mescalero	do	do	100	
Mogollon	do	do	400	
Miembre	do	do	800	
Apaches	Kiowa	Indian Territory	344	
Do	Cheyenne and Arapaho	do	119	
Northern Chiricahua	Chiricahua	Arizona	182	
Southern Chiricahua	do	do	293	
Miembre	do	do	}	
Mogollon	do	do	} 490	
Coyotero	do	do	}	
Jicarilla	Cimarron	New Mexico	550	
Do	Abiquiu	do	400	
Aribaipais	San Carlos	Arizona	389	
Pinal	do	do	435	
Tonto	do	do	661	
Mojave	do	do	588	
Yuma	do	do	376	
Coyotero	do	do	1,784	
Mescalero	Mescalero Apache	New Mexico	1,000	
Essa-queta	Kiowa	Indian Territory	180	
				9,891
Arapahoes	Red Cloud	Nebraska	1,565	
	Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian Territory	1,664	
				3,229
Arickarees	Fort Berthold	Dakota		900
Bannacks	Fort Hall	Idaho	600	
	Lemhi	do	210	
	Malheur	Oregon	87	
				897
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, (no distinction)	Blackfeet	Montana		7,200
Caddos	Wichita	Indian Territory		552
Calapooias	Grand Ronde	Oregon		29
Calispelles	Colville	Washington		395
Cancows	Round Valley	California		149
Cayugas	New York	New York		156
Cayuses	Umatilla	Oregon		385
Chehalis	Nisqually	Washington		300
Cherokees:				
Eastern	North Carolina	North Carolina	1,700	
Western	Union	Indian Territory	17,217	
Scattered		Through South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.	800	
				19,717
Chetcoes	Siletz	Oregon		166
Cheyennes:				
Northern	Red Cloud	Dakota	2,172	
Southern	Cheyene and Arapahoe	Indian Territory	2,055	
				4,227
Chickasaws	Union	Indian Territory		6,000
Chimhuevas	Colorado River	Arizona		350
Chippewas and Ottawas, included under Ottawas:				
Red Cliff	La Pointe	Wisconsin	726	
Bad River	do	do	732	
Lac Court d'Orielle	do	do	1,048	
Lac de Flambeau	do	do	665	
Fond du Lac	do	do	404	
Grand Portage	do	do	262	
Bois Forte	do	do	697	
L'Anse	Michigan	Michigan	1,120	
Leech Lake Pillager	Leech Lake	Minnesota	797	
Otter Tail Pillager	White Earth	do	522	
Mississippi	do	do	1,653	
Mississippi at White Oak Point	Leech Lake	do	790	
Pembina	White Earth	do	557	
Red Lake	Red Lake	do	1,580	
Swan Creek and Black River	Mackinac	Michigan	1,141	
Winnebagoshish Pillager	Leech Lake	do	797	
				13,491
Choctaws	Union	Indian Territory		16,000
Clackamas	Grand Ronde	Oregon		66
Clatsops	Siletz	Oregon		38
Coahuillas	No agency	Arizona		150
Cocopahs	do	do		180
Cœur d'Alénes	do	Idaho		500
Colvilles	Colville	Washington		650

Table of Indians, classified by tribes, with their numbers and location under agencies—Cont'd.

Tribe.	Agency.	State or Territory.	Number by band.	Total.
Comanches	Kiowa and Comanche	Indian Territory	1556	
Comanches	Wichita	do	165	
				1,721
Coos	Alsea	Oregon		120
Cow Creeks	Grand Ronde	do		32
Creeks	Union	Indian Territory		13,000
Crows: Mountain	Crow	Montana	3,000	
River	do	do	1,200	
				4,200
Delawares	Kiowa	Indian Territory		30
Etakmurs	Tulalip	Washington		550
Flatheads	Flathead	Montana		431
Gros Ventres	Fort Belknap	Montana	950	
	Fort Berthold	Dakota	600	
				1,550
Hohs	Quinaielt	Washington		94
Hoopas	Hoopa Valley	California		571
Hualapais	Colorado River	Arizona		620
Ionies	Incorp'ted with Caddoes	Indian Territory		
Iowas	Great Nemaha	Nebraska		219
Joshuas	Siletz	Oregon		100
Kaws	Osage	Indian Territory		516
Kahmiltpahs	Yakama	Washington		289
Keechies	Wichita	Indian Territory		90
Kickapoos: Kansas	Kansas	Kansas	280	
Mexican	Sac and Fox	Indian Territory	426	
				706
Kiowas	Kiowa	do		1,070
Klamaths: Upper	Klamath	Oregon	543	
Lower	Hoopa Valley	do	43	
Upper	Siletz	do	66	
Lower	No agency	California	1,125	
				1,777
Klikatat	Yakama	Washington		239
Klinquit	do	do		239
Kootenais	Flathead	Montana	335	
	No agency	Idaho	300	
				635
Kow-wassayee	Yakama	Washington		239
Keawahs	Tule River	California		220
King's River	do	do		460
Lakes	Colville	Washington		242
Lipaus	No agency	Texas		26
Little Lakes	Round Valley	California		160
Luckiamutes	Grand Ronde	Oregon		32
Lummis	Tulalip	Washington		600
Macanootnas	Siletz	Oregon		166
Makahs	Neah Bay	Washington		560
Mandans	Fort Berthold	Dakota		420
Mary River	Grand Ronde	Oregon		41
Maricopas	Pima and Maricopa	Arizona		300
Menomonees	Green Bay	Wisconsin		1,522
Methows	Colville	Washington		315
Miamis	No agency	Scattered		100
Missourias	Otoe	Nebraska		228
Modocs	Klamath	Oregon	103	
	Quapaw	Indian Territory	140	
				243
Mojaves	Colorado River	Arizona	820	
	No agency	do	700	
				1,520
Molallas	Grand Ronde	Oregon		76
Moquis Pueblo	Moquis Pueblo	Arizona		1,600
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Washington	500	
	Nisqually	do	100	
				600
Mission, and others	Mission	California		4,375
Munsees and Chippewas of Swan Creek &c.	No agency	Kansas		40
Nehalims	Siletz	Oregon		38
Neztuccas	do	do		24
Nez Percé	Nez Percé	Idaho		2,800
Nespeelum	Colville	Washington		250
Navajoes	Navajo	Arizona		11,768
Nisquallies	Nisqually	Washington		150
Ochecholes	Yakama	do		289
Omahas	Omaha	Nebraska		1,005
Oneidas	Green Bay	Wisconsin	1,332	
	New York	New York	251	
				1,583
Onondagas	do	do		453
Okanagans	Colville	Washington		330

Table of Indians, classified by tribes, with their numbers and location under agencies—Continued.

Tribe.	Agency.	State or Territory.	Number by band.	Total.
Oregon City	Grand Ronde	Oregon		54
Osages	Osage	Indian Territory		3,001
Otoes	Otoe	Nebraska		229
Ottawas	Quapaw	Indian Territory		140
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mackinac	Michigan		6,115
Pah-Utes	Walker River	Nevada		2,000
Pah-Vants	No agency	Utah		134
Pai-Utes	Malheur	Oregon	570	
	Pai-Ute	Nevada	2,027	
	No agency	do	1,000	
				3,597
Palouse	Yakama	Washington		239
Papagos	Papago	Arizona		6,000
Pawnees	Pawnee	Indian Territory		2,200
Pend d'Oreilles	Flathead	Montana	850	
	No agency	Idaho	200	
				1,050
Peorias and confederated tribes	Quapaw	Indian Territory		202
Piegans	Included under Blackf't			
Pimas	Pima and Maricopa	Arizona		4,000
Pisquose	Yakama	Washington		239
Pitt River	Round Valley	California		65
Poncas	Ponca	Dakota		734
Pottawatomies:				
Kansas	Kansas	Kansas	450	
Huron	Michigan	Michigan	60	
				510
Potter Valley	Round Valley	California		307
Pueblos	Pueblo	New Mexico		10,000
Puyallups	Nisqually	Washington		579
Quapaws	Quapaw	Indian Territory		235
Queets	Quinaielt	Washington		115
Quillehutes	do	do		253
Quinaielts	do	do		111
Redwoods	Round Valley	California	96	
	Hoopa Valley	do	46	
				142
Renegade, &c	Roaming on Columbia River.	Oregon		2,000
Rogue Rivers	Siletz	do	170	
	Grand Ronde	do	73	
				243
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Iowa	341	
	Do	Indian Territory	430	
	Great Nemaha	Nebraska	98	
	No agency	Kansas	200	
				1,069
San Poels	Colville	Washington		250
Santians	Grand Ronde	Oregon		63
Seneca	Quapaw	Indian Territory	240	
	New York	New York	2,957	
				3,197
Seapcat	Yakama	Washington		289
Shawnees:				
Eastern	Quapaw	Indian Territory	97	
Absentee	Sac and Fox	do	563	
				660
Shasta Scotons	Grand Ronde	Oregon	36	
	Siletz	do	166	
				202
Shoshones	Fort Hall	Idaho	900	
	Lemhi	do	500	
	Shoshone	Wyoming	1,800	
	Pyramid Lake	Nevada	400	
	Western Shoshone	do	1,545	
				5,745
Shyiks	Yakama	Washington		239
Siaywas	do	do		239
Sixes	Siletz	Oregon		166
Sinselaw	Alsea	do		45
Sialis	Hoopa Valley	California		56
S'Klallams	S'Kokomish	Washington		575
Skinpah	Yakama	do		289
Snohomish	Tulalip	Washington		900
Spokanes	Colville	do		685
Shoal Water Bay	Nisqually	do		50
St. Regis	New York	New York		736
Stockbridge	Green Bay	Wisconsin		118
Swinomish	Tulalip	Washington		709
Sheepeaters	Lemhi	Idaho		340

Table of Indians, classified by tribes, with their number and location under agencies—Continued.

Tribe.	Agency.	State or Terrttory.	No. by bands.	Total.
Seminoles	Union	Indian Territory	2,438	
	No agency	Florida	452	
				2,910
Squaxins	Nisqually	Washington		150
Snakes:				
Snakes	Malheur	Oregon	86	
Yahooskin	Klamath	....do	143	
Walpahpee	....do	....do	101	
Ocheo's band	....do	....do	100	
Sioux:				430
Sisseton	Sisseton	Dakota	903	
Do	Devil's Lake	....do	400	
Wahpeton	Sisseton	....do	904	
Do	Devil's Lake	....do	400	
Ogallalla	Red Cloud	Nebraska	9,136	
Yankton	Yankton	Dakota	2,000	
Upper Brulé	Spotted Tail	Nebraska	7,292	
Lower Brulé	....do	....do	700	
Northern Brulé	Spotted Tail	Nebraska	429	
Minneconjoux	....do	....do	1,189	
Do	Crow Creek	Dakota	1,800	
Lower Yanktonais	....do	....do	1,200	
Two-Kettle	Cheyenne River	....do	2,261	
Sans Arc	....do	....do	1,778	
Minneconjoux	....do	....do	2,817	
Blackfeet	....do	....do	730	
Santee	Santee	Nebraska	800	
Flandreau	Flandreau	Dakota	359	
Upper Yanktonais	Standing Rock	....do	1,473	
Lower Yanktonais	....do	....do	2,730	
Oncpapas	....do	....do	2,100	
Blackfeet	....do	....do	1,019	
Assinaboines	Fort Belknap	Montana	3,500	
Yanktonnai	Fort Peck	Montana	2,726	
Santee and Sisseton	....do	....do	1,000	
Teton	....do	....do	400	
Assinaboine	....do	....do	1,998	
Sioux, (scattered)	No agency	Dakota and Montana	3,000	
				55,044
Tawacanies	Wichita	Indian Territory		102
Tejons	Tule River	California		138
Tilamooks	Siletz	Oregon		100
Tininos	Warm Springs	Oregon		119
Tonkaways	No agency	Texas		56
Tules	Tule River	California		138
Tuscaroras	New York	New York		402
Twanas	S'Kokomish	Washington Territory		275
Ukie	Round Valley	California		195
Umpquas	Grand Ronde	Oregon	160	
	Alsea	....do	42	
				202
Umatillas	Umatilla	....do		169
Utes:				
Capote and Weeminuche	Abiquiu	New Mexico	900	
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche;	Los Pinos	Colorado	2,000	
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's.	White River	....do	900	
Goship	No agency	Nevada	204	
Do	....do	Utah	256	
Monache	Cimarron	New Mexico	350	
Uintah	Uintah	Utah	650	
				5,260
Walla-Wallas	Umatilla	Oregon		128
Wacos	Wichita	Indian Territory		66
Warm Spring	Warm Springs	Oregon		304
Wascoes	....do	....do		320
Wappatoes	Grand Ronde	....do		66
Wenatshepums	Yakama	Washington Territory		239
Winnebagoes	Winnebago	Nebraska	1,667	
	No agency	Wisconsin	656	
				2,323
Wishams	Yakama	Washington Territory		332
Wichitas	Wichita	Indian Territory		228
Wyandotts	Quapaw	....do		247
Wylackies	Round Valley	California		172
Wichumnis	Tule River	....do		244
Yakamas	Yakama	Washington Territory		293
Yamhills	Grand Ronde	Oregon		51
Yumas	No agent	Arizona		930
Total				279,337

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SIOUX FOR THE RELINQUISHMENT OF HUNTING-RIGHTS IN NEBRASKA.

We, the chiefs and headmen of the Ogallalla, Brulé, and other Sioux tribes of Indians, having heard a full explanation of the wishes of the Government of the United States, that we should surrender the privileges contained in the treaty of 1868, to hunt in Nebraska, and in all the country south of our reservation, and all our rights in what is called in said treaty the unceded territory, so far as such territory is contained within the limits of Nebraska, which rights and privileges are particularly described in articles eleven and sixteen of said treaty; and being fully informed that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated by Congress for the purchase of presents for the Sioux of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, to be received by us in compensation for the relinquishment of the privileges above named, do hereby agree to surrender all privileges of hunting and all other rights and privileges in Nebraska and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, secured to us by said treaty.

Provided, That we do not surrender any right of occupation of the country situated in Nebraska north of the divide, which is south of and near to the Niobrara River, and west of the 100th meridian; but desire to retain that country for future occupation and use.

Chiefs and headmen signing at Spotted Tail agency.

Spotted Tail, his x mark.
Swift Bear, his x mark.
Black Crow, his x mark.
Looking Horse, his x mark.
White Thunder, his x mark.
Whitewash, his x mark.
John Indian, his x mark.
Blue Tomahawk, his x mark.
Red Nose, his x mark.
Good Voice, his x mark.
Kick, his x mark.
Bear Ghost, his x mark.
Bear Looks Behind, his x mark.
Bald Eagle Bear, his x mark.
Brave Eagle, his x mark.
Medicine Bear, his x mark.
Sioux, his x mark.
Tall Man Dan, his x mark.
Enemy Catcher, his x mark.
Iron Horse, his x mark.
Cook, his x mark.
Lone Dog, his x mark.
Red Bear, his x mark.
Louis Roubideaux, his x mark.
Standing Elk, his x mark.
Blue Teeth, his x mark.
Afraid of Nothing, his x mark.
Roast, his x mark.
Whirlwind Soldier, his x mark.
No Flesh, his x mark.
Eagle Iron Feather, his x mark.
Ring Thunder, his x mark.
Black Elk, his x mark.
Thigh, his x mark.

We, the undersigned, certify on honor that we were present at the place and date herein stated, and saw the signatures and marks of the chiefs and headmen of the Brulé band of Sioux at this agency affixed to this document after the contents were fully explained to them by the interpreter.

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.
LOUIS BORDEUX, *Interpreter.*
WM. J. CLEVELAND, *Missionary.*
JOHN L. MILLS, *M. D.*
EDWARD WILLARD.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEBR., *June* 23, 1875.

Chiefs and headmen signing at Red Cloud agency.

Little Wound, his x mark, Taopi Chikila, chief.
Pawnee Killer, his x mark, Stili kte, sub-chief.
Black Bear, his x mark, Mato Sape, sub-chief.
Iron Horse, his x mark, Ta xunkamaza, soldier.
Quick Bear, his x mark, Mato luza, sub-chief.
Red Dog, his x mark, Xunkaluta, chief.
High Wolf, his x mark, Xunka manito wakanto, chief.
Conquering Bear, his x mark, Mato yui, head soldier.
White Crane Walking, his x mark, Pahasa mani, head soldier.
Tall Lance, his x mark, Wahukeza Wakatia, soldier.
Bear's Robe, his x mark, Mato ha xina, soldier.
Red Leaf, his x mark, Warpexa, chief.
Day, his x mark, Am pa ha, chief.

Yellow Hair, his x mark, Pehizizi, head soldier.
White Tail, his x mark, Sin tes ka, sub-chief.
Turkey Legs, his x mark, Wagle xun huka, chief.
Slow Bull, his x mark, Ta touka hunkaxni, chief.
Blue Horse, his x mark, Xunkito, chief.
Red Top, his x mark, Ta-ha pahaxa, soldier.

We, the undersigned, certify on honor that we were present at the place and date herein stated, and saw the signatures and marks of the chiefs and headmen of the Ogallalla band of Sioux at this agency affixed to this document after the contents were fully explained to them by the interpreter.

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Inspector.
LOUIS RICHARD, *Interpreter.*
MARTIN GIBBONS.
SHERIDAN McBRATNEY.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBR., *June* 23, 1875.

...more information
... early and late frosts. The
...e an island from an ocean of grass-covered and treeless plains,
...ial and scanty supplies of rain; and the winds in passing over these
...oisture which they part with as rain on being chilled by contact
... and more elevated region of the central portions of the hills. The
...of this is the prevalence of frequent though not heavy rain-falls, giving to
...e hills a most peculiar climate. There is scarcely a day from May to August with

30′

45°

:PARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

BLACK HILLS.

W. P. JENNEY, E. M. Geologist in charge.
H. NEWTON, E. M. Asst Geologist.
H. P. TUTTLE, Astronomer.
V. T. M'GILLYCUDDY, Topographer.

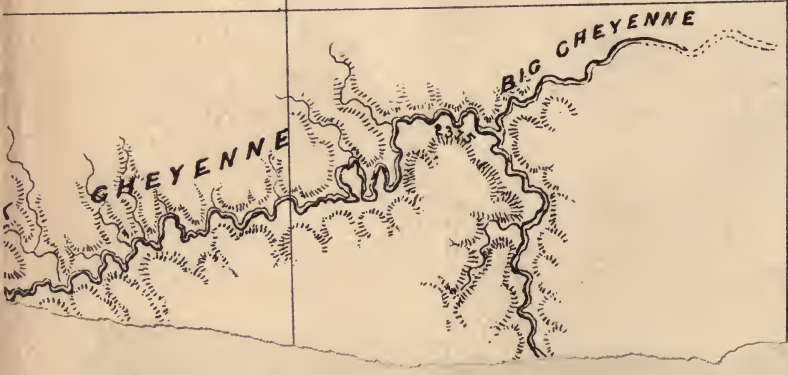
PRELIMINARY MAP

1875.

Scale 8 miles = 1 inch

0 10 20 30

30′



REPORT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BLACK HILLS.

SIR: In compliance with your request for preliminary statements respecting the mineral and agricultural resources of the Black Hills in Dakota, and the work done under my direction during the past summer in exploring and mapping that portion of the Territory, I have the honor to make the following report in brief:

In accordance with instructions received from you under date of March 27, I fitted out the expedition at Cheyenne, Wyo., and proceeded to Fort Laramie, where I was joined by an escort of six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, under command of Col. R. I. Dodge. My party consisted of Henry Newton, assistant geologist; V. T. McGillycuddy, M. D. topographer; Capt. H. P. Tuttle, astronomer, and W. H. Root, head miner, assisted by a number of prospectors, laborers, and practical miners.

The expedition left Fort Laramie May 25, and reached the southern base of the Black Hills June 3, after a march of about one hundred and thirty-five miles, and camped upon the East Fork of the Beaver Creek, when the work of exploring the hills was immediately entered upon and continued unceasingly until the return of the expedition to Fort Laramie, October 13, nearly five months. The Black Hills of Dakota are located between the two forks of the Cheyenne River, and occupy an area included between the 103d and 105th meridians of longitude and the 43d and 45th parallels of latitude. They extend about one hundred miles in a northerly direction, with a breadth of from forty to sixty miles. The 104th meridian, which is the boundary between Wyoming and Dakota, passes through the central portion of the hills, leaving the greater area in the Territory of Dakota.

Without entering into details regarding the manner of working or of incidents in the history of the expedition; how on reaching the hills I found miners prospecting on French Creek; how after a month's work gold was found in paying quantities on Spring and Rapid Creeks; how the miners poured by hundreds into the hills, and accompanying me, gave me great assistance in prospecting the country; I will briefly state such results of the work as will tend to throw light on the probable future value of the region.

That portion of the Black Hills which may be designated as Harney's Peak goldfield is almost wholly in Dakota, and extends about fifty miles north and south, with an average breadth of nearly twenty miles, covering an area of not less than eight hundred square miles. The valuable gold-deposits, however, are found in the valleys of the streams which drain that area, the gold being derived from the disintegration of the quartz-ledges, which are very numerous in the rocks of that region.

The most extensive and valuable deposits of auriferous gravel discovered during the past season were in the valleys of Spring and Rapid Creeks and their tributaries, where, in almost every case, the gravel-bars are very advantageously situated for working, and where many natural circumstances contribute materially to the profitable extracting of the gold which they contain.

Timber of suitable size and quantity for the construction of flumes and sluices is abundant; the water-supply is, in most localities, ample, and the fall of the streams sufficiently great to enable the water to be readily carried above the level of even the more elevated bars and deposits of gravel.

While as yet there have been discovered in the Black Hills no deposits of gravel sufficiently rich in gold to be profitably worked in the primitive manner with pan or rocker, yet there are many bars in the Harney's Peak field, especially upon Spring Creek, the forks of Castle and Rapid Creeks, and the valleys of those mountain streams, which, when skillfully worked by gangs of miners with sluices, will yield a good return for the labor employed and the moderate capital required to be invested. But little could be done in a single season in prospecting the numerous segregated quartz veins of this region, some of which undoubtedly contain gold. I have procured abundant samples for testing their value by assay.

The Bear Lodge gold-field, situated in the extreme northwestern portion of the hills, is wholly in Wyoming, and entirely separated from the Harney Peak region. It does not exceed fifty square miles in area; the gold deposits are small compared with those on Rapid Creek, and are remarkable for the absence of quartz in the gravel, the gold being derived from the disintegrations of feldspar porphry, carrying irregular masses of iron and manganese ore.

It is difficult to determine the agricultural resources or climate of the Black Hills by the observation of a single season, especially as I could gain but little information respecting the severity of the winters or the prevalence of early and late frosts. The Black Hills rise like an island from an ocean of grass-covered and treeless plains, watered by occasional and scanty supplies of rain; and the winds in passing over these plains gather some moisture which they part with as rain on being chilled by contact with the colder and more elevated region of the central portions of the hills. The result of this is the prevalence of frequent though not heavy rain-falls, giving to the hills a most peculiar climate. There is scarcely a day from May to August with

out one or two showers, yet, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the climate was found to be very healthy. During the past season, after August 1, very little rain was experienced, and some of the smaller streams contained water only in pools. That this remarkable rain-fall, in a region where the average fall does not exceed ten inches for the whole year, was not the exhibition of a peculiarly wet season, I can only judge by observation on the growth of the plants and trees.

The abundance of trees and the coarseness of their grain, as well as the growth of plants on dry hill-sides exposed to both sun and wind, tend to show that the season which I witnessed was by no means a very unusual one, though the amount of rain may have been somewhat greater than usual.

The area of land suitable for cultivation is, from the mountainous character of the region, limited as compared with the vast area embraced in the hills, but the soil along the streams and in most of the valleys is deep and fertile, and will be sufficient for the requirements of the population which the hills will support as a stock-raising community. I should judge from the observations which I have had the opportunity to make that at least one-twentieth of the three thousand square miles embraced in the Black Hills may be fairly described as arable lands, and that among these lands lying near the streams and continuous through the hilly country are large tracts of land forming the slopes of the hill-sides which, while not arable, will afford fine grazing, thus largely enchancing the value of the lands to which they are contiguous.

Among the rocky areas of the Harney's Peak range, and in the northern portion of the hills, there are regions where the grasses are comparatively wanting, but generally throughout the whole area of the hills a luxuriant growth of the finest grasses is to be found, even covering the ground under the shade of the pine trees upon the elevated divides between the streams.

The abundance and fine quality of the grasses and the shelter afforded to stock by the densely timbered slopes and deep valleys will make it a region well adapted to stock-raising purposes.

The timber of the hills is a variety of pine known as yellow or heavy pine; the grain of the wood is straight, rather coarse, splitting readily, and where the trees have escaped the action of fires and violent gales, good straight logs, free from knots, and from 40 to 60 feet in length, and from 12 to 24 inches in diameter, can be obtained in abundance. Spruce of good quality is found among the cañons in the interior, and white birch, oak, and elm, of medium size, among the hills on the eastern slope.

The water throughout the hills is excellent in quality, mostly derived from springs among the limestone, or the granitic or schistose rock; only in localities among the foot-hills is it contaminated by alkali.

No evidence was found that the Indians ever lived in the hills or ever visited them, except in the spring to cut lodge-poles, or occasionally to stop and hunt deer among the foot-hills while passing from the agencies to the Upper Missouri. The only reason advanced for their not living in the hills is the prevalence of severe thunder-storms and the frequency with which trees are struck by lightning.

In regard to the work done by the survey, I may state that the whole area between the forks of the Cheyenne River, as well as the course of both these streams, has been carefully mapped by the topographer, V. T. McGillycuddy, who has also located the position of the important peaks in the hills and mapped the course of the different mountain ranges and streams. In this work he has been assisted by the astronomer, Capt. H. P. Tuttle, who has, wherever practicable, determined the latitude and longitude of more important points. The scientific geology of the hills has been most carefully and thoroughly worked up by the geologist, Mr. Henry Newton; while to myself and the practical miners was allotted the work of prospecting for gold, and determining the mineral resources of the country.

In conclusion I would beg to submit for your consideration the following plan, subject, however, to future addition, for a final report of the work accomplished by the expedition.

In addition to the small map which accompanies this report, Dr. McGillycuddy, the topographer, proposes for the final report three maps more complete and accurate, namely: a trail-map of the routes traveled by the expedition to, through, and returning from the hills; two larger maps of the Black Hills; one *en hachure* for general distribution, and one in contour for illustrating in colors the areas occupied by the different geological formations, and showing the position of the gold-fields.

In order to make the final report as complete as possible, it is proposed to discuss he work of the expedition in the following order:

1st. Historial. To contain brief notices of previous surveys in this region; the origin of the present survey, and the method of exploration pursued.

2d. Topography of the Black Hills; their geographical structure.

3d. Geology.

4th. Mineral resources.

5th. Agriculture.

6th. Special report of the topographer.

7th. Special report of the astronomer, with notes on the meteorology and climatology of the hills.
8th. Zoology.
9th. Botany.
10th. Paleontology.

The work of the survey has been greatly facilitated by the hearty aid given by my assistants in their various departments; by the assistant geologist, Mr. Henry Newton, E. M., in the more particular and detailed geology of the hills; by the unusual and untiring energy of Dr. McGillycuddy, topographer, who, notwithstanding the want of proper assistance and in the face of many difficulties, has succeeded in obtaining material for preparing a most excellent map of the hills; by Capt. H. P. Tuttle, the astronomer, who by severe toil night and day in determining positions by sextant observations and in laboriously carrying the chronometers during the whole progress of the survey has been enabled to locate seventy places in longitude and more than one hundred in latitude. To Col. R. I. Dodge, the commander of the escort, the thanks of both myself and assistants are due for the uniform kindness and aid in many forms, which have contributed very largely to the success of the expedition. In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the deep interest which you have manifested in the progress of the expedition, and for the material assistance of your hearty indorsements of its plans and your co-operation in their execution.

Very respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WALTER P. JENNEY, *E. M.*,
Geologist Exploration of the Black Hills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 8, 1875.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO TREAT WITH THE SIOUX INDIANS FOR THE RELINQUISHMENT OF THE BLACK HILLS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

To the honorable the Secretary of the Interior:

The undersigned commissioners, appointed by your predecessor, under direction of the President, to negotiate with the Sioux Nation with reference to the Black Hills, submit the following report:

On the 18th day of June, 1875, the commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, to proceed to the Indian country occupied by the Sioux Nation to hold with said nation a "grand council," with a view to secure to the citizens of the United States the right to mine in the country known as the "Black Hills," and such other rights as could be secured and as might be thought desirable for the Government, having in view the rights of the Indians and the obligations of the United States under existing treaty stipulations.

The following instructions constitute the authority under which the commission acted:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"*Washington, D. C., June* 18, 1875.

"GENTLEMEN: You have been appointed by the honorable Secratary of the Interior under the direction of the President, as members of the commission to negotiate with the Sioux Indians relative to the procurement of a cession by them of such portion of that country known as the Black Hills, between the North and South Forks of the Big Cheyenne, as the President may determine to be desirable for the Government to purchase for mining purposes, and a relinquishment of their rights to that portion of Wyoming known as the Big Horn Mountains and lying west of a line running from the point where the Niobrara River crosses the east line of Wyoming to the Tongue River, said line to keep distant on the east not less than fifty miles from each of the forts formerly known as Fetterman, Reno, and Kearney, and also of the necessary right of way through their country to reach the country ceded.

"By reference to the treaty of 1868, made with these Indians, sections 2 and 16, copy of which is herewith inclosed, you will be informed as to the nature and extent of the respective claims of the Sioux to these tracts of country. That portion of the Black Hills country which lies within the boundaries of Dakota is, without dispute, a part of their permanent reservation. The country mentioned in Wyoming, as described in the sixteenth section of the treaty above referred to, is a portion of 'unceded territory.' To this the Indians have no claim except for hunting purposes and the exclusion of other people.

"By reference to a map of this country, inclosed herewith, you will observe that the cession of the Black Hills, and the relinquishment of the Big Horn country leaves a considerable tract between these two cessions still within the claim of the Indians, as defined in the sixth section. This region, especially along the Powder River, is known as the Sioux hunting-ground for buffalo, and is intended still to be preserved to them for that purpose, a passage to it being left open on the north of the North Fork of the Cheyenne, as well as on the south of the South Fork.

"The Sioux who are parties to the treaty of 1868, by which the rights involved in this negotiation were assured to them, are now found at six different agencies—Santee, Crow Creek, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Red Cloud, and Spotted Tail. They number not far from 35,000. There are also probably not far from 3,000 to 5,000 who roam over the Black Hills country, and to the north and west of it, who have not been enrolled at any agency, and who were only indirectly represented at the making of the treaty of 1868. It is deemed necessary, in order to bring this matter fairly before the large body of Indians interested, that a portion of the commission shall visit them at their respective agencies, and procure such interviews as may be possible with the roaming Indians, and lay definitely before them all the wishes of the Government and their own necessities and interests as involved in the question of the desired cession, and invite the Indians at their agencies to send representative men to a general council, to be held at as early a day as practicable at Fort Sully, on the Missouri River; which general council all the members of the commission are expected to attend.

"In negotiating with these ignorant and almost helpless people you will keep in mind he fact that you represent them and their interests not less than those of the Government,

and are commissioned to secure the best interests of both parties, so far as practicable. Great care should be taken in your interviews not only to secure proper and exact interpretations of the communications passing between you, but also to satisfy the Indians that their words are fairly conveyed in English. Rev. S. D. Himman, a member of your commission, is entirely competent to give an exact rendering both of the English and of the Sioux. It will be well also in every case to employ the services of such an interpreter as the Indians may select, so as to secure between the services of the two not only exactness but the entire confidence of the Indians.

"In presenting this subject to the Indians they should first of all be assured of the kindly intentions of the President and the Government toward them. They should, if possible, be made to understand that this effort on the part of the Government to procure a portion of their country originated solely in a desire for the continuance of peace between them and the whites; that since the opinion that gold is to be found in the Black Hills has prevailed among the people it has been almost impossible to prevent white persons from entering their country, and that there is no little danger that, spite of all efforts to the contrary, some evilly-disposed persons will break through the line, and that conflict and blood will ensue.

"You will also assure the Indians that it is not the wish of the Government to take from them any of their property or rights without returning a fair equivalent therefor, and that you have come, representing their Great Father, to fix upon an equivalent which shall be just both to them and to the white people.

"You will be careful in your negotiations to keep constantly impressed upon the minds of the Indians that any agreement entered into at the council is to be brought back to the President, and by him to be submitted to Congress for consideration by that body; and that, until the contract has received the approval of Congress, it cannot be binding upon either party.

"Respecting the right of way, this should be left to the discretion of the President, as to the routes to be selected, and as to any restrictions to be imposed upon parties using the routes.

"The attention of the commission is invited to the tenth article of the treaty of 1868, in which provision is made for an appropriation for clothing and other beneficial purposes for the Sioux, for thirty years from the date of the treaty, and also for subsistence of meat and flour, for a period of four years. This latter provision has expired by treaty limitation, leaving the Sioux Nation dependent for the necessaries of life upon the annual charity of Congress. The appropriations for the last few years for this purpose of subsistence vary from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000 annually, and if it should be denied by Congress in any of the annual appropriation bills, these Indians must be left to great hardships, and to hunger verging upon starvation, unless they attempt to supply their wants by marauding among the settlers, which attempt would inevitably lead to a conflict with the military. This difference as to the length of time in which provision is made in their treaty for clothing and subsistence had not been well understood by them until the late visits of the delegations to this city, when they were assured of the facts by the President, and seem so to accept them as such.

"The best interests of these Indians will require that any compensation made to them shall include this provision for subsistence in some form, and that in no case should it take the form of a cash annuity; but, so far as it shall be possible to gain their consent, shall be left in the discretion of the President to be used for their comfort and civilization, and the education of their children; and they should agree in accepting this provision to allow their children to be educated. The safest investment of any funds for them will be in United States coupon-bonds.

"The outlook for this tribe is by no means encouraging. They cannot live by the chase; they cannot be supported in idleness by the Government. They must begin at once to learn to live by herding or by agriculture, or both. For this and the education of their children they need help, and whatever expenditure the Government makes in their behalf in the future will be for their benefit just in proportion as the mode of its application corresponds to their actual necessities.

"The commission will make full report of their doings, and the results of their negotiations with the Indians, and submit for the consideration of the Department such recommendations upon the subject treated by them as they may deem best.

"Hon. Wm. B. Allison has been selected as chairman of the commission, and John S. Collins, esq., has been appointed as secretary. Messrs Hinman, Comingo, and Ashby have been requested to undertake the preliminary work of visiting the Indians at their respective agencies, in order to lay the matter of the negotiation before them, and invite them to send delegates to the grand council at Fort Sully.

"You will please hold yourselves in readiness to attend the council at some point on the Missouri River, to be hereinafter designated, which council it is supposed will take place some time late in July.

"Such members of the commission as are under pay in other service of the Government will be entitled to receive their necessary and actual traveling expenses. Other members will receive, in addition to the above, a compensation of $8 per diem while actually on duty.

"Your attention is called to circular letter of the Hon. Second Comptroller, of February 26,

1875, and Department circular of July 19, 1874, for information as to requirements in settling your accounts for expenses.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ED. P. SMITH,
"*Commissioner.*

"Hon. WM. B. ALLISON, *Dubuque, Iowa.*
"Bishop E. R. AMES, *Baltimore, Md.*
"Judge F. W. PALMER, *Chicago, Ill.*
"Brig. Gen. A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., *Saint Paul, Minn.*
"Hon. A. COMINGO, *Independence, Mo.*
"Rev. S. D. HINMAN, *Santee Agency, Neb.*
"G. P. BEAUVAIS, Esq., *Saint Louis, Mo.*
"W. H. ASHBY, Esq., *Beatrice, Neb.*
"A. G. LAWRENCE, Esq., *Rhode Island.*"

Bishop Ames and Hon. F. W. Palmer declined to serve, and Hon. T. O. Howe was substituted, who remained with the commission a few days only, when it became necessary for him to leave for another field of public duty.

In pursuance of instructions, Messrs. Hinman, Comingo, and Ashby, of the commission, visited the various agencies and tribes, and explained to the Indians the object of the grand council, and advised them that it would be held at or in the vicinity of the Red Cloud agency, and would convene on the 1st day of September. A report of their proceedings is hereto appended, marked B.

The commission met at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, on the 26th day of August, and, after an organization and the transaction of some unimportant business, proceeded directly to the place designated for holding the council, via Cheyenne and Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, reaching Red Cloud agency on the 4th day of September.

On arrival at Red Cloud, the commission found that a misunderstanding existed between the tribes as to the place of meeting—chiefly between those located at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, the former insisting that the council should be held at Red Cloud, the latter that it should be held on Shadron Creek, about twenty-five miles from Red Cloud, and the same distance from Spotted Tail. These differences grew so acrimonious at times as to render it doubtful whether a grand council could be convened.

On the 17th of September, however, a final agreement was reached as to the place of opening the council, the place agreed upon being an open plain about eight miles from the Red Cloud agency, on White River, directly north of Crow Butte.

The intervening time was spent in holding interviews with the chiefs of the various tribes as to the object of the council, and endeavoring to impress upon them the necessity of making an agreement whereby the Black Hills could be occupied for mining purposes, in order that peace might be maintained and mutual good-will promoted.

PROPOSITIONS AGREED UPON.

Before the day appointed for the opening of the council, the commission held frequent meetings for conference as to the character of the proposition to be made to the Indians.

A majority decided that the instructions contemplated chiefly, if not wholly, the acquisition only of the mining rights and such other rights as are incidental and necessary thereto, and that it would be better for the Government, and surely so for the Indians, to make an agreement upon this basis, especially so as it seemed clear to the majority that the Indians would not make absolute sale upon any terms that would be acceptable to the commission, and that it would be inconvenient to secure the signatures of three-fourths of the adult male Indians to an agreement of sale; that being necessary under the twelfth article of the treaty of 1868.

A minority, however, entertained opinions decidedly adverse to these views, and maintained that the absolute title could be secured as easily and cheaply as the mining right and that in the end it would become necessary to divest the Indians of all title to the hills, but yielded, so far as to allow the proposition to be presented in the first instance in the form proposed by the majority; and, accordingly, the chairman was instructed to place the question before the Indians in that form.

OPENING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The grand council opened on September 20, at the place designated.

The following members of the commission were present: W. B. Allison, chairman; A. H. Terry, A. Comingo, S. D. Hinman, G. P. Beauvais, W. H. Ashby, and A. G. Lawrence.

Of the Sioux Nation, representative men were present from the following tribes: Brulés, Ogalallas, Minneconjous, Uncpapas, Blackfeet, Two-Kettle band, Sans Arcs, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, Santees and Northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.

The chairman, by order of the commission, opened the council with a brief statement of the objects and wishes of the Government, as follows:

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

"We have now to ask you if you are willing to give our people the right to mine in the Black Hills, as long as gold or other valuable metals are found, for a fair and just sum. If you are so willing, we will make a bargain with you for this right. When the gold or other valuable minerals are taken away, the country will again be yours to dispose of in any manner you may wish. If you will sell to us this right, we suggest as the proper eastern boundary the point where the North and South Cheyenne come together, and that we take for mining uses all the country lying between the rivers thus uniting, as far west as the 104th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which will be about the line of the high limestone ridge in the western part of the Hills. We suggest these rivers as the north and south boundaries because they are easily known to you and to us. The great object we have in making this agreement is to secure a lasting peace with you. It will be hard for our Government to keep the whites out of the Hills. To try to do so will give you and our Government great trouble, because the whites that may wish to go there are very numerous. If you give us the rights we ask we will give you in return a fair equivalent, and in such a way as to do you good and improve your condition. We do not wish to take from you any right or property you have without making a fair return for it. We are asked by our Great Father, and it is our own wish, to consider the interests of both parties as far as we can. We know that you are in need of aid from us. You have received liberal sums from us in the last few years, and we fear they have not been of as much service to you as they should have been. Whatever we agree to give you now we will try and so arrange that it will all be expended in such manner as to put you in the way of helping yourselves, rather than that you should rely upon others, and place you in a condition by which you may in the future live, or try to live, as the white men.

"There is another country lying far toward the setting sun, over which you roam and hunt, and which territory is yet unceded, extending to the summit of the Big Horn Mountains. We do not know what value you place upon this country. We would like to secure your interest in a part of it, and if you are willing to sell we would like so much of it as lies west of a line beginning nearly west of where we now stand, namely, at the northwest corner of the State of Nebraska, and running in a northwesterly direction until it touches the Yellowstone River at the 107th meridian. It does not seem to be of very great value or use to you, and our people think they would like to have the portion of it I have described.

"We want you to consider this well, also. First consider whether you wish to part with it, and if you do, what you want us to pay for it, and let us know, and then if we can agree as to price we will buy of you."

DIFFICULTIES AT THE OUTSET.

After this statement the Indians asked time to consult. It became apparent to the commission at an early period of the negotiations that the Indians would demand an exorbitant sum for the Hills. Nearly all having intercourse with them or influence over them made exaggerated statements to them of the value of the Hills, and it was a source of regret that the Indian agent at Spotted Tail and Dr. Daniels and other officers and employés of the Government, who had frequent communication and considerable influence over many of the Indians, felt it to be their duty to express opinions that the Hills were of great value for mining and agricultural purposes, and that the Government ought to pay from thirty to fifty millions of dollars for them. These opinions thus expressed, and differing so widely from the views of the commission, had the effect to excite hopes in the Indian mind which made it exceedingly doubtful in the beginning whether any agreement could be reached. These influences were in the main exerted to either secure an exorbitant price or compel a failure to make any agreement, and they were so patent at the agency that unless the commission would agree to a sum ranging from thirty to fifty millions, no agreement would or could be reached.

The Indians seemed to be divided into two parties, the larger willing to part with the Hills if a large price could be obtained; a smaller portion, more resolute, because composed chiefly of the young men, were opposed to parting with the Hills for any consideration whatever. These differences delayed a second meeting until the 23d, at which time no conclusion had been reached by them, and the tribes were all in bad spirit on that day, which most likely would have resulted in a serious outbreak but for the wise precaution taken by a few of the leading chiefs, especially by Young Man Afraid Of His Horses and his soldier band. Although all were present on the 23d, the council was not convened. No proposition was made by the Indians nor did any chief address the commission. All separated, after some consultation held by the leading chiefs among themselves, without fixing any time for future meeting. It was plain, from the proceedings of that day, that no agreement could be made; yet the members of the commission were anxious to continue their efforts at least long enough to secure an open and public expression of the views of the Indians.

The commission sent for some twenty of the leading chiefs to visit them at the agency and, in emphatic words, endeavored to impress upon them the importance of coming to some agreement among themselves. At this interview, which was held on the 26th, they agreed to meet the commission on the following day in council, and on the 27th the council

again convened. In the mean time several of the chiefs and tribes had left for their homes, so that at this and subsequent meetings no more than one-half of those present on the 20th and 23d appeared.

THE DEMANDS OF THE INDIANS.

On the 27th, 28th, and 29th, the commission listened to propositions from the leading chiefs of the various tribes, which were a mixture of complaints and demands, the latter of so extraordinary a character as to make it manifest that it was useless to continue the negotiations. We quote from most of these speeches to show the character and extent of their requirements.

RED DOG. We want to be taken care of for seven generations ahead.

RED CLOUD. There have been six nations raised, and I am the seventh, and I want seven generations ahead to be fed.

RED DOG. We want to get pay for seven generations ahead, the same subsistence that you have been giving us. All our chiefs are here. They want to get back pay from what our Great Father has promised us, in horses and light wagons with six yokes of oxen. They have surveyed the lands all around us, right by Running Water. We wish that our Great Father would move the line down to the Platte. We want the surveyor's mounds raised and moved down to the middle of the Platte. Our Great Father asked for the Black Hills, and our head chiefs said, "We don't want to give the whole Hills; we will just give where there is gold, in the center, not to include the pine; just the Black Hills." We don't want to have any more roads through the country to run over us here. The road they have made through the village, where the theives came through, they may travel that. There are words I want to say for the half-breeds and those who are married to the Indians.

LITTLE BEAR. Our Great Father has a house full of money. Suppose a man walks right into that house and takes the money, do you suppose that would suit everybody? The Black Hills are the house of gold for our Indians. We watch it to get rich. For the last four years the Great Father's men are working at that hill, and I want our Great Father to remember that and not to forget it.

LONE HORN. Seven years.

LITTLE BEAR. If a man owns anything, of course he wants to make something out of it to get rich on. You gentlemen were sent from our Great Father's house—you are looking for something good, of course, and we are the same, and we are glad to speak to you. We would like to have you look after what has been taken out of the Black Hills. They have asked about buying them. You gentlemen came from there to see what has been said, and I am going to tell you what I think about it, and I want you to report it to your Great Father. There will be persons like myself, Indians, on the earth as long as they live. I want you to feed them, and give them rations every year, and annuities. We want to be helped and to be helped right and taken care of. The councilmen are here. Go and tell the Great Father what I have said, and come back and tell me. From this on we want our Great Father to help us; give us a great deal more than we get now. What we get does not go around. After this, when our Great Father sends us annuity-goods we would like to get a list of them, so that one of our own men can look over it. Tell this to the Great Father. When you help me to all that I will think over what you ask me.

SPOTTED TAIL. As long as we live on this earth we will expect pay. We want to leave the amount with the President at interest forever. By doing that I think it will be so that I can live. I want to live on the interest of my money. The amount must be so large that the interest will support us. Part of this each year I can trade for something to eat. I will trade part of it for enough annuity-goods to go around. I will trade some of it for stock to raise cattle. I will trade some of it for hogs. I will trade some of it for mares, to raise horses. We want some good cattle every year. I want some ammunition too—powder and lead. Every year we want some guns. If the Great Father does this while I live then I will get pay for the land. We want some clothes as long as any Indians live; if even only two remain, as long as they live they will want to be fed, just as they are now; as long as they live they want tobacco and knives. Until the land falls to pieces we want these things; when it does we will give it up. There is no use for the troops here now, and we want them removed.

SPOTTED BEAR. Our Great Father has a big safe, and so have we. This hill is our safe. That is the reason we can't come to a conclusion very quick. Before our Great Father does anything for us, these people go and steal from us, and I want that made good. As long as we live I want our Great Father to furnish us with blankets and things that we live upon. We want seventy millions of dollars for the Black Hills. Put the money away some place at interest so we can buy live stock. That is the way the white people do.

RED CLOUD. My Great Father has told me that there have been six generations back of Indian tribes, and I am the seventh. These hills out here to the northwest we look upon as the head chief of the land. My intention was that my children should depend on these hills for the future. I hoped that we should live that way always hereafter. That was my intention. I sit here under the treaty which was to extend for thirty years. I want to put the

money that we get for the Black Hills at interest among the whites, to buy with the interest wagons and cattle. We have much small game yet that we can depend on for the future, only I want the Great Father to buy guns and ammunition with the interest so we can shoot the game. For seven generations to come I want our Great Father to give us Texan steers for our meat. I want the Government to issue for me hereafter, flour and coffee, and sugar and tea, and bacon, the very best kind, and cracked corn and beans, and rice and dried apples, and saleratus and tobacco, and soap and salt, and pepper, for the old people. I want a wagon, a light wagon with a span of horses, and six yoke of working cattle for my people. I want a sow and a boar, and a cow and bull, and a sheep and a ram, and a hen and a cock, for each family. I am an Indian, but you try to make a white man out of me. I want some white men's houses at this agency to be built for the Indians. I have been into white people's houses, and I have seen nice black bedsteads and chairs, and I want that kind of furniture given to my people. I thought I had some interest in this saw-mill here, but I find I have not. I want the Great Father to furnish me a saw-mill which I may call my own. I want a mower and a scythe for my people. Maybe you white people think that I ask too much from the Government, but I think those hills extend clear to the sky—maybe they go above the sky, and that is the reason I ask for so much. I think the Black Hills are worth more than all the wild beasts and all the tame beasts in the possession of the white people. I know it well, and you can see it plain enough that God Almighty placed those hills there for my wealth, but now you want to take them from me and make me poor, so I ask so much so that I wont't be poor. Now I will tell you how much of the country I give you. Around the hills is a race-track, (trail,) and I sell to the Government inside of that trail.

BLACK COAL (Arapahoe.) I say for my part that we want our rations and annuities, and the Government to help us for seven generations to come. Our Great Father's boys have destroyed all our game on which we depend for a living, and I want our Great Father to pay for it in beef and other provisions, so that we can depend on it hereafter for a living. I have a right to payment for the Black Hills as well as the Ogalallas.

LITTLE WOLF, (Cheyenne.) You are here to try to buy the gold regions in those Black Hills. There has been a great deal stolen from those hills already. I want to speak to you in regard to this country that I have lost. My people own an interest in these hills that you men speak of buying; after this my people want to be fed by the Government for the next seven generations. We want guns and ammunition in return for this portion of land that the Great Father has asked for. If the Great Father gets this country from us, it is a rich country and we want something to pay us for it. We want to be made rich too. There is gold and silver and a great many kinds of mineral in that country. The Great Father gets that for the whites. They will live on it and become rich. We want him to make us rich also.

FAST BEAR. The beef-cattle that the Great Father has issued to me, no doubt each steer has been weighed twice and called two, and some of them have been put away somewhere else, and I wish the Great Father would track them up. It seems that all this back pay is due me and some of it has been lost and I didn't know it, and I wish that it would all be tracked up and put in with this payment for the Black Hills. This land that you want to buy is not a small thing. It is very valuable and therefore I am going to put a big price on it. I am in the center of the Sioux tribes, and we must all have an equal payment. I want to put some of the money from this land that we let you have at interest in our Great Father's hands. With the interest I want to buy some stock and hogs and good tame cows, and mares. I don't mean to have these paid out of the annuities, but from the back pay. Hereafter our Great Father should give us rations. I want the Government to give us rations and annuities, more than we have now, and ammunition and guns for the Black Hills. I want you to give us the same as in the treaty of 1852, whatever has been issued to us—even little tin pails, &c. Of course it is not a very small thing that you ask of me, and therefore I ask to be supported as long as I live, and as long as my children and their children live. Now for the Black Hills. I will tell you the portion we want to give you. There are two rivers, one on each side; we don't wan't to give you the land to the rivers, but only the lands in the Black Hills as far as the pine goes. There must be only one road from the Missouri to the Black Hills. One of my head men was caught in the Black Hills and scared a little last summer. I want the Government to pay him for that road.

Mr. ALLISON. What road?

FAST BEAR. That thieves' road. (Custer's trail.)

STABBER. Now, beware, and be lively, and don't be discouraged, and try and give as many millions as we have asked for those hills. We know that those hills will support us for seven generations to come, and I have said it plainly more than once. I have said that you white people are rich, and I want of the Great Father guns and provisions and live stock issued to us on which we may depend for seven generations to come, or as long as we live.

DEAD EYES. You have put all our heads together and covered them with a blanket. That hill there is our wealth, but you have been asking it from us. It is not a very small thing, you must remember; therefore, at our Great Father's house, we asked for a great deal, but it is not very much when we will ask equal shares. You white people, you have all come in our reservation and helped yourselves to our property, and you are not satisfied;

you went beyond to take the whole of our safe. These tribes here all spoke with one word in saying that they look after their children for seven generations to come, and I think it is right. These people have asked you to remove the surveyor's line a little back, and give us a little wider track. They mean it when they say it. If it is done we will live happily and peaceably.

CROW FEATHER. You, my Indian friends, of course, all who have an interest in this land have a right to step up and speak for themselves. I never call anybody our Great Father but God. I have heard there is another Great Father down here, and I am going to call him our Great Father. A man has a right to speak as he pleases, and ask what he wants for his own land. Now, our people say that the Great Father shall grant our wishes. You all remember that, boys. You white people have brought word from the Great Father. You have brought tidings, and it is not a very small thing. It seems as though you take the head from my shoulders; that is just the way that I feel. Of course our Great Father don't keep his safe in his house for thieves to go in the door and take his money out. We all know that. Our Great Father has asked me to give up the heart of this land where I was born and raised, and the heart of this land is big and good, and I have camped all around it and watched and looked after it. Our people here speak of seven generations to come. Now, remember, I hope that our Great Father will not be so stingy with his money as not to grant that. We wish our Great Father to feed people of my color hereafter as long as the race lasts. We want from our money different kinds of live stock such as the white people have. We want clothes for the Indian race as long as it lasts. Even if our Great Father should give a hundred different kind of live stock to each Indian house every year, it seems that that would not pay for the Black Hills. I was not born and raised on this soil for fun. No, indeed. When our Great Father asked for this land I thought it pretty hard. Now there are thirty-two annuities that the Government has promised us. I hope that that won't be included in his annuity for the Black Hills. I hope our Great Father will look and see how many millions of dollars have been stolen out of the Black Hills, and when he finds it out, I want he Great Father to pay us that, different from the Black Hills annuity.

FLYING BIRD. There is gold all over this hill out here which our people own. You can see it with your naked eyes. What our people ask for the Black Hills, the amount that we ask from our Great Father, will grow small year by year, and the Black Hills will grow richer. As long as our Indian race lasts we hope that our Great Father will not forget us. That he will clothe them as long as they live, and feed them and furnish them with live stock. From this treaty on, every time the Government delivers an annuity to our agents, we shall choose a half-breed who lives among us. The chiefs must take this last and give it to that man, for we well know that there are many rats between here and the Great Father's door. But if our Great Father only knew he would go on and drown them out, and find many rat-heads all the way.

At the meeting on the 28th, Spotted Tail asked the commissioners to state in writing what sum they were willing to pay for the hills, and the manner of payment. On the 29th the commissioners submitted a final proposition in writing to the Indians, as requested by them the day previous.

THE FINAL PROPOSITION.

The people of the United States, desiring to live in perpetual peace and unity with those of the Sioux Nation, and desiring to deal with them in all things liberally, fairly, and justly, and to contribute as far as may be to their civilization and comfort, do, through their commissioners, duly appointed and authorized, submit to said nation the following propositions, assuring them that it is their privilege to accept any one or reject all of them:

I. To purchase the license to mine, and also as incidental thereto the right to grow stock, and to cultivate the soil in the country known as the Black Hills, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Cheyenne River, and embracing all the territory between said rivers lying west of said junction to the one hundred and fourth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, the United States agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $100,000 per annum; the United States reserving the right to terminate said license at any time by giving two years' notice by proclamation, and payment of the full amount stipulated for the time the license may continue; and at the expiration of said term, all private property remaining upon said territory shall revert to the Sioux Nation; and such an amount of said $100,000 as the Congress shall determine, not less than $100,000 annually, shall be expended for objects beneficial for their civilization, and the remainder of said annual sum shall in like manner be expended for their subsistence; or, if the Sioux Nation prefers it,

II. To purchase the Black Hills as above described, from the Sioux Nation, and to pay them for their interest therein the sum of $6,000,000 in fifteen equal annual installments; the said sums to be annually appropriated for their subsistence and civilization, not less than $100,000 of which shall be annually expended for purposes of civilization.

III. That the President of the United States shall, under proper restrictions and regulations, designate three routes to the Black Hills country, as follows, to wit: One from the south, between the one hundred and second and one hundred and third meridians; one from

the east, not farther north than latitude 43½°, until it reaches the one hundred and second meridian, and one from the west, not north of latitude 44°; also a branch road from some point on the Niobrara River to intersect either the eastern or southern route, at some convenient point not west of the one hundred and third meridian west of Greenwich.

IV. The commissioners furthermore propose to purchase all that portion of what is known as the Big Horn country in Wyoming, which lies west of a line drawn as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the State of Nebraska, and running in a northwesterly direction until it reaches the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh meridian west of Greenwich crosses said river; and to pay the Indians for their interest therein the sum of $50,000 annually for ten years, to be paid in good American cows and other live stock, and in such implements of husbandry as are convenient to stock-growing and as may be deemed advisable by the President.

V. Any agreement which may be made shall be of no binding force upon either party until it shall have been submitted and agreed to by Congress and approved by the President of the United States; and any agreement for the purchase of the Black Hills country shall be of no effect until it shall be so agreed to and approved, and until it shall be signed in accordance with the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty of 1868.

VI. The commissioners propose that, in case of the acceptance by the Sioux Nation of the above propositions, and after the proposed agreement shall have been completed, as above set forth, a reasonable sum shall be expended in presents to be distributed as is customary among the Indian people.

The Indians refused to consider the question of cession of that portion of Wyoming known as the "Big Horn country" on the ground that it was valuable to the wild tribes and bands who roam over it, and that they would not consent to surrender it at present. Finding the Indians opposed to any negotiation for the sale of the "Big Horn country," this branch of the subject was not pressed upon them, although it would be a very desirable acquisition.

The proposition, so far as the Black Hills are concerned, was presented in the alternative. The commission then had serious doubts whether there was gold in the hills in sufficient quantity to make mining profitable, but were willing to make their proposition most liberal in order to give opportunity of testing their value. It will be observed that $300,000 of the annual payment was to be used for subsistence, in case of purchase, for fifteen years, and, in case of acquisition of mining right only, for a period of two years after notice to the Indians and to the miners, and $100,000 each year was to be used for purposes of civilization, to teach the Indians how to take care of themselves and to provide them with the means.

The commission all agree that a much larger sum than $300,000 annually will be required for several years to subsist these Indians, regardless of what may be our future treatment of them. Under existing treaty-stipulations we are not required to make any appropriation for this purpose, yet Congress in the last two years has thus appropriated about $2,400,000. These appropriations have been made on the theory that either starvation or a border war would result if the appropriations were not made.

THE COST OF THE SIOUX.

To test the accuracy of this view relating to probable future expenditures, the commission submit the facts as they appear in the history of this Sioux Nation for the last six years under the present policy and under the treaty of 1868.

For the last six years, including the present fiscal year, the Government of the United States has appropriated for the support of the Sioux Nation, under the treaty of 1868 and in addition to the obligations of that treaty, the following sums:

For the fiscal year 1870–'71	$1,867,376 00
For the fiscal year 1871–'72	1,917,500 00
For the fiscal year 1872–'73	1,919,300 00
For the fiscal year 1873–'74	2,437,640 49
For the fiscal year 1874–'75	2,002,500 00
For the fiscal year 1875–'76	1,719,300 00
Or, for six years, the sum of	12,863,616 49

This does not include any probable deficiency that may appear at the end of the present fiscal year, which will probably amount to a considerable sum if the estimate made by the agent at Red Cloud, at the request of and for the commission, even approximates a correct statement. His estimate is as follows:

AGENT SAVILLE'S ESTIMATE.

Estimate of supplies for the Ogallalla, Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arrapahoe Indians for the year ending June 30, 1876, 13,500 persons, being 4,927,500 rations.

Articles.	Pounds.	Estimate for Sioux, 1,000 persons, 365,000 rations.	Estimate for Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, 3,500 persons, 1,277,500, rations.	Total estimate for Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes.	Total received for Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes.	Price.	Cost of amount estimated.	Cost of amount received.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Beef	300	10,950,000	3,832,500	14,782,500	9,000,000	2.46½	364,388 62½	221,850 00
Flour	35	1,277,500	447,125	1,724,625	500,000	4.30	74,153 87½	14,400 00
Corn	35	1,277,500	447,125	1,724,625	880,000	3.50	60,361 87½	30,800 00
Beans	5	182,500	63,875	246,375	60,135	3.28	8,081 10	1,972 43
Sugar	8	292,000	102,200	394,200	150,044	8.94	35,241 48	13,413 93
Coffee	4	146,000	51,100	197,100	74,612	21.37	42,120 27	15,944 58
Bacon	14⅜	520,000	187,366	707,366	200,000	14.90	105,397 53	29,800 00
Salt	1	36,500	12,775	49,275	------	------	------	------
Soap	1	36,500	12,775	49,275	11,000	6 6-10	3,252 15	726 00
Tobacco	½	18,250	6,387	24,637	7,700	.55	13,550 35	4,235 00
Tea	------	------	------	------	6,000	.30	------	1,800 00
						------	726,552 25	334,941 94

The above estimate is based upon the largest number of Indians visiting the agency.

It was reduced in my corrected estimates about one-fourth in amount for those who would be absent from the agency during part of the year hunting.

The rapid destruction of the game, however, has caused a larger number than usual to remain at the agency, so that the reduction of twenty-five per cent. of the estimate will leave the supply small.

The amount allowed is less than half of the estimated requirement. An examination of the estimates and the amount allowed will show that the supplies of all rations will be exhausted by the last of February, or, at latest, the middle of March.

After the present year the full amount of the estimate will be required at this agency, as undoubtedly the full number of Indians estimated will reside at this agency, unless a Black Hills agency is formed, which will reduce the number of Sioux at this agency to about seven thousand.

J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

These appropriations have all been expended except those for the current fiscal year. Of this aggregate sum, $2,400,000, appropriated for the last and current fiscal year for subsistence, is outside of the treaty of 1868, and appropriated solely on the ground of charity and humanity.

From all the evidence derived from agents, employés, and the Indians themselves, the commission is of opinion that the annual value of all the products secured by a cultivation of the soil by the Indians at the several agencies would not exceed $5,000 per annum for the last six years. In this estimate we do not include the products of the Santees or the Yanktons, neither of which tribes resides on the Sioux reservation. And the commission is of opinion that, if the present policy is continued, the results of the next six years will not differ materially from those of the last. Indeed, the commission very much doubts whether enough has been raised in the aggregate to re-imburse the annual appropriations made for the salaries and expenses of the farmers employed by the Government at the various agencies.

The commission cannot state what effort, if any, has been made to induce the Indians to work at the various agencies, other than that found in the published reports; nor can they speak intelligently of the possibilities, with proper effort, at any of the agencies except Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, but from published statements and the most reliable data accessible it is very doubtful whether any considerable portion of the reservation, although containing 2,500,000 acres, is suited to agriculture, although a very large portion could be made available for grazing, if the Indians could be made to care for stock in this rigorous climate during the winter.

There are at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail at least twenty thousand Indians now subsisted and cared for by the United States. Our observation leads us to the conclusion that the character of this region is such that farming operations are impracticable, even when con-

ducted by those familiar with the best methods. Small tracts could be made productive by means of expensive irrigation, but the volume of water is not sufficient to irrigate on an extensive scale, even if the country were suitable. Grazing to a limited extent might be made remunerative. An impediment, however, in the way of grazing, even, arises from the fact that both these agencies are located in the State of Nebraska, outside of the reservation set apart by the treaty of 1868. A short distance to the north are the *Mauvaises Terres*, or Bad Lands, extending through the reservation in a northwest direction from the Missouri River to the western boundary, and fifty miles in width most of the distance. A short distance south are the Laramie and Platte Valleys, both in Nebraska, occupied by the whites for grazing purposes; thus leaving for the use and occupation of the Indians a narrow belt of country on the White River, unless they cross the Bad Lands north, (which is not practicable,) or unless they encroach upon the lands south, occupied by the whites, which, if done, would lead to serious trouble with citizens of the State of Nebraska. So that it does not seem practicable for them to sustain themselves by grazing or farming where they now are, even if they manifested a disposition to work, which they do not.

THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

For the reasons just stated, and for others equally obvious to any who will visit their country, but not within our province to discuss, no progress whatever has been made toward civilization or self-support at either of these agencies, or among the tribes receiving their rations and annuities at these agencies, during the last six years, unless we should call progress that dependence which makes the Indian rely upon the Government rather than the chase, or labor for the necessaries of life. During these six years, whatever of food, clothing, or shelter they have had, has been provided by appropriations from the national Treasury, and the Indians have done absolutely nothing but eat, drink, smoke, and sleep, except indulging each day in the healthful exercise of horseback riding, (each Indian having at least one pony,) and at intervals, for diversion, engage in a hunt to the north or south. They regard labor as disreputable and disgraceful, unless performed by the women of the tribes, who do the necessary drudgery. It occurs to the commission that so large an annual expenditure of public money, with so feeble results, is expensive and unremunerative to the United States and to the Indians. As long as the present methods continue, very large annual expenditures will be required, but not so large as heretofore, if better methods for issuing supplies should be adopted.

The commission do not charge that any frauds have been commitled by any one, as they have no knowledge of any, and made no investigation; but they are quite sure that the opportunities for fraud are easy and frequent. But under any possible method, large expenditures must be continued for a time, unless they are left to starve or prey upon the settlements along the border for subsistence. They can no longer live by the chase, and it will require much persevering and well-directed effort for some years and a change of location to lead them up to a position where they will be self-supporting. This expense will continue to increase with the growth of the tribes in numbers, and all the reports of enumeration show that they are increasing in numbers.

THE NUMBER OF THE SIOUX.

Hon. Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War in 1829, estimated the Sioux tribes at 15,000 from the best data then attainable.

Niles's Register of date of September 29, 1829, contains an extract from the private journal of a gentleman who resided three years on the St. Peter's River, who fixes the total number of Sioux, including the Sissetons and Tetons, at 40,000; 21,000 of these are Tetons, and are not included in the present estimates of the Sioux nor in the report of Secretary Porter. In 1836 the Sioux were estimated in the report of Secretary of War at 23,991; and in 1850 at 26,000, including all Sioux in Dakota and Minnesota. In 1862 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs estimated the Sioux of Dakota at 13,000. The present estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, report of 1874, fixes the number of the various tribes of the Sioux at 41,704, of which 35,143 are in Dakota, and 35,455 are entitled to the benefits of the treaty of 1868, which shows a large increase over the number reported in 1829 and 1862. The later reports of the Indian Office greatly vary in their estimates of the actual number. It is probable that the data from all these sources are inaccurate, but enough is seen to show that the Sioux tribes are increasing in numbers. A provision should be made and enforced for a complete and accurate census. The national census of 1870 was taken under the law of 1850, which makes no provision for the enumeration of Indians not taxed, so that the estimates then made are derived from the Indian Office, which fixed the total number of Indians in Dakota at 27,520. Enough, however, is ascertained from these sources to justify us in maintaining that the Sioux tribes are increasing in numbers. In confirmation of this view we call attention to the statistics and views carefully prepared by General A. G. Lawrence, of the commission, and appended hereto, and marked A. These considerations led the commission to agree to a much larger sum than they believed the hills to be worth. This offer, regarded by the commission as ample and liberal, met with derisive laughter from the Indians assembled, as being inadequate.

THE CONFERENCE ENDED.

The conference ended on the 29th September without any result being reached. On the evening of that day the commission was waited upon by Spotted Tail and other leading chiefs, who requested that the President should call to Washington two or three prominent chiefs from each band for purposes of further negotiation, and the commission assured them that they would make known their wish to the President by calling attention to the fact in any report they would make. The commission, however, desires to state that, in its judgment, no good would result from such a conference. The Indians, in their present temper, would not agree to any terms that ought to be proposed by the Government, and if they did, any such agreement would not receive the sanction of three-fourths of the tribe. Either the treaty of 1868 must be disregarded, or any agreement looking to the purchase of the Hills must receive the assent of three-fourths of all the male members of the Sioux Nation, under the twelfth section of the treaty, which is as follows:

"No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying and interested in the same. And no cession of the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of any tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in article six of this treaty."

THE PROBLEM CONSIDERED.

We do not believe their temper or spirit can or will be changed until they are made to feel the power as well as the magnanimity of the Government; and inasmuch as Congress is required by existing law to approve of any agreement made before it is binding on either party, the commission are unanimously of the opinion that Congress should take the initiative and by law settle for itself what shall be done upon the whole subject, and then notify the Sioux Nation of its conclusion. If they assent to the terms proposed, let them be carried out by the Government; if they do not consent, the Government should withhold all supplies not required by the treaty of 1868. If the Government will interpose its power and authority, they are not in condition to resist. This authority should be exercised mildly but firmly, and should be directed mainly to provisions looking to the ultimate civilization of the Indians. They never can be civilized except by the mild exercise, at least, of force in the beginning. This generation of them will not voluntarily sustain themselves, and the Government has only before it the alternative of perpetually supporting them as idlers and vagabonds, or using such power as may be necessary to enforce education in English, in manual labor, and other industrial pursuits upon the youths of the tribes, male and female, thus preparing the coming generation to support itself and finally to become citizens of the United States. Also, such power and authority as will compel the existing generation to make an effort to become self-supporting by agricultural or other labor.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF 1868.

The treaty of 1868 contemplated these results within a brief time, and provided, as was then supposed, ample means to accomplish them.

Article 7 provides for the education of all children between the age of six and sixteen years. This article has not been enforced either at Spotted Tail or Red Cloud, in any sense, and scarcely noticed at any of the remaining agencies.

The ninth article provides for the delivery to each person who shall begin farming one good American cow and one good, well-broken pair of American oxen, and in addition, for a period of thirty years, twenty dollars annually.

The sixth article provides that any head of a family may hold in severalty 320 acres of land, and any person over eighteen years of age, not the head of a family, 80 acres.

The eighth article provides for $100 in value of seeds and farm-implements for the first year, and $25 annually for the same purpose for three years more.

The tenth article provides for one good substantial suit of woolen clothing for each male over fourteen years each year for thirty years, and for each female over twelve one suit annually for thirty years, and material for one suit each year for all under these ages for a period of thirty years. Assuming the average annual cost for clothing to be $10, and the number thirty thousand, this item alone will cost $300,000 per annum for thirty years from the date of the treaty. This article further provides food for a period of four years, provided the Indians could not furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date.

This important treaty of 1868 contemplated, among other things, that the Sioux Nation should establish itself on a permanent reservation; that it would be required by labor to support its own members after a period of four years, except that clothing was provided for thirty years; and to induce the Indians to become self-supporting, the Government agreed:

First. To set apart for each head of a family in severalty 320 acres of land, and each person not the head of a family 80 acres.

Second. For the first year seeds and farm implements to the value of $100, and $25 for three years more.

Third. One good American cow, and one pair of well-broken American oxen.
Fourth. Twenty dollars annually for thirty years for each person engaged in farming.
Fifth. One substantial suit of clothes for each member of every family for thirty years.
Sixth. Schools, teachers, physicians, blacksmiths, farmers, &c.

These are the bounteous provisions of the treaty of 1868, applied to every family of every tribe in the Sioux Nation, and which contemplated that at the end of four years, if not earlier, the nation would be able to provide its own subsistence.

Nearly seven years have passed away and these Indians are no nearer a condition of self-support than they were when the treaty was signed; and in the mean time the Government has expended nearly $13,000,000 for their support. So that the future treatment of the Sioux becomes a matter of serious moment, if viewed from no higher stand-point than that of an economic question.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The purchase, lease, or occupation of the Black Hills by the whites is a mere incident to the great question, what shall be done with the Sioux people? It is said, "As long as we feed them we will not be required to fight them." If this alternative is presented now, it will be fifty years hence if we continue to furnish them subsistence and take no steps to improve their condition, as we surely have not in the last six years. And if their numbers are increasing, as we believe, the amount to be annually expended will increase in like ratio. The commission is therefore of the opinion that Congress should act upon the whole question, and devise a policy especially applicable to the Sioux Nation, within the spirit and letter of the treaty of 1868. This treaty contains two leading ideas, and was intended to secure two purposes. namely, the education of the rising generation, and the self-support of all the tribes. The former was made compulsory by the seventh article of the treaty, and nearly all of the remaining provisions, so far as the Indian is concerned, were intended to accomplish the latter by holding out to him inducements supposed to be ample to secure easy and rapid compliance. That this was intended and expected, is clear from the fact that the treaty only provided subsistence for four years at most. Congress can, under the letter of the treaty, provide most stringent laws for the education of those between 6 and 16.

The Government is pledged by the treaty to provide schools and teachers, and the Indians agrees and "pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years to attend school." The obligation is mutual and the power ample. Surely, if England and the German states, Hungary and Denmark, and the most enlightened of American States, think it worth while to enact stringent laws to enforce the attendance of the youths at the common schools, our Government, when it has the power, should, by stringent laws faithfully enforced, make the experiment which it is pledged to make by the treaty of 1868. The common school, in the several States of the Union, is supported by taxation of property. Iowa taxes her people $1,000,000 annually, and Massachusetts, with about the same population, $6,000,000 annually, to support free schools. The State of New York has expended in the last twelve years for public-school purposes $116,000,000 raised by taxation.

EDUCATION AND LABOR.

These enormous sums are levied upon the property of the people, on the theory that universal education is essential to the welfare of the State. These Indians are within the territorial limits of the United States, and subject to their authority, and cannot be removed out of that jurisdiction. Education to them is essential if they are to be reclaimed from semi-barbarism, and it concerns the whole people of the United States. We now supply all the children of the Sioux Nation, between the ages of six and sixteen years, with food and clothing, and with better food than is enjoyed by a very large portion of the laborers of the country, and expend as much, per capita, for clothing, as is expended by many of our laborers, so that the only additional expense in educating them would be the employment of competent teachers, and the necessary expense of buildings for school purposes. These schools ought to be established at points not accessible to the adult Indians, for instruction in the elementary branches of English as usually taught in our primary schools, and should also embrace instruction in the ruder employments, such as are taught in manual-labor schools for boys and industrial schools for girls. It might be difficult to separate the younger children from their parents, and an attempt so to do might meet with serious opposition, so that at first those in charge should select, with the consent of parents, the brightest and most promising youths for such schools, and in the mean time other schools of like character, with stringent rules for their government, should be established in the neighborhood of the agencies, but wholly separated from them. In this way the Indians would very soon realize the benefits to be derived, and further separation would be less difficult.

This experiment of separation was successfully tried by the Choctaw Nation in 1825, and subsequent years. A school was established in Kentucky, known as the Choctaw Academy, and was under the direction of Col. Richard M. Johnson, located at Blue Springs. P. P. Pitchlyn, a well-educated Choctaw, says, in a letter to the Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War:

"I approve of the measure because I was educated in the bosom of our white brethren in Tennessee, and I know how to appreciate its inestimable blessings arising from an education among them. It is my decided opinion that promising youths of our nation should be educated in this method, leaving the mass of our population to the honorable and benevolent exertions of the missionaries who are settled among us; for we acknowledge with gratitude their pious and benevolent labors, and nothing is intended to depreciate their merits."

Niles's Register of November 4, 1826, noting the progress of this school, says:

"The Choctaw Academy of Kentucky is in a flourishing state. The second examination of the pupils lately took place in the presence of 500 people, and the boys acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of all present."

Again, in July, 1827, it says:

"There are at date at this establishment about 100 boys from the tribes of the Choctaws, Creeks, &c., a part of whom have attended more than twelve months, and have made very considerable progress."

The present advanced state of civilization among the Choctaws and Creeks may be traced to efforts like those pursued a half century ago. It is vain to expect that such schools will be attended unless attendance is made compulsory by law, and enforced rigorously. If the Government will earnestly enter upon an experiment of this character, making the necessary additional appropriations therefor, philanthropic people will be ready to second the work, either with money or effort, or both. Even now considerable sums are expended by the various missionary societies for schools, doing good here and there, but of little service in civilizing a whole tribe or nation. It may be said if this policy shall be adopted for the Sioux it should be for all other tribes as well. The answer is that the burden is enforced upon us by the treaty of 1868, so far as the Sioux are concerned, and no other treaty imposes a like burden. There are from 2,000 to 2,500 children about the Red Cloud agency, and no school has been established there, or any attempt made to have one. There are 2,000 in the neighborhood of Spotted Tail agency, and no effort worthy of that name has been made at this agency to establish a school. At the Cheyenne River agency there are probably from 1,000 to 1,500 children, and a missionary school, with an average attendance of 20.

The Commissioner of Education estimates that there are 10,217,825 children in the United States between the ages of six and sixteen years, or about one-fourth of the whole population. Assuming that about the same ratio prevails in the Sioux tribes, there are now on the Sioux reservation 8,000 children who are growing up in barbarism, not 200 of whom have ever received any instruction whatever; and these children are not decreasing in numbers. An actual count of the Indians at Yankton agency was made in 1859, report of which is found in Indian Report of that year. This count shows, men, 440; women, 632; boys, 473; girls, 427, and about 150 absent; which shows the ratio of children to be not less than above estimated. If this condition is to continue, how long will the people of the United States be taxed to support the Sioux Nation? If the Government shall enter upon the work in earnest, these labor-schools could be established in a mild climate and productive country, and could soon be made self-sustaining; but the power of force, mildly exercised, must be invoked in the beginning. To rely upon voluntary attendance is futile. This has been tried for two hundred years, and has rarely been a success among the wilder tribes of Indians. This experiment may not be, but should be attempted gradually, and upon a well-matured plan, prepared by eminent teachers. It may be said that this experiment will make large drafts upon the Treasury. This need not be so. As stated before, these children are now clothed and subsisted; or, rather, money is expended to clothe and subsist them. All above twelve years of age could, if well directed, very soon be made to earn their own subsistence and enough to supply food to all attending school, and in time do very much toward providing their own clothing. The latter, if successful, would relieve the Government from clothing them for thirty years, as required by the treaty. Besides, the experiment could be tried in such a gradual way as that, if failue should follow, it need not be pursued. Or, if it shall prove too expensive, it could at any time be abandoned by Congress. This method is suggested for consideration. If a better can be found, it should be adopted. It seems to the commission that education, as here suggested, or by some effectual method, is the first step toward the civilization of these tribes. Religious missionaries or sectarian schools are useful as adjuncts, or may follow; but a complete system of education, embracing all the children, is the first requisite. Some comprehensive system of education for the Sioux Nation should be established, or all attempts to educate and civilize them might as well be abandond.

The remaining element in the treaty, as already stated, contemplated that these tribes should become self-supporting at the end of four years. Seven years have elapsed, and they are no nearer self-support now than then. How can they support themselves? Froude says: "I know but three ways of living—by working, by begging, and by stealing." The two last cannot apply to a whole tribe or nation; therefore, for them there is but one way, namely, by working. They comprehend fully that they can no longer live by hunting; the game and the buffalo are rapidly disappearing from their reservation, so that they cannot now subsist by the chase. To avoid self-support, they ask the Government, as a consideration for

the Hills, that they shall be subsisted and clothed for seven generations, and some of them insist that this should continue as long as any of the tribe remains. They are averse to labor, and will not work voluntarily. Shall we require them to labor, and enforce the requirement? The American idea is that "to force a man to labor against his will is to make him a slave." An attempt in this direction can be justified only on that which has been called the tyrant's plea—necessity. Does this necessity exist, or does the public good require it? Our Government does not hesitate when the public safety, or, in other words, the general good requires, to compel citizens to serve in the Army. During our recent conflict, a most stringent conscription law was enacted and enforced, because the Government needed soldiers. Vagrant laws are enforced in most of the States as necessary for the good of the State.

Francis A. Walker, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has studied the Indian question with great care, clearly expresses the necessity of exercising governmental control in the following paragraph, which we quote and approve. He says:

"A rigid reformatory control should be exercised by the Government over the lives and manners of the Indians of the several tribes, particularly in the direction of requiring them to learn and practice the arts of industry, at least until one generation shall have been fairly started on a course of self-improvement. Merely to disarm the savages and to surround them by forces which it is impossible for them to resist, leaving it to their own choice how miserably they will live, or how much they shall be allowed to escape work, is to render it highly probable that the great majority of the now roving Indians will fall hopelessly into a condition of pauperism and petty crime. The right of the Government to exact in this particular all that the good of the Indian and the good of the general community may require is not to be questioned. The same supreme law of the public safety which to-day governs the condition of 80,000 paupers and 40,000 criminals within the States of the Union affords ample authority and justification for the most extreme and decided measures which may be adjudged necessary to save this race from itself, and the country from the intolerable burden of pauperism and crime which the race, if left to itself, will certainly inflict upon a score of future States."

The United States may, within the treaty of 1868, refuse to issue subsistence to any or all of the tribes of the Sioux; and, therefore, if supplies are issued, the Government can affix conditions, such as they shall be issued only in compensation for labor performed or for services rendered; and, in the judgment of the commission, after the expiration of the present fiscal year, all rations should be issued only in consideration of services performed. Congress should enact such laws, and the Interior Department should establish such regulations, as will make the requirement effective. There is nothing in the treaty of 1868 inconsistent with a provision for such laws and regulations, and the spirit of the treaty and the necessities of the case require it. It is worse than folly to suppose that the Indians will labor unless instigated thereto by the method here indicated, and it cannot be expected that the people of the United States will, without protest, long consent to be taxed to support the whole Sioux Nation without some equivalent, and they ought not to be required so to do. It needs no argument to show that the condition of the Indian will be improved by exacting from him labor in return for charity, if he is able to render it. His tribal relation does not exempt him from labor if the public necessity and his own support require it. It has been maintained that all obligations of the Government and the Indians have been merged into the treaty of 1868, and that all our relations to each other are fixed by that treaty. We do not so regard this treaty.

THE WAY CLEAR FOR ACTION.

The seventeenth article of the treaty provides that this treaty shall have the effect and shall be construed as abrogating and annulling all treaties and agreements heretofore entered into between the respective parties hereto, so far as such treaties and agreements "*obligate the United States to furnish and provide money, clothing, or other articles of property to such Indians and bands of Indians, as become parties to this treaty, but no further.*" So that for all other purposes, so far as the Indians are concerned, prior treaties are still in force.

By the several treaties of 1866, made with the bands of the Sioux, (all but the Brulés, of which Spotted Tail is the chief,) the following provision is assented to and made prominent, namely: "Said Indians hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States;" so that by treaty stipulation the Sioux Nation, with the exception of a single tribe, cannot complain of such laws and regulations as will make them self-supporting. But if there were no treaty-stipulations as quoted, it is well settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Indian tribes residing within the territorial limits of the United States are subject to their authority, and that Congress may pass laws for their government, and this may be done in all cases where there are no treaty-stipulations prohibiting such laws. The treaty of 1868 is silent on this subject, and therefore whatever laws and regulations may be required to accomplish the purpose indicated may be rightfully provided without conflicting with existing treaty-stipulations. Any system looking to the civilization of these tribes on their present reservation will be difficult, because of the small amount of contiguous arable land. Hence, if it were practicable, it would be best for the Sioux to wholly abandon their present reservation, and go to the Indian

Territory, where the lands are more productive and subsistence cheaper, and where they could much more quickly and easily become self-supporting by agricultural pursuits. But they look upon the Indian Territory as "the graveyard of their race," and could not at present be made to leave their present reservation without the use of military force, and probably, if at any time this should become practicable, it could only be done by inducing particular tribes—those most advanced—to go there, and in course of time the whole nation might be induced to follow. We have until recently treated the Indian tribes as domestic independent nations, with whom we could make treaties. The commission of 1868, which negotiated the treaty under consideration, strongly urged an abandonment of this policy, and a Congress, 3d of March, 1871, did abandon it, and embarked in a new policy; that "no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty; but no obligation of any treaty lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe prior to March 3, 1871, shall be hereby invalidated or impaired." (Revised Statutes, sec. 2079, page 366.)

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO EXCLUDE UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

Whatever our obligations may be under the treaty of 1868, it is the declared policy of Congress that they shall be fulfilled, and the faith of the nation is pledged to their fulfillment. The second article of the treaty provides that a reservation described therein "shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and the United States now solemnly agrees that no person, except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, *shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article.*" So that, until this treaty is abrogated by the authority of the United States, it is the duty of the Government to see that this "solemn promise" is enforced. When we remember that the exterior boundaries of the reservation cover an extent of over twelve hundred miles, we can realize the magnitude of this promise, especially when for nearly four hundred miles the eastern boundary is the Missouri River, and the south and west an open plain, so that roads are not necessary to enable persons to enter upon the reservation. The Black Hills are nearly in the center of the reservation from north to south, and easily accessible from all sides, except, perhaps, the north. The measure of force to be employed by the United States in enforcing this article of the treaty depends upon the good faith of the Sioux Nation with reference to their obligations. The obligations of the treaty are mutual and reciprocal. The Indians at the post have not so acted as to require the utmost vigilance on the part of the United States. They promised to maintain peace and order on the reservation. A failure to keep this promise would entail a heavy expenditure on the part of the Government, yet they have so conducted themselves, while receiving the bounty of the Government, as to make the establishment of expensive military posts necessary at all the agencies. At Red Cloud there are four companies of infantry and two of cavalry; at Spotted Tail, three of infantry and one of cavalry; a post at Fort Laramie, contiguous to the reservation; and a small force at each of the other agencies; all made necessary by the conduct of the Indians, and all requiring great expense for their maintenance, except those on the Missouri River, on account of the distance from cheap transportation. Now, they ask that the Government shall use this military force, not only to preserve order and protect property at the agencies, but also that it shall be used against citizens of the United States who choose to violate law and treaty-obligations, and who, in addition, take the risks of conflict with the Indians for the shadowy prospect of gold in the Black Hills!

Although the treaty requires the Indians to be removed to a place designated on the Missouri River, or a place contiguous to it, a large portion of them (the larger part) have refused, and now refuse, to make their permanent home in the reservation set apart for them, and say they will only be removed by military force.

Before the Sioux Nation is in position to exact so much of the Government, it should relieve the Government of the necessity of force to protect its own agents and property, purchased for the use of the Indians with money voluntarily appropriated from the public Treasury, and should comply with the provision that requires them to move to a designated place upon their reservation. They insist that the value of the Hills shall be estimated at many millions because of the gold easily acquired, but they refuse to become self-supporting by making effort to acquire it. Their leading chiefs ask $70,000,000 for the Hills in the morning, and in the evening beg a shirt or a blanket! Such a mixture of assurance, poverty, and idleness would not ordinarily command the highest sympathy, or seem to require the utmost vigilance, on the part of the Government or the people to preserve rights under a treaty which is only sacred to the Indian so far as it conforms to his whims, caprices, or interests.

The President of the United States could do no less than to use the military forces of the United States to maintain this provision. But, in view of all the circumstances and conduct of the Indians, Congress ought to consider the whole question, and by law declare the policy that should be pursued in the future, preserving its own obligations, and insisting that the Indians shall reciprocally observe them. When a firm policy is established by law, comprehending our whole relations to the Sioux Nation, it will not be difficult to make a just agreement upon the subject of the occupation of the Hills. The Indians are now treated as

wards of the Government in every other respect except as to the lands. The treaty of 1868 contemplates such treatment. The Indians are now subjects of our bounty and charity, and we can impose upon them conditions for their improvement as we will. They are sure to be resisted at first, but will be assented to gladly in time, as it is impossible for them to resort to hunting as an alternative, so that dependence upon the Government or self-support by labor or starvation are the alternatives.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The commission, in closing, state that a failure to make an agreement may be traced to the following causes:

1. That no agreement can be successfully concluded in the Indian country by means of a grand council of chiefs in the presence of the great body of the Indians.

2. No agreement can be made unless accompanied with presents, as presents have invariably been distributed heretofore at the signing of treaties or agreements.

3d. The Indians place upon the hills a value far beyond any sum that could possibly be considered by the Government.

4th. The Indians are hostile to the presence of whites on the reservation, and they believe that the opening of the hills to the whites would result in the opening of the whole reservation and their final expulsion, which belief induces a strong minority at least to oppose any cession.

5th. The determination on the part of persons not Indians but having great influence over them, that no negotiation shall be successful that does not involve a large sum annually for many years, and in case of present failure another commission would be sent, which would deal liberally with them.

THE SUMMING UP.

The commission recommend:

1st. That Congress shall take the initiative upon the whole subject of our relations with the Sioux, and by law make provision for a thorough system of education for all between the ages of six and sixteen years at a point or points distant from contact with or from the influence of adult Indians, which system shall involve manual-labor and industrial schools, and shall be compulsory; also provide by law and regulation that the adult Indians shall be required to perform labor as a condition for their subsistence, and that after a time in the future to be fixed subsistence shall only be issued to such as do labor, and to the aged, infirm and those who are unable to labor.

2d. Protect by law every Indian in the acquisition of private property, and secure him in the possession of the same.

3d. That those bands which now occupy the northwestern part of the State of Nebraska be removed therefrom to some point or points within the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868, where land suitable for agriculture can be found and where necessary supplies can be furnished at a greatly reduced cost.

4th. That all supplies be issued under the direct supervision of officers of the Army, and that detailed reports of quality and quantity and cost be published annually.

5th. Abolish all the present agencies and re-organize the whole system of officers and agencies for the Sioux Nation, and provide such compensation to officers and agents as will command, if not secure, fidelity and competency.

6th. Make known to the Indians that a sufficient amount of force will be used to secure compliance with these salutary provisions made for their benefit, to the end that they may become civilized and self-supporting, if possible.

7th. Provide for payment to the Indians of a sum which Congress shall fix as a fair equivalent for the Hills, taking into the account all the circumstances surrounding them, and the value of the Hills to the United States; which sum, so offered or paid, shall become a part of the fund required for the purpose hereinbefore indicated.

The plan here suggested, or some other to be adopted by Congress, should be presented to the Indians as a finality, and with it they should be told that its rejection will have the effect to arrest all appropriations for their subsistence in the future, and all supplies not absolutely required by the treaty of 1868.

The commission makes these suggestions with hesitation, the more so because it will require patience and time to make the experiment a success, if it become so. The commission has felt it to be its duty to state the facts as they appear, and has ventured to suggest remedies, imperfect though they may prove to be, in order that those more familiar with the whole subject may combat them, and suggest others more efficacious, if these should not stand the test of intelligent and impartial criticism. It is no easy task to satisfactorily solve the problems forced upon the Government by the location, necessities, and condition of these Sioux tribes; but they have claims upon us that cannot be overlooked. They have been pushed back from the east by the advancing tide of civilization until it meets them again from the west. Their reservation, extending over an area as large as New England, is, for the most part, unsuited to agriculture. The steady extinction of game is cutting them off from the only means of subsistence of which they have any knowledge. They are now practically helpless without the fostering care of the Government. New and prosperous States have been added to the nation from the territory which was once their

homes, and but for our people the region thus taken—no matter how—would still afford them subsistence, precarious and uncertain it may be, but suited to their wants and habits. This sacrifice has brought to them destitution and beggary; to our nation wealth and power, and with these an obligation to make good to them, in some way, the loss by which we have so largely gained. We have faith that this obligation will be fairly met and conscientiously discharged by Congress, and we believe that it should be submitted to that body for immediate consideration and action.

W. B. ALLISON, *Chairman.*
ALFRED H. TERRY.
A. COMINGO.
SAML. D. HINMAN.
G. P. BEAUVAIS.
A. G. LAWRENCE.
WM. H. ASHBY.

J. S. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX A.

Special report of General A. G. Lawrence, of the commission, on the probable increase of population among the Sioux Indians.

General Lawrence made the following report, which was adopted as Appendix A, as follows:

There is a general impression that the Indians are diminishing and will ultimately disappear. This is not the case with the Sioux Nation. No conclusion of increase of population can be drawn from more logical premises than from the number of adults and infants in a community. The following table will, therefore, be pertinent to the inquiry.

In every 1,000 of population:

	Adults.	Children under 18.	Yearly increase.
France	639	361	$\frac{25}{100}$
Belgium	587	413	$\frac{50}{100}$
Holland	574	426	$\frac{58}{100}$
Great Britain	547	453	$1\frac{12}{100}$
Prussia	526	474	$1\frac{37}{100}$

In the United States, the natural yearly increase is less than that of Prussia, although the census gives $2\frac{22}{100}$, the difference being accounted for by immigration. Colored population in United States, $\frac{20}{100}$.

	Adults.	Children.
Cheyenne Indians, now part of Sioux Nation	425	575
Little-Wound band	455	545
Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses	462	538

The natural increase of population, when unchecked by the difficulty of procuring means of subsistence and other peculiar causes, can be computed by doubling its numbers every twenty years.

Malthus, the authority on population, says:

"There is no reason whatever to suppose that anything besides the difficulty in procuring in adequate plenty the necessaries of life should either indispose this greater number of persons to marry early or disable them from rearing in health the largest families. But this difficulty would of necessity occur, and its effect would be either to discourage early marriages, which would check the rate of increase by preventing the same proportion of births; or to render the children unhealthy from bad and insufficient nourishment, which would check the rate of increase by occasioning a greater proportion of deaths; or, what is most likely to happen, the rate of increase would be checked partly by the diminution of births and partly by the increase of mortality.

"The first of these checks may, with propriety, be called the *preventive check* to population: the second, the *positive check*; and the absolute necessity of their operation in the case supposed is as certain and obvious as that man cannot live without food."

During the last seven years it has been the practice to issue to each Indian over the age of four years, who has settled permanently upon the reservation and complied with the stipulations of the treaty of 1868, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day. The beef is issued on the hoof, computing three pounds gross as equal to one pound of meat. The Indians use as food the whole of the animal except the horns, hide, and hoofs, thus increasing their rations. As men- as this allowance is issued, there is no *preventive* check to population.

The price of food acts as a *positive check* by the increase of mortality. The following returns, given in seven distinct manufacturing districts in England, covering a term of ten years, show that the average of deaths has been proportionate to the dearness, or, in other words, the scarcity of subsistence:

	Average price of wheat per quarter.		
	s.	*d.*	Deaths
First year	118	3	55.965
Third year	60	1	44.794
Sixth year	73	3	48.108
Ninth year	106	3	54.864

Among the different tribes of Sioux Indians the prudential restraint which in most countries prevents individuals from begetting children without a reasonable expectation of being able to provide for their support is reduced to a minimum, as Article X provides, in addition to the rations, for the delivery of clothing for a term of thirty years, and in addition thereto the sum of $10 yearly for such persons as roam and hunt, and $20 per annum for such as engage in farming. This money is expended by the United States Government in the purchase of tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco.

The climate is highly favorable to health, the atmosphere is pure and dry, and there is comparatively little rain. Pulmonary diseases are scarcely known. According to the census of 1870, there were 7.8 deaths from all causes to 1 from consumption, and 12.4 from all causes to 1 from pneumonia. While the winters of the north are severe, the climate of the south is mild. Spring opens earlier than in the same latitude farther east. Observations made at Fort Clark, latitude 47°, show the mean temperature for the six months beginning with December to have been 1° lower than at New York City and Pittsburgh. With the thermometer at 80°, meat hung in the open air cures itself without the use of salt. The grass never rots, but dries on the ground, affording good hay during the winter.

General G. K. Warren, of the United States Engineers, in his able report of explorations in Dakota and Northern Nebraska in the years 1855, '56, and '57, estimates the number of Sioux Indians at 24,000. Of these, 3,680 were Ogallallas, (Red Cloud) and 3,040 Brulés, (Spotted Tail.) These Indians have increased at about equal rates. The recent count, as made by the most reliable men available, shows the number at Red Cloud agency (Ogallallas) to be 9,339, and the number at Spotted Tail agency (Brulés) to be about 8,000.

It would seem that the general increase, including the wild tribes, has not been as large. The whole population of the different tribes composing the Sioux Nation is estimated at 37,000, 7,000 of whom are roaming, and 30,000 agency Indians, besides 1,000 who have removed to Canada since 1867, where they have been put upon a reservation of their own by the Dominion government.

The appropriations for the Sioux Nation have been as follows:

1868	$142,490
1869	485,784
1870, (Sioux computed at 11,400 roaming, and 3,600 engaged in agriculture—total, 15,000)	1,608,600
Deficiency bill	120,000
1871	2,024,900
1872, (computed for 20,000 Indians)	1,911,800
1873	1,911,000
Deficiency bill	350,000
1874	1,824,759
1875, (computed for 30,000 Indians)	1,752,600
Deficiency bill	75,000
1875, for the Niobrara rights	25,000

We have also the authority of Malthus for the following:

"According to all past experience and the best observations which can be made on the motives which operate upon the human mind, there can be no well-founded hope of obtaining a large produce from the soil but under a system of private property. It seems perfectly visionary to suppose that any stimulus short of that which is excited in man by the desire for providing for himself and family, and of bettering his condition in life, should operate on the mass of society with sufficient force and constancy to overcome the natural indolence of mankind. All the attempts which have been made since the commencement of authentic history to proceed upon a principle of common property have either been so insignificant that no inference can be drawn from them, or have been marked by the most signal failures; and the changes which have been effected in modern times by education do not seem to advance a single step toward making such a state of things more probable in future. We may therefore more safely conclude that while man retains the same physical and moral constitution which he is observed to possess at present, no other than a system of private property stands the least chance of providing for such a large and increasing population as that which is to be found in many countries at present."

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIAN TRIBES IN ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL
SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES,
SECOND DIVISION, J. W. POWELL IN CHARGE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1875.

SIR: Your letter to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, bearing date of January 6, 1875, was referred to me January 11, 1873. The following is a copy thereof:

"DEPARTMENT ON THE INTERIOR,
"OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"*Washington, D. C., January* 6, 1875.

"SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that as yet no ethnological classification embracing all the Indian tribes of the country has been successfully attempted.

"From a conversation with Maj. J. W. Powell upon this subject, I am led to believe that he would be able, from the results of his own inquiries and investigations among many of the tribes, and from his acquaintance and intercourse with other gentlemen who have obtained like information respecting other tribes, to furnish such a classification as would be a valuable acquisition to science and of use in many ways in the administration of the Indian Bureau.

"I have reason to suppose that Major Powell would cheerfully undertake a labor of this sort in connection with his employment as explorer under the Interior Department, and I would therefore respectfully recommend that he be requested to make a report on this matter by October 1, 1875, in order that it may be in time for the annual report of this Bureau.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"EDW. P. SMITH,
"*Commissioner.*

"The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR."

I have the honor to make the following statement of the progress made in the attempt to comply with your wishes.

The research necessary to even a tentative classification is great; such a classification must rest primarily and chiefly on the evidences of linguistic relationships. The bibliography of North American ethnography is, as you are aware, very extensive, but this does not furnish the basis for a classification. The Smithsonian Institution has, for a number of years, been making collections of vocabularies from the various tribes in the Rocky Mountain region, and has now a large amount of material on hand, in manuscript form, which has been submitted to the celebrated philologist, Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, to be prepared by him for publication. It is hoped that a valuable addition to our knowledge will be made from this source.

My own interrupted studies for the past eight years have been among tribes hitherto but little known, and, though these studies are far from being complete, I believe they will enable me to relegate the tribes of Colorado, Utah, the greater part of Nevada, Southeastern California, and Northern Arizona, to their several classes.

Our knowledge of the tribes of the Sierra Nevada, through Western Oregon, Western Nevada, and Eastern California, is exceedingly meager; but Mr. Stephen A. Powers has been studying these Indians for a number of years, and the manuscript account of his labors is in my hands.

Since the writing of your letter, copied above, Mr. Powers has been employed by the Indian Department to make collections of Indian arts in that region for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition and subsequently at the Smithsonian Institution; and the opportunity afforded by Mr. Powers's travels among these Indians was seized to gain additional information concerning the languages of these tribes. I hope on his return we shall be able to relegate the tribes of the Sierra Nevada to their proper classes.

Mr. W. H. Dall, of the Coast Survey, has traveled for many years in the Territory of Alaska, making extensive and skillful studies of the Indian tribes, and since the receipt of your letter by me he has been induced to put such of the results of his studies as are available for classificatory purposes in shape for immediate publication.

I transmit herewith a map of Alaska, compiled under Mr. Dall's direction, exhibiting all of the geographic knowledge we have up to the present time of this Territory. On this map is represented the distribution of the Indian tribes, and in the table which accompanies it the tribes are classified and a census given.

It is hoped by the expiration of another fiscal year we shall be able in like manner to represent the distribution and ethnographic relationships of all the tribes west of the one hundredth meridian.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ABSTRACT OF POPULATION OF THE NATIVE TRIBES OF ALASKA. BY W. H. DALL.

I. *Innuit race.*

People of the Innuit or Eskimo stock, all in a savage or semi-savage condition, inhabiting the coast, or going only a short distance into the interior on the large rivers, living by fishing, sealing, or hunting, doing some trapping or trading. Those marked with an asterisk are much deteriorated by smuggled alcohol, which they buy from Sandwich Island traders, and, as a general thing, are rapidly diminishing in numbers.

For exact location, see map.

A. *Western Mackenzie Innuit.*

HAB: Arctic coast between the Colville and 141° W. longitude.

1.	Kopagmut	200	
2.	Kangmaligmut	200	
			400

B. *Western Innuit.*

HAB: The coasts to the south and west of the last, and the islands of the coasts as far as Saint Michael's, Norton Sound.

3.*	Nuwukmut, (Point Barrow)	600	
4.*	Nunatogmut, (Nunatok River)	300	
5.*	Kowagmut, (Kowak River)	100	
6.*	Selawigmut, (Selawik River)	100	
7.*	Okeeogmut, (Diomedes and other islands)	300	
8.*	Kikhtogamut, (Saint Lawrence Island)	250	
9.*	Kaviagamut, (Kaviak Peninsula)	500	
10.*	Mahlemut, (part of peninsula)	600	
			2,750

C. *Fishing Innuit.*

Like the last, but not having either walrus, whales, or large seals, they live more on the salmon, white-fish, and other fresh-water fish, which they catch in ingenious traps, and dry for winter use. Less enterprising, but more docile and tractable than the last, and hardly affected by civilization, either for good or otherwise; except the first and last tribes mentioned. The last, the Kadiak or Kodiak people, are half civilized, and have been under Russian influences for nearly a century. At present, owing to the absence of any provision for schools or any civil laws to punish irregularities, they are rather deteriorating from their late condition under the Russians. The first-mentioned tribe is small and much contaminated by vicious habits and disease contracted from the traders.

11.*	Unaligmut, (Saint Michael's)	150	
12.	Ekogmut, (Yukon River, mouth)	1,000	
13.	Magemut, (Nunivak Island, &c)	500	
14.	Kuskwogmut, (mouth of Kuskokwim River)	2,000	
15.	Nushagagmut, (Nushagak River)	400	
16.	Ogulmut, (Aliaska Peninsula)	500	
17.	Kaniagmut, (Kadiak Island, &c)	3,000	
			7,550

D. *Southeastern Innuit.*

Being in localities where there is less fishing practicable, these tribes live principally by hunting and trapping. They are amiable and harmless, but in a savage condition.

18.	Chugachigmut, (Chugach Sound)	600	
19.	Ugalakmut, (Kayak Island)	300	
			900
	Total Innuit		11,600

II. *Aleuts.*

Inhabiting the Aleutian Islands and the Pribiloff or Seal Islands. A gentle and amiable people, tolerably well civilized by the Russians; all members of the Greek Church; most of the old people knowing how to read and write in the Russian language. With the exception of those on the Pribiloff Islands, where they are protected by a

special provision in the lease and presence of the government officers, these people are rapidly deteriorating from the contact of unprincipled traders, the absence of any restraining authority or civil law, and the total cessation of all schools, except those which they themselves get up during the winter to teach their children the Russian Church liturgy and catechism. They call, more than any other people in the Territory, for intelligent supervision and secular instruction, especially in the English language, to prevent their entire relapse into a barbaric condition worse than that from which they were lifted by the Russian missionaries.

The following is an exact census of these people, taken in 1872 by the priest in charge of the district, by villages:

Villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
UNALASKA ISLAND.			
Iliuliuk village	151	142	293
Imagnee village and Swinoi	39	24	63
Imakushin village	20	27	47
Kasheega village	36	31	67
Chernoff village	28	31	59
Biorka village	49	56	105
			634
UMNAK ISLAND.			
Umnak village	55	50	105
AKHUN ISLAND.			
Akhun village	52	47	99
AVATANAK ISLAND.			
Avatanak village	24	23	47
TIGALDA ISLAND.			
Tigalda village	31	30	61
UNIMAK ISLAND.			
Pogrumnia village	9	15	24
ALIASKA PENINSULA.			
Pratasoffsky village	51	55	106
Walrus village	27	25	52
Squirrel village, (Belkoffsky)	87	109	196
Paul Bay village	60	70	130
			484
SHUMAGIN ISLANDS.			
Unga village	71	82	153
Popoff village	4	4	8
Korovin village	23	15	38
			199
PRIBILOFF ISLANDS, (1874.)			
Saint Paul	.....	.....	220
Saint George	.....	.....	138
			358
ATKA ISLAND.			
Nazan and Korovin villages	170	176	346
ATTU ISLAND.			
Chichagoff harbor	117	107	224
Total Aleut population	.....	.....	2,581
In 1872—Births	27	17	.....
Deaths, (principally from pleurisy and pneumonia)	25	32	.....
In 1874—Births	47	50	.....
Deaths, (mostly from asthma)	43	61	.....

The population of these small places is constantly undergoing changes, but, as regards increase, it is nearly at a standstill.

III.—*Indian Tribes.*

Without exception in a wild or semi-savage condition. Those about Sitka are the most advanced in the vices and arts of civilization. The Tinneh or Chippewyan tribes are the least savage and fierce of the two subgroups, and the least civilized. The estimated population is, of course, merely approximate. They are totally different and much less tractable people than the Innuit, with whom they are often at war.

A.—*Tinneh tribes.*

1. Kaiyuh-khotana, (Lower Yukon)		2,000	
2. Koyukuk-khotana, (Koyukuk River)		500	
3. Unakho-tana, (Nowikakat River)		300	
			2,800
(Kutchin.)			
4. Tenan-kutchin, (Fananah River)		400	
5. Kutcha-kutchin, (Upper Yukon)		250	
6. Natsit-kutchin, (Porcupine River)		150	
7. Tehanin-kutchin, (Cook's Inlet)		1,000	
			1,800
(Eastern.)			
8. Ah-tena, (Copper River)		1,500	
			1,500
Total Finneh			6,100

B.—*T'linkets.*

9. Yakutats, (Bering Bay)	250		
10. Chilkahts, (Chilkaht River)	1,300		
11. Sitkans, (Sitka Archipelago)	2,200		
15. Stahkines, (Stikine River)	1,500		
		5,250	
(Kygahni.)			
13. Haidahs	300		
		300	
Total T' linkets			5,550
Total Indian tribes			11,650
Total Innuit		11,600	
Total Aleuts		2,581	
Total Indians		11,650	
Total native population			25,831
Total Russians		50	
Total half-breeds or creoles		1,500	
Total whites, (not military)		150	
Total foreign population			1,700
Total population of Territory			27,531

This estimate is over rather than under the truth, to the best of my knowledge.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

CHIRICAHUA INDIAN AGENCY,
Apache Pass, Ariz., August 21, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report upon the condition of affairs at this agency:

The Indians of the agency, comprising the Cochise or Northern Chiricahua Apaches, under "Taza," the Southern Chiricahua Apaches, under "Who," and a band of Mogollons, Mimbres, and Coyotero Apaches, now number nine hundred and sixty-five, of whom one hundred and ninety-three are able-bodied men.

Upon September 29, 1874, J. W. Daniels, United States Indian inspector, visited the agency; he conversed with the principal chiefs and headmen, examined the accounts, &c., making but a very short visit.

On the 16th April, 1875, Col. L. E. Dudley, special commissioner, visited the agency, with a view to a removal of these Indians to the Hot Springs agency, New Mexico; he had a conference with the principal chiefs, but after due consideration of the subject concluded not to attempt to move them; the decision of the Indians being that they would "sooner die here than live there."

On the 17th April I arrested two Mexicans for trading whisky for a horse. The horse was taken from them, and they were placed in the guard-house at Camp Bowie, by the commanding officer of that post. Within two days they were sent to Tucson to be tried by the district court, but to my surprise were discharged by the justice of the peace without a witness being called in the case.

On the 14th May I removed the agency from the Pinery Cañon to Apache Pass by authority of L. E. Dudley, special commissioner; the reasons for the removal being that the Pinery Cañon was so far from the main road and camping grounds of passing wagon-trains and travelers that it was impossible for me to keep the necessary surveillance over the intercourse between the Indians and passers-by; the majority of the Mexicans and a great proportion of the Americans seizing every opportunity to trade with the Indians for horses and mules, thus not only giving a market for stolen stock, but offering a premium for stealing, as they will trade whisky and ammunition for fresh stock, when the animals rightfully belonging to the Indians they do not wish to purchase.

Upon the 23d July a party of Indians to whom I had given permission to gather acorns at a place known as Los Parejos, (about fifteen miles north of the Mexican boundary, and upon the reservation,) were fired upon by four Mexican soldiers. The Indians upon first seeing the soldiers thought that they were Americans, and advanced to speak to them, when to their surprise the Mexicans commenced to fire. The Apaches having their women and children with them, retreated to the rocks, coming back and reporting the affair to me next day. On several occasions the Mexicans have invadedthe reservation and been seen by the Indians, but this, to the present, is the only time that the Mexicans have seen the Indians, the nature of the country being such that a small force of Indians among the rocks could defeat a much larger number of troops, and I have given strict instructions to the Indians that they shall not molest any party unless first attacked.

In the month of February the commanding officer at Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, sent down an officer and a detachment of soldiers and Indians to bring back any White Mountain Apaches there might be on this reservation. I offered to go with the officer in charge to every rancheria on the reserve; but he not wishing to do so, was not able to find any Indians belonging to the White Mountain reservation.

In April of this year a party of fourteen Apaches from the Hot Springs agency, New Mexico, came to this reserve, some with a pass and some without, ostensibly to visit their relatives and friends. The result was that news came from Sonora in May that the Chiricahua Apaches had been seen in large numbers near Ures, and had stolen a quantity of stock from that vicinity, when, to my certain knowledge, no number of the Apaches belonging to the agency had been off the reservation.

Within the last two or three months small bands of the Coyotero Apaches have been continually coming to this reserve, sometimes reporting at the agency, and sometimes getting the chiefs to intercede for them. These Indians state that they cannot live at the San Carlos reservation by reason of old family feuds between themselves and the Pinal Apachen

In every case I have advised them to go back, but have had to give them sufficient rations to prevent them obtaining their sustenance by robbery and perhaps murder. These Indians being unsettled are very dangerous to the peace of the reservation, taking every opportunity to slip away upon thieving expeditions.

During the year I have retaken ten stolen horses, all of which, with but one exception, were taken by Indians not belonging to this agency, and were either sold to these Indians, or I had to take them from the thieves with the help of my own Indians.

Respecting the civilization of these Indians during the year, in some respects their progress has been very favorable; no outrages have been committed by them. They are obedient and willing to assist me in retaking stock, or similar duties, and, with few exceptions, do not leave the reservation. There are some among them whom it is almost impossible to keep in check, and who, during the year, have joined marauding parties for the sake of the plunder; but, as a race, they behave as well as any Indians under the protection of the Government.

As far as agriculture is concerned I have not been able to commence operations this year. I had hoped to do so this spring, but as I did not receive authority to move until May, could not plant. The agency is now within a practicable distance of the only farming ground on the reservation, and next spring I hope to be able to commence in due season.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. JEFFORDS,
United States Indian Agent, Chiricahua Apaches.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington, D. C.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT FOR COLORADO RIVER INDIANS,
Colorado River Indian Reserve, Arizona, September 25, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending August 31, 1875.

The Indians under my charge were kept at work improving and repairing the irrigating-canal until their planting season; when seeds and implements were furnished, land selected, and good crops put in, which will yield sufficient food to sustain them, with the surplus of last year's flour, until the spring-wheat is gathered.

No rations have been given the past year without an equivalent in work, and they have been given to understand that with this year their rations cease. None are required on this year's contract save beef, which ration should be reduced and the balance turned over to the captains of bands in the shape of stock for raising their own beef-cattle.

Upon the approach of the planting season I removed the Hualpai Indians from the control of the military to a point near the agency, intending to teach them planting, and oblige them to labor for their rations; but they went off the reservation to their old range, saying they would not work or return to the reservation; after a consultation with the commanding general of the department, we decided to let them remain during good behavior. They have, thus far, kept their promise, and given no trouble.

After the enlargement of the reservation the Chimehueva tribe of Indians were induced to settle on the California side, having heretofore ranged as far north as Utah. With but little assistance from the agency, they are comparatively self-supporting.

The Yumas at Fort Yuma, and the branch of Mojaves at Fort Mojave remain unchanged in position The last named visit the reservation often, and, having been granted permission, will gradually settle there, seeing the advantages of the irrigating-canal and the encroachments of strangers on their present homes. I would not advise compulsory movements; but letting them know they are free to come, all the river Indians can gradually be gathered there.

After the Hualpai Indians left, the company of troops stationed at the southern end of the reserve were removed, being unnecessary for the control of Indians under my care, as I rarely have to exercise severe discipline.

Disease has largely decreased since the removal of troops and by the constant care of the agency physician.

No regular school has been held for the children the past season, owing to loss of teacher and lack of room. A married lady has lately been employed, who will, with her other duties, teach the women industrial pursuits.

On account of the small salaries given employés it is almost impossible to secure married men, and consequently it is impossible to educate these people in family government. The best substitute would be to lease sections of land to industrious families who would live among the Indians and teach them their mode of life and labor.

The Mojave Indians have learned to labor so well by their work on the irrigating-canal that I have had repeated applications for their services to work in the mines, and on roads, but I have disapproved of their leaving the limits of the reservation.

In reviewing the last year's progress, although less than I hoped for at its beginning, much has been accomplished in putting the irrigating-canal in its present condition, and

placing the Indians in the way of earning their own support; this point gained, they will soon be fitted for a higher education, which I trust my successor may be suited and strengthened to impart.

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. TONNER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

MOQUIS PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Arizona, August 31, 1875.

SIR: According to the requirement of the Department of the Interior I have the honor to submit my first annual report concerning the affairs of this agency. Having arrived here only about a month ago, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of an intimate acquaintance with these Indians; but I have ascertained their wants and general condition.

Last week I visited their villages, seven in all, embracing an area of country fifteen miles in extent. They are located on elevated, rocky promontories, very difficult of access, and yet the inhabitants carry all the products of their small farms on their backs and those of burros, up the steep and almost impassable windings among the rocks to their houses. Fuel and water for their use are also conveyed in the same manner. Their dwellings are constructed of mortar and rough sandstone, and are generally from two to three stories in height. They are an agricultural and pastoral people, are industrious, and with a fertile soil and other natural advantages would be in a far better condition than at present. The region of country claimed and occupied by them lies in the northeastern portion of the Territory, far removed from any settlements of the white man. It is a very unpromising place for any human beings to attempt to make a subsistence either by cultivating the soil or raising stock. Irrigation is necessary throughout all this section of country in order to secure good crops, and yet there is not a perennial stream of water on their entire possessions that amounts to anything for irrigating purposes. What little water there is may generally be found in pools at the base of rocks. Grazing, even at the most favorable seasons, is meager and insufficient. Sage-brush, grease-wood, and sand-weeds are the principal natural products of the soil. And yet the Indians are so strongly attached to this poor and forbidding place that they cannot be induced to entertain any proposition for their changing to a better one. Probably there is no tribe more devotedly attached to the homes and graves of their fathers than the Moquis Pueblos.

As nearly as can be ascertained there are now about sixteen hundred of them, and they have doubtless been occupying their present abodes since the conquest of Mexico by Cortez. Their traditions point to that country, whence they fled from the invasions of bad white men. About twenty years since the small-pox raged fearfully among them, from which some three thousand died. About that time their tribal name was changed from Hopeka to Moquis; the latter word signifying death. The name was given them by neighboring tribes because death was everywhere among them, and the terrible scourge did not cease till two-thirds of their people were consigned to their graves. The health of the tribe is now quite good, and the population is steadily increasing in numbers.

Polygamy is not tolerated among them. They are true to their marriage relations. Venereal diseases are almost unknown. Their government might be termed patriarchal. It is true there is a chief in every village, but he exercises no more power or authority than any one else. There was no such distinction among them until recently, when a Commissioner of the Indian Department, thinking it might be productive of good, appointed the present chiefs. Public opinion and retaliation are the most potent influences in maintaining the peace and good order. Any one that violates their established code of morals is ostracized. This is considered sufficient punishment for any crime. If an animal invades a corn-field or in any way damages the property of a neighbor, the owner of the unruly animal is required to make restitution. If he fail to do this the offending beast is in some manner mutilated. Burros or donkeys may occasionally be seen with one or both ears cut off close to the head. This gives them a sufficiently repulsive appearance to greatly lessen their value.

These Indians are very skillful in the manufacture of pottery, the material for which exists in great abundance near one of their villages; some of the patterns and designs are quite unique and pretty.

Owing to the small quantity of rain, not more than one-third of the usual amounts of products will be raised this season. Corn is the chief article of subsistence. A few small patches of wheat were sown last spring for the first time. Squashes, melons, onions, and some other vegetables are cultivated. Their peaches are almost an entire failure. They have but few horses, sheep, and goats, and no cattle. All things considered, I fear many of the people will suffer before another crop can be produced, unless assistance be rendered them by the Government. Unfortunately for them, this is the first year, I believe, that an-

nuities have been withheld since they came under the protection of our Government. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the white men, but they are very poor. It is greatly to be regretted that their usual assistance has been suspended. I know not why this was done, but I trust, however, that aid may yet be furnished them this year. Many of the adults have nothing more than a ragged shirt, with no means to procure any more clothing, and cold weather is rapidly approaching. They have been depending upon their accustomed help, which accounts, in some degree, for their present destitute condition. Their greatest want just now is material for clothing. They also very much need axes, hoes, knives, scissors, combs, needles, and thread.

The parents manifest a commendable desire to have their children educated. There is but one school at present, which is kept at the agency, some fifteen miles from the nearest Indian village. All the pupils are boarded, clothed, and furnished lodgings here. No more can be accommodated as we are now situated. I am, therefore, erecting a cheap but comfortable structure, which will afford us the additional room desired. It will be ready to occupy in a few days. It is believed that the scholars will make more rapid advancement by being constantly associated with their teachers, and where they will hear but little spoken but the English language. However, there are many who cannot, for various causes, attend the boarding-school situated so far from their villages. Their parents have requested me to establish schools in their towns, and have assured me, if I will do so, they would send children. I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend that two more teachers be furnished them. They could be located as to be within convenient reach of six of the villages. This would afford facilities to almost the whole tribe for educating their children.

These Indians, living in permanent abodes, far removed from all disturbing causes, and to some extent civilized, furnish a most hopeful field for missionary and educational effort. The Bible and the common school must be given them, if they would ever rise to the true position of citizens. I believe that no nation or people ever did or ever will, by their own unaided efforts, lift themselves out of a state of degradation and barbarism into a permanent civilization. If this be so, how important, then, that those in ignorance and superstition should be afforded the means to bring them to the light of civilization and Christianity.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

W. B. TRUAX,
United States Indian Agent, Moquis Pueblos.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY PAPAGO INDIANS,
Tucson, Ariz., September 14, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report.

In entering upon the duties of my office, on the 13th of April last, I was pleased to find the Papago Indians all that they had been represented to me—a civilized, moral, and virtuous people. Like all other Indians they are given to dissipation when an opportunity affords; yet they are no more addicted to that vice than many of our own people.

The educational provisions by the Government for these Indians have been attended with great success, which success is due to the Christian kindness and the unceasing toil of the sisters of the order of Saint Joseph, who are employed as teachers, and who have charge of the school. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in educating the Indians is in getting their children to daily attend school. Owing to their habits of life, perseverance in any one thing becomes an intolerable burden to them. Independent of the provisions made for the purposes of education, but little has been done by the Government for the Indians of this agency.

It is computed that there are six thousand Papagos. The greater number of these live in their villages in what is styled the Papago country. There are two thousand on the reservation and in the vicinity of Tucson. Those in and near Tucson find employment from the citizens which affords them a pittance for support. Those on the reservation devote themselves to agriculture and stock-raising. During the late fall, winter, and early spring months trains of women can be seen daily coming from the reservation, packing hay and other products of their toil to this market.

There are about two thousand five hundred acres of land in the reservation adapted to stock-raising and agriculture. By a small expenditure of money for the purpose of irrigating, twelve hundred acres could be brought under cultivation.

There is a fine mill-site on the reservation, and I deem that it would be good policy to erect a mill for the benefit of the Indians.

A mechanical and industrial school is much needed, and would go far toward improving the present status of the Indian. I think it would be good policy to furnish one skilled farmer, with an assistant, to instruct the Indians in agriculture and stock-raising.

These Indians are classed by the Government as self-supporting. Three-eighths of them ke out an existence by gathering the wild fruits upon which they subsist; hence I deem it

would be good policy on the part of the Government to furnish them subsistence or aid them in procuring better means of support.

The Indians on the reservation inform me they have had no farmer to instruct them in the art of agriculture and stock-raising; hence they pursue their own course in cultivating the soil and in stock-raising, which, to say the least, according to our ideas of husbandry, is very destructive to the land and wasteful of labor. With the exception of two or three plows there is nothing to show that these Indians ever received anything in the way of agricultural implements. These they stand much in need of.

The school-building is an old one, remodeled and left in an unfinished state, which renders it unhealthy for pupils and teachers. Health requires that this building should be floored and finished. I deem that it would be good policy on the part of the Government to furnish material to clothe one hundred boys and girls; this would be a great incentive in getting their constant attendance at school. The reason I prefer the material to ready-made clothing is that it enables the teachers to instruct their pupils in the art of cutting and making their clothing. This I deem a very essential part of an Indian's education. One of the greatest means of civilizing the Indians is to get them to adopt the manners, habits, and customs of the civilized races, and one of the chief means to that end is to clothe them.

It now becomes imperative that I should refer to a matter that forms a part of the records of the Government. In the late agent's (R. A. Wilbur) annual report for 1874 he assails the bishop and priests who have spiritual control of the Indians of this agency, and makes a great many very serious charges against them, for which I can find no foundation whatever.

* * * * * *

The late agent charged in his last report that the bishop had been breeding disturbance among the Indians by telling the captains they were entitled to pay, of which the agent was depriving them. The captains declare to me that the bishop never made any such statement to them, and that they had never said that he had done so.

The late agent in his last report charges the bishop with robbing or attempting to rob the Indians of one of their fields. The bishop maintains that the field in question is and has been mission-property for over a hundred years, and has always been held as such until the mission was unlawfully deprived of it by the late agent.

The late agent also charges the bishop with making war on our public schools. While I do not see what that would have to do with the business of the agency, even if true, I must say that I have seen no evidence of the truth of that assertion since my arrival here. The bishop was the first to establish public free schools in Arizona, and has maintained them ever since. I understand he claims he ought to have a portion of the public-school fund, proportionable to the number of children he or his church is educating without charge, but so far from opposing any public schools, I understand him to be in favor of the greatest possible number of public schools, and that the tax collected for education should be fairly divided among them all without any unjust discrimination against any school.

The late agent in his last report indulges in a great deal of vituperative language concerning the bishop and priests of this vicinity, charging them with ignorance, lack of cultivation, want of refinement, absence of appreciation of the beautiful in domestic architecture, and I don't remember how many other distressing things. I cannot understand why he has done so. I think I may safely claim to have had considerable personal association with the best representatives of all those things in the United States, and I must say that, however the bishop and the priests of this diocese may impress the late agent, I think they could safely travel in the most classic regions of the Eastern States without being appalled at any superior civilization, culture, or refinement, they would be likely to meet with there.

PAPAGOS AND PIMAS.

I understand that certain parties here have addressed a petition to the Department, asking that the Papago Indians be consolidated with the Pima tribe. As agent for the Papagos, and in duty bound to do all in my power to promote their welfare, I must protest against any such action. * * * * To willfully and needlessly expose a docile, virtuous tribe of Indians to a notoriously impure and corrupt association, would be not merely to undo the work of many generations of noble self-sacrificing missionaries, but would be clearly an almost unpardonable sin against humanity. The Pima Indians, with whom it is proposed to consolidate the gentle, virtuous Papagos, are officially declared to you, by their resident agent, to be notoriously corrupt, and that the vice of prostitution prevails to a great extent among their women, and current report declares that such a thing as the practice of virtue is scarcely known among them. I must, therefore, most solemnly protest against a policy which would force the innocent, pure-minded Papago women to a constant and intimate association with a tribe of abandoned prostitutes and licentious debauchees, and I feel confident that a moment's reflection will convince you that to do so would be a withering disgrace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CORNYN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *September* 25, 1875.

SIR: Pursuant to circular-instructions of July 8, 1875, from your Office, I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report concerning the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Arizona.

As a whole these tribes have not improved materially during the past year; but, considering their surroundings, I regard it as very fortunate to be able to add that they have not retrograded any, either in point of civilization or in their friendship for the white man. I may also add that whatever improvement is manifested among them is due to the educational efforts put forth by the Department through your agent. These efforts, owing to the limited means afforded by the Government, are necessarily small, yet they have been in a measure successful, and the effect is apparent among the children who attend our schools. There are belonging to this reserve over one thousand Indian children who should be afforded all reasonable facilities for a rudimentary education, and it is to be hoped that the Department will soon place it within the reach of them all. We have two small school-houses on the reserve and can only accommodate about one hundred children, or one-tenth of the whole number.

The water-question, ever one of vital interest to these Indians, has been presented from time to time to the Department for your consideration. During the present year the volume of water in the Gila River was sufficient for the irrigation of the summer crops, and the small grain-harvest averaged a fair yield. In the month of June, however, the water failed rapidly, and before the 1st of July the river was dry on the western portion of the reserve, in consequence of which the late crops of corn, beans, &c., will be very small. The white settlements east of the reservation on the Gila are consuming more or less water from it every year; and as these settlements are rapidly increasing in population, owing to the fact that some extensive mineral-deposits have been discovered in that section of the country, it will not be very long until the greater portion of the water of that stream will be used by the whites, and the Indians will become dependent on the Government for support.

There is one proposition which, if carried into effect, would secure to the Indians an increase of water above what they now have. The river separates into two branches some six miles above the reserve, and unites again about fifteen miles west of its eastern boundary. The northern branch of this stream within the limits of the reservation is not used for irrigating purposes, as there is little or no good farming land lying near it. At a very small cost a canal can be made to connect the two branches just west of the eastern line of the reserve, and the water of both streams carried into one. The Indians will do the work of digging the canal. The only expense would be for a survey and for the erection of one or two flumes. The whole cost would not exceed two thousand dollars.

In regard to the removal of these Indians to the Indian Territory, your agent believes that quite a number of them would go immediately if proper means were afforded, but he cannot guarantee any given number to go, as required by the Department last year in order that an estimate might be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for their removal. Your agent believes that their salvation depends on their early removal to that or some other country, where they can be afforded the proper facilities for remaining self-supporting.

The general health of these tribes is fair. Monthly reports of their sanitary condition are sent you in due time. A supply of medicines is needed, and, I believe, is already on the road to the agency.

In point of intemperance and its companion, prostitution, these Indians are no better than at my last report. The liquor-traffic is still carried on among them, and our proximity to Mexico renders futile every effort to suppress it.

The Indians of this reserve, for the first time in many years, are at peace with the Apaches of Arizona, who, as far back as they can remember, have been their mortal enemies. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to disturb the present relations existing between them.

In addition to the medicines before alluded to, many other things are needed at the agency. A small grist-mill would be of inestimable value to the Indians. The nearest mill is some twenty miles distant, and is located in the settlements. The distance and the high rates of toll make it both inconvenient and expensive to carry the grain there to be ground; and as the liquor-traffic is carried on in that vicinity, your agent deems it advisable that the Indians be kept away from there as much as possible. A mill suited to the purpose can be erected for a sum not exceeding $1,800.

We also need a small hospital-building, of two rooms, at or near the agency, for the accommodation of the Indians, many of whom come a number of miles for treatment, and frequently undergo operations which render them unfit to return to their homes for several days. A suitable building could be erected for about $400, and the expense of feeding the sick who may be detained there will probably not exceed $100 a year.

Some good mules, and complete sets of carpenter's, wheelwright's, and blacksmith's tools, are among our wants; also, a good supply of material, such as leather, bar-iron, hard wood, bolts, nails, wire, steel, sheet-tin, charcoal, &c., for repairing the wagons, carts, harness, saddles, and farming implements of the Indians.

The Reformed Church, to which body the Indians of this reserve were assigned, is still deeply interested in the amelioration of their condition, as is also the Ladies' Missionary Association, of New York. For their co-operation in our educational efforts, and their kind personal remembrances, your agent takes this opportunity of thanking them.

I return herewith the statistical form received from you, duly filled with the most reliable figures at my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
San Carlos, Ariz, September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of such Indian affairs as have been under my supervision during the year ending August 31, 1875. The year has been replete with items of interest. Perhaps no agent in the service is called upon to report more varied and complicated affairs than will be herein considered, but the space allowed for an annual report cautions me to confine my remarks briefly to those points which are most prominent and important.

ENUMERATION.

At the time of writing my first annual report, the Indians belonging to this agency were the Pinal and Aribaipa Apaches and Tonto Indians, in all about one thousand souls. These are usually termed the old San Carlos Indians. The removal of the Verde Indians, in March last, brought about one thousand four hundred more. These were composed of Tontos, Mojaves, and Yumas, and are now designated the Verde Indians. Again, our number was augmented in July last by the removal of the Indians from the Camp Apache agency, which tribe consists of about eighteen hundred souls, mostly Coyotero Apaches, and usually termed the White Mountain Apaches. Thus the total number of Indians connected with this agency and under my control at the present time is nearly forty-two hundred.

LOCATION.

All of the San Carlos Indians are located north of the Gila River. Three bands, including that of Eskiminzin, have taken up farms about eight miles up the Rio San Carlos, and are living there. The remainder live within one mile of the agency. Of the Verde Indians, the Tontos and Mojaves live on the north bank of the Gila; the Yumas are opposite on the south bank, and all within a mile of the agency. Of the White Mountain Indians, about three hundred and fifty are camped on the Rio San Carlos; about four hundred and fifty are up the Gila near old Camp Goodwin, it being their old camping-ground and they desiring to live there again. About six hundred (mostly women) I gave permission to remain at Camp Apache to gather corn. The remainder (between three hundred and four hundred) include the Indian scouts, their families and relatives, who must remain at Camp Apache until such time as the scouts are discharged, which I trust will be at an early day.

DISCIPLINE.

The public have not forgotten the unenviable reputation the San Carlos Apaches sustained at the time I took charge in August, 1874. The Indians then here were looked upon as treacherous and incorrigible, a tribe to be watched and feared but not to be controlled except by the bullet. Whether they deserved this record or not does not demand discussion here. I have only to say that if they did, their general nature must have undergone a mighty revolution about the time I assumed control. I can state with fairness and justice that I have never found a more obedient, law-abiding people than these San Carlos Apaches; and as this report progresses, you will see wherein these Indians have redeemed the past, and exonerated themselves from the charges of hostility and unfaithfulness.

On my arrival at San Carlos, I found that a number of Indians were held by the military at San Carlos and Camp Grant as prisoners of war; some for desertion, and others for crimes unknown or imaginary. Among this latter number was Eskiminzin, chief of the San Carlos Indians, whom I met at Camp Grant, on August 4, 1874, when *en route* for San Carlos. I then promised him to use my influence for his release. The order liberating these prisoners was not issued until October 5, and about the middle of the same month Eskiminzin returned to his people after a separation of nearly six months, during which time he had been serving out a sentence to hard labor and chains by order of military authority; but what his offenses were, I have never yet been able to ascertain. Immediately on his arrival at San Carlos he was re-instated as head chief, and he has since shown himself a most worthy and faithful friend to me, to his people, and to the peace. He is jealous of his interests, most influential and exemplary among his people, and foremost among those who are making strenuous efforts toward self-support and civilization.

The police force of Indians mentioned in my last report has been continued through the entire year, and has rendered most efficient service. They have been faithful and vigilant, prompt to quell all disturbances, to arrest criminals, and to give full information regarding all

cases that might come under their jurisdiction. So effective have they been in the discharge of their duties, that only on special occasions has it been necessary for me or an employé to accompany them when sent to arrest a criminal. After the arrival of the Rio Verde Indians, the number of policemen was increased to eight. On the 31st of July, after the removal of the White Mountain Indians, I increased the number to twenty-five. They were carefully chosen from the various tribes and bands, armed with needle-guns and fixed ammunition, and placed under the command of Mr. Clay Beauford, who has been guide and scout in this country for several years. Such is the latest organization of the San Carlos police force. The duties of this force are to patrol the Indian camps, to quell disturbances, to arrest offenders, to report any signs of disorder or mutiny, to scour the entire reservation and arrest Indians who are absent from the agency without a pass, also to arrest whites who trespass contrary to the rules of the reservation. My intention is to mount the police as soon as possible, as a mounted force is far more effective, while the extra expense is but a trifle. I wish to state further that the police force has entirely superseded the necessity of a military force. I have never yet found it necessary to ask for a single soldier to act as escort, guard, or to do any police duty.

The manufacture and use of "tiswin" has ever been a curse and a bane to these Indians. It has led them into much trouble which in their sober moments they could easily have avoided. It was the cause of most of the trouble and the frequent murders reported among the White Mountain Indians during the last winter. Whenever Indians are allowed to use intoxicating liquor disorder and death are the sure consequences. To prevent these were among my earliest cares at San Carlos. It was accounted a most difficult task, but care, vigilance, and swift judgment soon precluded the necessity of punishment, and drunkenness or acts of insubordination and disorder were of rare occurrence, and my Indians were controlled with much more ease and safety than they otherwise would have been. In this little temperance crusade the Indian police acted a most able and worthy part.

The question of disarming Indians has been the subject of considerable discussion of late. It has always been my belief, and my experience here has convinced me, that the only means to insure pacific administration with wild Indians is to disarm them. The San Carlos Indians were disarmed on their return to the reservation in the spring and summer of 1874. On the arrival of the Rio Verde Indians they were informed that they also must give up their arms and come under the same discipline with the San Carlos Apaches. Many believed this to be a very delicate subject to broach to the Indians, and even the special commissioner and others of the Indian service cautioned me against this move as too dangerous, being liable to result in war and bloodshed. The Indians made an attempt to carry out these predictions, and said they would rather fight than give up their arms. They were informed that if they wished to fight they would most certainly be accommodated; but I assured them that I was only attempting to secure their best interests, explained to them the object of my demands, and cautioned them against rash actions or hostilities. Had the San Carlos Indians been inclined to insubordination they would not have permitted so favorable an opportunity to pass by unimproved, but would have allied with the Verdes and demanded their arms also. But their action was quite different. I called the chiefs together and informed them what demands I was about to make of the Verdes. They assured me of their faithfulness and firm support They said, "The Verde Indians have arms; they have been killing each other. The White Mountain Indians have arms; they also have been killing each other. We have no arms, and no one has been killed." They realize their bettered condition, and objected to the Verde Indians having arms, as they believed it would tend to destroy order and discipline, and might at any time lead them into serious trouble. They gave me a firm and hearty support, and a faithful and sufficient body-guard was always present whenever there was any appearance of insubordination or treachery on the part of the Verdes. As soon as the Verdes understood that the time was come when they must obey or suffer the consequences, they quietly informed me that they were ready to accept my conditions, and immediately brought in their arms. They then understood that we would compel obedience, and I have had but little trouble to control them since. They now seem as well content with the administration of affairs here, and appreciate the good effects of obedience and harmony as fully as the old San Carlos Apaches. Their arms are kept in my office, and whenever they are given a pass to hunt, guns are furnished them by the agent, and the number entered against them on the pass-book. When the pass expires the gun is returned; thus an accurate and easy record is kept.

The Verde Indians were just becoming orderly and contented when I received telegraphic orders from your Department to take control of the Camp Apache Agency, from which the military authorities at that place had expelled Agent Roberts in the early part of March by force and arms. I started for Camp Apache at once, and on my arrrval found J. M. Mickly in charge, who was acting, as he said, "by order of the commanding officer." I assumed control of the agency April 15. Captain Ogilby having taken and still holding illegal possession, his authority was not recognized. Agent Roberts being present, an invoice of the property, stores, &c., was taken and receipts given in accordance therewith.

The military authorities were notified of my arrival and instructions, and as I was quite well acquainted with these Indians I had no difficulty in explaining our relations. On Monday, April 19, I counted all the men at the agency, where they assembled promptly at my request.

They had never before been counted at the agency, and never before by a civil agent without the aid or presence of the military. Up to this date all had been harmonious, and I was congratulating myself that order and peace had been secured so easily. But just as the count was over some of the Indians came to me very much troubled, and said that Captain Ogilby had issued an order for them all to be at the post the next morning to be counted. Such an order being contrary to what I had told the Indians, contrary to what they expected, contrary to law and justice, it was sure to result in trouble, and that it was so intended I have no doubt. This order was given without regard to my plans, wishes, or instructions, even without my knowledge, and came directly in conflict with orders I had already given. I rode over to the post, saw Captain Ogilby, and requested him to withdraw the order. His reply was, that he would carry it out if it took every man under his command, and he had four companies and forty Indian scouts. I argued that no order should be given to the Indians except through me, and having assured him I should defend the Indians against imposition and opposition, I left him. Had I permitted this order to be executed, it would have been acknowledging to the Indians that I did not have control over them, and that what I had told them was false. This, of course, I could not do, and so instructed the Indians to come to the agency the next morning and I would suffer with them if there was any trouble. On Thursday morning, April 20, a large majority of the Indians came to the agency and remained there, and although Captain Ogilby ordered and threatened, yet he was unable to count the Indians, nor did he lead his troops to an attack, for should he be victorious what Indians he did not kill would fly to the mountains; and then to attack peaceable Indians who were obeying zealously the orders of their agent was a too desperate affair. Not being able to intimidate by threats, and not quite daring enough to use force, Captain Ogilby was compelled to abandon his attempt to combat the Indians, and he immediately dismissed his Indian scouts. After this the men were again counted at the agency. Captain Ogilby had been advised that this count would take place, and he and the officers of Camp Apache had been invited to be present and to count the Indians, also, if they so wished. This shows how unnecessary it was for him to attempt an independent count. The desperate and continued threats made by Captain Ogilby and his colleagues are, in my opinion, most flagrant and unprovoked offenses. When peaceable and obedient Indians are menaced with discomfiture and death if they *dare* to obey their lawful agent, how can we hope to avoid outbreaks, massacres, and Indian wars?

These daring attempts having failed in their purpose, they lost no time in adopting another course, which, although more quiet, was more subtle and equally dangerous. An order was immediately issued (April 22) for the release of all Indian prisoners confined at Camp Apache and San Carlos, without regard to the charges against them, and several Indians confined for grave offenses, such as murder and attempt to commit murder, were turned loose upon the reserve. I returned two Indians, who were charged with attempt to commit murder, with a request that they be further confined; but this request was refused. Another order was issued about this time which directed that in case of insubordination or hostilities on the part of the Indians, the officers at San Carlos and Camp Apache were to disregard any request of the agent for assistance, but would retain their troops within their camps and only protect Government property and the lives of citizens. The Indians were aware of this order, and I have no doubt as to the source from which they obtained their information. Thus it will appear that when the officers in command found they could not longer usurp the power and infringe on the rights and duties of the civil agent, they determined to defeat the Interior Department by neglecting their own duties, and then attempted to cover such ugly tracks by a most unworthy order. I was thus left alone to control four thousand two hundred Indians as best I could, while the troops stationed here to assist became instigators of insubordination and hostility. Notwithstanding all this, my opposers were again doomed to disappointment. I appointed temporary police, constructed my own guard-houses, and have since enforced order and discipline with much less trouble and annoyance than when the troops condescended to guard my prisoners.

While I am called to state much that is unpleasant concerning several officers, it is due to Major Babcock, who commanded San Carlos on my arrival, to say that when he ceded to me the entire supervision of Indian affairs at San Carlos, on September 3, 1874, I never after had an unpleasant word with him. He proffered his assistance and acquitted himself in every particular as an able officer and true gentleman. And Lieutenant Ward, who succeeded Major Babcock in command, did, during the last six months of his stay at San Carlos, all in his power to insure the success of my administration and the prosperity of these Indians. I can bear the same testimony regarding Lieutenant Anderson, who succeeded Lieutenant Ward, and still remains in command of the troops stationed here. Our relations are most harmonious and pleasant.

REMOVAL OF WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

In accordance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as per telegram, dated Washington, D. C., May 14, 1875, I proceeded without delay to Washington, D. C. Having completed my business in that city, I returned with orders to remove the Indians from Camp Apache agency to some portion of the San Carlos reservation. I ar-

rived at my agency about the middle of July and lost no time in returning to Camp Apache to carry out the above instructions. Some of the reasons for removing were as follows: The scarcity of farming-lands about Camp Apache, the long and severe winters there, and the location being almost inaccessible except from the Rio Grande, and that route is closed for months at a time by snow. Some of the advantages to be secured by the removal were much better and far more extensive farming-lands, a mild climate, where two crops are raised annually on the same ground; excellent roads leading south, west, and east, consolidating and so relieving the Department of the expense of an agency, and last, but not least to the people of the Territory, it would avert the trade with these Indians from New Mexico to Arizona, where it properly belongs.

I arrived at Camp Apache July 21 for the purpose of removing the Indians. About half were anxious to go, their old home and planting-ground being on the Gila, near Camp Goodwin. The others argued in the proverbial Indian style, "This is where our fathers lived and died," &c. But within four days after my first talk all had consented to the move except Petone and Diablo, who, being Indian scouts, could not be removed from the post. On July 26, I started for the Gila with fifteen chiefs of the White Mountain Indians, who took with them such of their bands as did not have permission to stay and gather the corn, those of Petone, Diablo, and Penal, (a petty chief,) being the only bands remaining behind. Mr. George H. Stevens, who rendered most valuable assistance in removing these Indians, came with eight bands over the wagon-road, and I brought seven bands over the trail. We had no escort, except Indians, Mr. Stevens and myself being the only white persons who accompanied the Indians to the Gila. They arrived safely, and on July 31 were all rationed from the San Carlos agency.

With a knowledge of the facts I have already reported, your Department and the public will not be much surprised when I say that I met with a vigorous and bitter opposition in my efforts to remove these Indians. Many evil rumors were sent among the Indians. They were told that I was lying; that I had no orders to remove them; that if they did go they would be sent to a strange and distant country and they would all die or be killed, and many other reports of a similar nature intended to instil distrust and opposition were circulated. I need not state who were the authors of these evil messages, but we all have a right to our own opinions. But notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassments, the move was so far accomplished without trouble, and circumstances, up to August 15, betokened a complete and easy success. * * * * * * *

AGRICULTURE.

These Indians are manifesting a lively interest in agriculture. I bought their barley this season for agency use, this being the first time they had ever realized any money from their crops. They seem much encouraged, and are selecting individual farms and making vigorous efforts to get in a large crop of small grain this fall. About two hundred acres have been cultivated on the agency farm this year. The wheat and barley covered about one hundred and seventy-five acres. After this was harvested, the ground was immediately planted with corn, of which an excellent crop is now maturing.

In April, Eskiminzin requested permission to move up the Rio San Carlos, about eight miles, and locate a farm there. His request was cheerfully granted, and three bands moved up the valley and began to construct a ditch and prepare a farm. They have about thirty acres under cultivation, with flourishing crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c. Much more extensive operations are now in progress on the San Carlos, and it is difficult to estimate the number of acres that will be cultivated during the coming year, but I judge not less than two hundred and fifty.

Desalin and others are at work on a new ditch about two and a half miles below the agency, on the north bank of the Gila, with most encouraging prospects. The Yumas began a ditch on the south side of the Gila in April. They have labored very faithfully on this during the summer, and now have about one mile and a half completed. The ditch is 9 feet wide at the top by 5 feet on the bottom, with an average depth of 7 feet. It must be extended about a half-mile further, but will be completed in time for fall and winter crops. About Camp Goodwin and all along the Gila, between here and there, (thirty miles,) are abundant farming-lands, on which many of the White Mountain Indians will locate their farms.

Permit me here to assure your Department and the public that these Indians are most anxious that the present peace should continue. They lament their poverty, and are desirous of doing all in their power to alleviate their present necessities, and advance to the civilization and culture of the white man. I will not attempt to predict just how soon these Indians will be self-supporting; such transformations are usually slow. It may be so in this case; but it is certain that the progress has been steady and sure during the past year, and their present prospects are very encouraging.

SANITARY.

Taking into consideration the fact that the majority of the Indians now located here, and all the employés, with two or three exceptions, are comparative strangers to the climate and water; and looking at the very primitive manner in which the Indians live, with no sanitary

precautions whatever, the rate of sickness has been small. One thousand eight hundred and forty-eight cases have been treated by the agency physician during the year, with but seven deaths. Many still place themselves under the native medicine-men for treatment, and it is impossible to ascertain their number, but I am positive that these native physicians are finding less practice every day, and in the course of time they will find their charms and songs useless stock in trade.

The prevailing diseases for the year have been, quotidian intermittent fever, 289 cases; gonorrhœa, 123 cases; rheumatism, 125 cases; and conjunctivitis, 369 cases. Syphilis made its first appearance on the advent of the Verde Indians. Sixty-four cases have been treated, and the agency physician is cognizant of several more cases where a self-cure is being attempted. In those who have come under treatment at the agency, the result has been very satisfactory. Through the hot weather the Indian camps have been policed regularly twice a week and kept in a comparative state of cleanliness. I have no doubt the enforcement of this order has done much to prevent disease.

A large hospital must be erected at once, so that the agency physician can keep all severe cases under his constant care. The present hospital accommodates but one patient, and all others must remain in their camps and of necessity be more or less neglected. Dr. S. B. Chapin, the agency physician, manifests a deep interest in his work, and has been untiring in his efforts to alleviate the pains and necessities of the afflicted.

BUILDINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that no building appropriation has been allowed this agency, I have erected dwellings, &c., as shown by the accompanying plan. In the main building are five rooms 18 by 18 feet, plastered and ceiled, and three of them floored; one commissary building 18 by 56 feet, one room 12 by 12 feet, and two 12½ by 20½ feet, one of which is plastered and ceiled. The walls of these buildings are 1½ feet thick, built of adobe, with stone foundations. This comprises one-half of the main building. The other half is incomplete. The exterior walls, however, are up 7 feet, the first 3 feet being of stone, securing a firm foundation. They are also 2 feet thick. The building fronts the north and the corral adjoins it in the rear. This corral is 161 feet long by 135 feet wide, outside measurement. The walls are of stone on the west and south, and adobe on the east, all 2 feet thick by 7 feet high, making, with entrance way, 321 feet of stone and 149 feet of adobe wall of above dimensions. In the northwest corner of the corral is a small room 8½ by 9½ feet, with adobe walls 1½ feet thick, floored. In the southwest corner is a tool-room, 12 by 12 feet, of stone walls 2 feet thick. In the southeast corner is a similar room used as a guard-house until a more appropriate building can be erected. The south end of the corral between these two rooms is occupied by stable, blacksmith and carpenter shops. On the east side is a chicken-house, 10 by 14 feet, and five rooms, 11 by 14 feet, used as quarters by the employés.

Immediately north of the agency building is one erected for a hospital. It is 21 by 13 feet, with 9-inch adobe walls, and is large enough for but one patient. The physician now employed here claims that it is entirely inadequate to the wants of the Indians, and is also unsafe. He wishes me to erect a hospital large enough to contain twelve beds, and is confident of much greater success in the treatment of severe cases if he can have his patients constantly under his control. I shall erect such a building as soon as possible.

A little north of the building just described the foundation of a guard-house has been laid. This will be 69 by 16 feet, with stone walls 2 feet thick, and will contain 8 cells. I hope within the year to have completed the proposed buildings and to have everything in perfect condition for the accommodation of employés, prisoners, and invalids.

COUNT.

From the time of my arrival at this agency until May 1 of this year all the men were counted at the agency every morning, (Sundays excepted,) and men, women, and children were counted every Saturday. But since the 1st of May only one count is made each week, the general count on Saturday. The daily count was dispensed with for two reasons: first, that I was confident that the Indians were well disposed; secondly, in order to permit those having farms up the San Carlos ample time to perform their work, it being impracticable to require them to come eight and ten miles daily to report.

ISSUE.

Every Saturday morning the Indians all assemble on the large mesa on which the agency buildings are located. The positions for the respective bands are designated by stakes. Each chief seats his band in regular order, and they remain seated until counted. After a band is counted "single-ration" tickets are issued to each individual. Each individual can then draw the ration singly at the issuing-widow, or they consolidate in such parties as they desire. This has proved the best method, as, when the issues are made to bands or families, the feeble and aged are apt to be neglected.

INDIAN LABOR.

No Indians, except policemen and those assisting in the construction of agency buildings, receive any pay, nor are any extra rations issued for work on irrigating-ditches, &c.

All the work on the new ditches and in repairing the old ones, clearing land, building fences, farming, &c., is performed without any compensation whatever.

ANNUITIES.

It is my opinion that the issue of presents to Indians is usually detrimental to the tribes so issued to. It makes them less independent, and induces them to rely more on the gifts of the Government than their own efforts for their support. I adopted the following plan in the issue of such goods as were furnished for these Indians last fall, and the same plan is being followed at present for the issue of the goods now *en route* for these Indians:

I had checks printed of three denominations—50 cents, 25 cents, and 12½ cents, respectively. These are redeemable at the agency in goods, and so long as the goods last the Indians are allowed 50 cents per day for all extra labor, such as making adobes, working on the buildings and about the agency, digging ditches, &c. This teaches them that they must earn their own support and makes them feel that they are capable of so doing. Only to the old and feeble are blankets and necessaries presented.

STOCK.

In accordance with verbal instructions from the honorable Commissioner, I advertised for 4,200 sheep, 200 cows, 200 goats, and 200 burros, and the contracts for the same have been forwarded to him for approval. I advertised for 4,200 sheep, as that will give a sheep to each Indian and so make an easy and satisfactory distribution. I trust there will be no delay in furnishing this stock, as the Indians are very anxious to receive it, and it will so increase their employment and home interest that they will abandon every thought or desire of ever engaging in hostilities.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The time has passed requiring the enlistment of Indians as soldiers, and I enter my protest strongly against those regulations which allow it. My police are sufficient for the usual scouting duty required on the reservation, and whenever a larger force is needed I can raise it at short notice. Furthermore, when the Indian scouts are taken from the reservation and kept from their people five months doing nothing, (as is the case with those scouts now absent from this reserve and stationed at Camp Verde,) it causes much trouble and dissatisfaction among their people and families, and results in no good.

In conclusion, allow me to mention, as a slight tribute, the valuable services of Mr. M. A. Sweeney, who has been in my employ as clerk since my arrival. His duties have not been confined to mere office-writing, but he has manifested a hearty interest in all affairs connected with the agency. He is faithful and energetic in the discharge of all his duties, and fearless and yet just in his dealing with the Indians. During my absence to Washington he managed the business of the agency with ability and discretion, and has justly earned the hearty confidence and good-will I bear him. And now, assuring your Department of my most faithful efforts, I beg your constant and substantial support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: In accordance with the requirement of the Department, I have the honor to make this my first annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

This reservation is located in what was formerly Klamath County. By an act of the legislature of this State, Klamath County was abolished, and the territory divided between Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties, Hoopa Valley falling within the boundaries of Humboldt County. The reservation is twelve miles wide from east to west, and about eleven and a half miles long from north to south. The Trinity River, running in a northerly direction, passes through the center of it. The valley from which the reservation takes its name is a small narrow valley, through which the Trinity River runs, and contains, perhaps, 2,500 acres of level land, of which only about 1,000 is fit for cultivation, and a goodly portion of that 1,000 acres is of a very poor quality, the soil being very sandy and lying on a bed of gravel, through which the water will waste away, leaving the crops to parch and burn up for the want of moisture. The Bald Hills, lying north of the valley, comprising perhaps one-fifth of the reservation, afford some very fine pasturage for stock; the other four-fifths, leaving out the valley, is composed of very rugged and precipitous mountains, almost entirely worthless, as the report of Capt. C. T. Bissell, United States deputy surveyor, who is now engaged sur-

veying the reservation, will show. When I arrived here in January, I was led to believe that the soil was of the finest quality. There is some good land, but experience has demonstrated that there is only a very small proportion of it that can be considered as of that description.

I have never been able to get an exact census, since I came, but, from the most accurate count I have been enabled to make, I find the following within the bounds of the reservation:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Hoopas	284	287	571
Redwoods	22	24	46
Siahs	29	27	56
Klamaths	19	24	43
	354	362	716

The Indians, as a general rule, are living in the same kind of houses which they have been occupying, in all probability, for generations past. These Indian houses are low, flat buildings, with side walls only 3 or 4 feet high. There is a round or square hole in one side of the house, which answers for a door, just about large enough for a good-sized man to creep through. In the center of the house a hole is dug in the ground some 4 feet deep and from 10 to 16 feet in diameter, walled up with wood or stones. Down in this hole the family live. A hole in the roof permits the light to come in and the smoke to go out. These houses are warm if not very comfortable, and many of the Indians prefer this kind of a house, from the fact that they are so poorly supplied with blankets. Some few are living in what they call "white man's house," and it is the intention to build quite a number for them this fall if we can get a supply of nails and windows. Some of the more intelligent are desirous to have houses of this description.

HABITS AND CONDITION.

Some few of the Indians are inclined to be industrious, but the great majority of them are idle, listless, careless, and improvident. They seem to take no thought about provision for the future, and many of them would not work at all if they were not compelled to do so. They would rather live upon the roots and acorns gathered by their women than to work for flour and beef. A rigid discipline has to be exercised and obedience required, otherwise the tendency would be to demoralize those who are inclined to work. No one likes to be compelled to work in order to support his lazy neighbor.

In physical appearance these Indians will compare favorably with a like number of persons almost anywhere. The diseases with which they are much affected are those of a syphilitic character; and with diseases of this character quite a number are seriously affected. No physician, I care not how skillful he may be, can successfully treat the Indians on this reservation, affected and situated as they are. They must be placed in such situation that they can be seen by the doctor and attended to more than once a day. In order to obviate this difficulty as much as possible, I had one of our employé houses, a pretty large building, converted into a hospital. Though not near large enough, we found it a very great convenience. I fitted it up with some cheap furniture, among which was a lot of twelve iron bedsteads that I bought at public auction at Camp Gaston, for which I paid $17.50. We very much need a good hospital-building, well fitted up with furniture, bedding, and hospital-supplies, and then, under the supervision of an efficient steward, it would prove to be of inestimable value to these Indians. I would earnestly call the attention of the next Congress to this matter, and urge the necessity of an appropriation for a building and supplies so much needed.

Morally, these Indians are very much degraded. Chastity seems to be an almost unknown virtue among them. The men are fearfully addicted to gambling, for which they seem to have an uncontrollable passion. They will often gamble off their blankets and the last article of clothing they possess. They have some three or four different kinds of dances, in which they annually engage, and which have a very demoralizing effect upon them. Their white deer-skin dance came off in August, and lasted eight days. They are very superstitious, and firmly believe that unless they engage in these dances some terrible disaster will befall them. They also seem to have almost implicit faith in their Indian doctors, and they further think that one person may destroy another by the use of siah or devil-poison, a kind of subtle, impalpable, imperceptible something, which no one has ever seen or ever can see. Should one be taken and die suddenly, or have any disease which is new to them, or be affected in any manner they cannot comprehend, the idea at once obtains, "He has been poisoned." To overcome these vices and superstitions will be a rather difficult task, and can only be accomplished by the most persistent and untiring efforts.

EDUCATIONAL.

We have a very good school-house, comfortably provided with desks, and pretty well supplied with books, &c. School opened the 1st of April, and was kept in operation for four months. It was then closed, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was clearly demonstrated in some things Indian children are as quick to learn as any other class of children, while in others they are perfect dullards. They are remarkably fond of music, and learn to sing readily; but they seem to have but little idea of arithmetic, and I am fearful they will never learn to spell. Orthography and arithmetic are perfect mysteries to them. They have but little disposition to attend school, and there is no authority exercised at home to compel them to go; consequently they go when they please and stay at home when they please.

The hope for the future of the Indians on this reservation is in the children. What we need in this connection is a good boarding and lodging house for the children, and two efficient teachers, a man and a woman. In connection with the day-school we need manual-labor schools, where the boys may be instructed in gardening, farming, &c., and the girls receive lessons in sewing and house-work. The children must be brought out from under the degrading and debasing influences of their home-life if they are ever to be elevated. It is an impossibility to make them attend, situated as we are at present. Build the house, provide the food, furnish the bedding and clothing, and then it will not be a hard matter to compel them to attend. In the case of these children I am in favor of compulsory education. To do all this, however, will require an expenditure of more money than we have at present, and the question "Will it pay?" naturally arises in the mind of the economist. The answer is, "Vice is far more expensive than virtue, and only an enlightened people will really be self-sustaining and virtuous."

RELIGIOUS.

We have Sabbath-school and other religious services every Sabbath; also prayer-meetings Thursday evenings. Our meetings have been quite well attended, several of the Indians seemingly taking an active interest in the exercises. Fifty-three Indians joined the church on probation, some of whom give evidence of sound conversion. The last conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent a preacher here as a missionary, a very good man, no doubt, but he was not one adapted to a work of this description. This is a peculiar people, the work is a very peculiar one, and therefore we need a man of peculiar gifts to meet the exigencies of the situation. Our preacher left us the 1st of July, since which time we have been without a missionary. My impression is that an appropriation of, say, $1,000 per year for missionary and school purposes would be a wise provision on the part of the Government.

I have referred to the quality of our land. Permit me to say a word in relation to our farming implements. We have some twelve or fifteen pretty good plows, which, with proper care, will run another season, or perhaps two; quite a number of garden and planters' hoes, three mowers and reapers that are nearly worn out, and which we had great difficulty in keeping in running order until we could get our grain cut. We need a small header, and I propose to build one for ourselves during the coming winter. Our thrashing-machine has been in use several years, and is very much the worse for wear. With some repairs and careful handling it may do for a year or two longer. Some of the Indians seem to think that if they had some land set apart for their own use they could do very well farming for themselves. I have not much faith in their management of affairs. I do not know but what it would be the best thing we could do for them. Every one undertaking this would have to be supplied with harness, a plow, and some other farming implements; seed would also have to be furnished, and then the idea strongly impressed upon their minds that they must work and raise their own crops or else do without.

Our grist-mill is not in the right place; it should be close to the agency. The mill was built a number of years ago. The frame is getting rotten, and some of the old floor has to be taken out and new put in. The main driving-belt is just about in the same condition, and will have to be replaced by a new one. With these repairs, I think we can get along for another year. I am satisfied now, however, that we shall be compelled to build a new mill next season. We have a very good saw-mill. I do not know that it needs any repairs.

The Indians have a very wholesome fear of the military and dread the guard-house. They also have great respect for anything emanating from Washington in the form of law. They often do things for which they ought to be punished, and yet the offense does not seem to be of sufficient magnitude to warrant me in calling on the military. If you were to authorize the building of a small room for a guard-house, and let it be known that the agent and his employés were empowered to arrest and imprison an Indian for disobedience, I have no doubt it would have a very salutary effect.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BROADDUS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HOLLISTER, CAL., *June* 30, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I entered upon the duties of my agency on the 25th of May, 1875. In accordance with instructions received from you, I went to my field o operations, arriving at Los Angelos June 5, and remained there two or three days; conferred with Ex-Agent Stanley, and Tansey and other citizens; arrived at San Bernardino June 9; remained in the town and vicinity about one week. I found there several hundred Indians, men and women, of the Coahuilla tribe. Some of the men are engaged in work for the farmers; the women in washing and menial service in the town; but all are being sadly demoralized through drunkenness and prostitution in their contact with the lower and degraded class of white men. Their condition is sad, indeed. At San Barnardino I secured the services of Mr. George H. Crafts as interpreter, and the use of his wagon and team. We visited the principal Indian villages and settlements, from the borders of the desert in the eastern part of San Bernardino County to San Diego. I held conferences with the leading chiefs and captains of Morongo, Potrero, San Gorgono, Temecala, Pala, Rincon, San Pasqual, Santa Isabel, &c. Concerning the history of these interesting people, I need add nothing more to the report of Hon. Commissioner Wetmore, and as to the manner of their differerent tribes, their location, and other particulars, I need add nothing to the very thorough and accurate report, of Rev. J. G. Ames a former commissioner. I shall confine myself to the present urgent wants of this people and to recommendations as to the best means of meeting those wants.

I may first remark, in general, that I find them a much more numerous, civilized, and industrious people than I had supposed; properly provided for, their future is hopeful. Their relation to the Government, and the white population now pressing in upon them, is a sad commentary upon the Christian civilization of the age in its modes of dealing with the weak and defenseless. If citizens, their rights as such have been entirely overlooked and trampled upon; if wards of the Government, they have been most sadly neglected, left at the mercy and in the power of the citizens who are settling around and among them. While some treat them humanely, yet the too prevailing sentiment is that they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect, while the general testimony is that they are singularly loyal to the Government, honest, peaceable, inoffensive, and patient under wrongs. Among all the dependent wards of the Government there are none so much needing or deserving her speedy and fostering care; and to relieve them from their present deplorable condition will be a truly humane and Christian work.

To properly accomplish the work of this agency three important questions must be considered: First, the physical, moral, and home interest of about five thousand Indians, the dependent and hitherto neglected wards of the Government; second, the land interests of grant-holders, upon whose lands many of the Indians are located—the interests of settlers who are locating upon public lands long time held in possession by these Indians and claimed by them as their own. These interests are all-important, and, unfortunately, at present in serious conflict. The Indians, by virtue of long possession inherited from their ancestors, very naturally feel that their rights are being invaded and their lands wrested from them. Grant-holders regard the Indians as troublesome incumbrances upon their lands, and are anxious to have them removed, while the settlers are crowding in to make homes upon the lands to which they consider the Indians have no title, notwithstanding they are in actual possession. The adjustment of these interests has been too long neglected, but cannot be much longer without very serious consequences, and any adjustment left to the parties interested must result in disadvantage and disaster to the Indians, the weakest party. The one pressing want of these people now is land, on which they can cultivate their gardens, herd their stock, and feel secure in the possession of their homes. At every place I have visited, their homes are being invaded by settlers with their stock. In one settlement, Morongo, in San Bernardino County, the people have all been driven off at the point of the revolver. Everywhere the sad complaint is that their gardens are being invaded and their pastures consumed by the stock of settlers; the water turned away from their ditches to irrigate the gardens of those trespassing upon their lands; and they have no redress. And I know from observation that their complaints are but too true. This state of things cannot continue much longer without disastrous consequences. Either these helpless, non-resisting people will be driven from their lands as homeless wanderers, or will be exasperated to violent deeds of self-defense. Then we know what will follow. I cannot exaggerate the urgency of this case. Something must be done soon, or at least reliable assurances must be given that the Government will adjust difficulties. What can be done? In my judgment, it is no use to spend any more money or time in sending commissioners or agents to talk; Indians and settlers alike say they have had enough of this, and I feel I do not want to go again among that people without authority to do, or at least propose, something in the way of a speedy and safe settlement of these grave difficulties.

First may be considered the plan of a general reservation as a home for all the people. But, from all the facts in the case, in my judgment this is wholly impracticable. There is no body of lands in South California suitable for such reservation which could now be secured without great expense to the Government. The valleys of San Pasqual and Pala, in San Diego County, which were once set apart for a reservation would afford good homes for a large part of the people, *and ought to be restored to them.* The abolishment of this reservation four

years ago was secured by interested parties, through a shameful perversion and falsification of the real facts of the case at that time, and the Indians yet remaining in these valleys are being shamefully imposed upon by the settlers; but these lands would not be sufficient. But the chief difficulty in the way of a general reservation is that the Indians themselves are universally opposed to such a disposition. I could get but one expression from them on this point—most decided opposition. They are made up of the remnants of different tribes, speaking different languages, and do not want to live together. They are very strong in their claim and their attachment to their old homes. They could be put on a reservation only by force. Their universal plea is, "All we ask of the Government is sincerity and protection in our lands and homes, and we will take care of ourselves."

I feel encouraged that the first step has been taken already in the practical settlement of this difficult matter. In an interview with Mr. Wheeler, the surveyor of San Diego County, I learned that the order and instructions for the survey of these Indian occupations have been received from the Department, and that he was to enter at once upon the work. I trust a similar order has reached the surveyor of San Bernardino County. This is the first step in the right direction. I venture to recommend, as soon as these surveys are completed, certain townships, including the principal Indian settlements, be selected and set apart for exclusive Indian occupation; the Government to hold the lands, the Indians simply to occupy and be protected in their homes and all their rights as wards of the Government. There are so many of these settlements or occupations scattered all over these counties, that it would not be at all practicable to put them in possession of all the lands which they at present hold. Besides being thus left scattered about, their condition would be in no way bettered, nor could anything be done for their future improvement. But by giving possession on lands, including the larger and principal populations, these more scattered and straggling bands, left to the tender mercies of settlers and grant-holders, would soon be compelled to come within their own proper bounds in order to find homes at all, In selecting these lands, if you are willing to trust to my judgment, I will take the responsibility of the task. But I would recommend that a commission be appointed of two or three reliable citizens of each county, including the county surveyor, to assist me in that work. This would give better satisfaction to all concerned. But in my judgment the vital point in this whole matter is to secure the exclusive Indian occupation of these lands; hence I earnestly recommend a modification of the plan proposed by Commissioner E. C. Wetmore, viz, "to let the pre-emptions of the whites go on." If white settlers are permitted to remain on these lands set apart for Indian occupation, I cannot see that anything whatever can be gained in the settlement of these difficulties. If these pre-emptions are allowed to go on, most surely all these conflicts and difficulties will go on. What these people want, and what they ought to have, is just enough tillable land for their gardens and range for their stock. The Government should own and hold the lands, protecting them in all their rights of exclusive possession, so long as they occupy. To secure this, I recommend that the same commission appointed to select these lands be authorized to carefully estimate the value of all improvements of settlers and lands of grant-holders falling within these townships or sections selected for Indian occupation. Let them be paid a just remuneration for such lands and improvements, and vacate the lands selected. This can be done at no great expense to the Government, to the satisfaction of all, and all these conflicts ended forever. The action of this commission, of course, to be submitted to you and subject to your approval. I am sure this is the most practicable and efficient way of satisfactorily settling this complicated question. Its advantages are manifold.

1st. It will involve less expense to the Government than any other plan. Most of these larger Indian settlements are on public lands. The permanent improvements of settlers are of a cheap kind, which will cost but little.

2d. It will meet all just claims of grant-holders and settlers, so they need have no cause of complaint.

3d. It will meet the present and future wants of these Indians, by giving them exclusive and free possession of these lands. The Government still holding the title, they will feel secure in their homes, and can neither barter away their lands, nor be cheated out of them. They will be encouraged to build comfortable houses, improve their acres, and surround themselves with home comforts. The smaller scattered and straggling bands will be compelled to come onto their own lands. The sale of intoxicating liquors can be prohibited within the limits of the occupations, thus saving them largely from this terrible scourge, to which they are now everywhere exposed. Schools can be established among them, for which they are very anxious. Vigorous police regulations can be enforced in all the surrounding towns and cities, thus breaking up the vagrancy into which they have fallen. Their women could be taken from the streets and compelled to remain at their own homes, thus saving them from the vile prostitution into which they have been led by degraded white men in all these towns. Their men who engage in labor to earn wages can continue to do so, and farmers who depend upon such labor need not be deprived of it; only some means should be used to secure just payment of wages, out of which they are too often wronged. I am well satisfied that with these arrangements these people can in good time be made comfortable and happy, and will take care of themselves with comparatively little expense to the Government. They will need occasional help in the way of cheap agricultural

implements, seed, &c., and occasional distributions of blankets and warm clothing during the winter, especially for the old people.

Such are some of the desirable results I hope to see realized from the simple plan I venture to recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Waiting your further instructions, I remain your respectful and obedient servant,

D. A. DRYDEN,
United States Special Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

Under a later date, Agent Dryden reports as follows:

In my communication of about one month ago I informed you of threatening difficulties with the Temecula Indians in San Diego County, in consequence of an effort of the owners of the Temecula rancho to eject them from lands which they have long occupied. On arriving here, on the 24th instant, I learned that the owners of said land had purchased from the fifteenth judicial district court of California a writ of ejectment empowering the sheriff of San Diego County to remove these Indians from off said rancho, and that he had commenced ejecting them on the 20th instant. Accordingly, I now find some three hundred of these Indians thrust out of their homes, and in a destitute and deplorable condition; also much exasperated and threatening hostilities.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino County, California,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report as agent of this reservation. From a very carefully-taken census, we have, as near as we can possibly ascertain the number of Indians by tribes, now on this reservation 1,144, divided as follows:

	Males under 5 years.	Males between 5 and 20.	Males over 20.	Males, total.	Females under 5 years.	Females between 5 and 18.	Females over 18.	Females, total.	Grand total.
Potter Valley Indians	16	18	108	142	10	6	149	165	307
Ukie Indians	6	11	72	89	12	7	87	106	195
Pitt River Indians	3	2	24	29	1	5	30	36	65
Red Wood Indians	5	1	33	39	1	1	55	57	96
Wylackie Indians	2	7	62	71	13	7	81	101	172
Concow	5	8	58	71	4	8	66	78	149
Little Lake	2	10	58	70	4	7	79	90	160
Total	39	57	415	511	45	41	547	633	1,144

There are quite a number working on farms and engaged as herdsmen in this valley, also in the mountains near by, making in this vicinity not less than 1,200 Indians depending more or less on this reservation. The people of Healdsburgh, Sonoma County, and vicinity sent to me, and, through me, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a very urgent petition requesting the removal of the Indians of that section to this reservation, but I have not as yet received any official orders concerning them. They should certainly be brought here as soon as possible.

The people of Lake County, including many of the most prominent men, petitioned to have the Indians there removed to this reservation, and I was officially authorized to remove them; but before I could possibly carry the order into effect it was revoked, greatly to the regret of the people of Lake County. The Indians near Ukiah, Mendocino County, and on Stoney Creek, Colusa County, have the same claims to the protection, care, education, homes, and training for usefulness and preparation for self-support as do any others. Indians who are running at large are becoming more and more degraded and dispirited, and are rapidly passing away without a home on earth or hope of heaven. In their case it seems literally true—"no man cares for my soul."

FARMING.

The estimated productions of the farm and garden are as follows: Wheat, 8,500 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; carrots, 400 bushels; corn,

800 bushels; beets, 170 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; apples, 150 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels; squashes, 40,000 pounds; cabbages, 6,000 pounds; tomatoes, 1,000 pounds; cucumbers, 5 barrels; hay, 350 tons; water-melons, 5,000 in number; musk-melons, 2,000.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have had about 1,200 acres of land under cultivation. Fifty-three acres have been grubbed and put into cultivation, and the Indians have about 160 acres of land planted in vegetables for their own present use. We have made and hung eight flood-gates and five farm-gates; opened two miles of new road; made 6,500 oak rails; graded one-half mile of road; 23 rods of board fencing put up; one four-horse wagon made worth $250; one corral made; a double window put into my office; one coal-house built, 12 by 16 feet; one wood-house, 12 by 12 feet, for benefit of school-house; one saddler's shop, 12 by 12 feet; a belfry built on school-house, bell hung in it; five new houses built for Indians, of good lumber, with floors and windows; two brick-kilns are being burned, from which we expect to realize at least 100,000 good brick without any other cost than Indian labor and wood, a skilled white man superintending the work, receiving a share of the brick for the labor he bestows. One dwelling-house has been built, 24 by 26 feet, one and one-half stories high, with five rooms on the ground floor and a good brick chimney; this house was built for the blacksmith. Many other improvements of a minor character have been made during the year.

MILLS.

A new mill-race has been dug and a patent American turbine water-wheel put in, with all the necessary machinery, costing with the transportation over $2,000. The mill does excellent work and gives universal satisfaction. We are now using the steam-engine purchased from William P. Van Nader, in thrashing our grain. We have thrashed a considerable amount of grain for citizens in this valley which will bring us quite a revenue. As soon as thrashing is over, we will attach this engine to our grist-mill and do custom-grinding until we can use water-power. As indicated in my last year's report, we now "control the lumber trade and custom-grinding of this valley and vicinity." A new saw-mill has been built, 90 by 22 feet, 12 feet high, side sheds put up 12 feet wide on a portion of the building; a carriage and frame made for edger 50 feet long for a split saw: table and gauge, also table and frame, 12 feet long, for a cross-cut saw; together with all other needed machinery for a completely finished saw-mill, which, with the new boiler, engine, &c., purchased for this mill in San Francisco, cost nearly $3,000. It is capable of cutting 6,000 feet of lumber per day.

EDUCATIONAL.

Up to last March we had two schools, regularly taught with good results; but, for want of money to pay salaries, I felt compelled in March to dispense with one of the teachers and discontinue one of the schools. I had the good fortune to secure the service of Rev. F. E. Kellogg, a Christian gentleman of culture and in the vigor or early manhood, who was preparing for the regular pastorate, and because of the missionary feature of this work he was induced to teach one of the schools. He graduated at the Illinois College, and is also a graduate of the Illinois Business College. He took charge of both schools. In the month of August there were 76 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of 69. There are in the First Reader, 8; in Second Reader, 32; in Third Reader, 12; in Fourth Reader, 5; in penmanship, 40. In the months previous a larger attendance was reported. You will perceive, however, that even 69 are more pupils than one teacher can do justice to, and more than one person should be required to teach. I take great pleasure in informing you that the attendance at school is larger and more uniform than at any previous time. Better order is apparent, and the pupils have made greater progress in their studies, manifesting a clearer knowledge of what they study than at any previous date.

SANITARY CONDITION.

In order to furnish you with reliable information on this subject, I present the following copied statement from Dr. E. B. Bateman, our reservation physician:

"J. L. BURCHARD,
"*United States Indian Agent:*

"SIR: In coming here November, 1873, I found, as you are aware, very many sick. Death was abroad in all the camps to an alarming extent; constitutional disease everywhere prevailed, and had well-nigh tainted the whole mass; births were unfrequent, and the enfeebled children, many of them, were short-lived, not able to survive the teething period. Considerable numbers of all ages swelled the mortuary list. For the eight months ending June 30, 1874, there were 46 deaths and 29 births. For the year ending June 30, 1875, 44 were born and 39 died. The encouraging rate of improvement here shown, which is especially marked in the various forms and complications of venereal disease, hitherto so universally prevalent, is mainly due to the great moral, social, and religious reform wrought among them under your management. As a body, they evince fidelity to their Christian and marital obligations, convinced that physical and moral renovation and reformation are

the essential and only means of self-preservation. Much yet remains to be done and many things to be added ere the work is completed, the most important of which is the providing of a suitable hospital. Scattered over an area of many miles, without steward, matron, or any assistant, it is impossible to administer medicines or be at the bedside of the sick as regularly and as often as needed, in consequence of which many perish almost every month who might have been saved. As a whole, the desire of these Indians to occupy higher and better sanitary and moral grounds is in advance of the provision made or means employed for these purposes."

I most respectfully approve and indorse this statement from Dr. Bateman, and especially call your attention to the necessity of a hospital being erected and fitted up at as early a date as possible.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have two Sabbath-schools, one in each school-house, with an average attendance of 150 in each school; public preaching, also, in each school-house every Sabbath; prayer and social meetings twice a week; leaders' meeting once a month. The American Bible Society very generously donated 100 Testaments, and we receive and distribute to the Indians 200 Sabbath-school papers each month. We have 200 volumes of excellent books in our Sabbath-school library. Our papers are paid for with money raised by voluntary contribution by employés and Indians. We record, with inexpressible gratitude to God for his abounding goodness, that 985 Indians have abandoned their superstitious habits and degraded, sinful, ways, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing Christianity in earnest. A more thoroughly reformed, changed people, I have never known. With but very few exceptions, they are maintaining a consistent, Christian life. Five earnest Christian Indians have been licensed to preach, and several are licensed exhorters. Thirty-eight couple have been married in accordance with the laws of the State. We now have a church membership in respect to numbers and consistent piety equaled by few churches of our land; and, for the first time within the knowledge of the white man, the increase of the Indians here exceeds the decrease.

GOVERNMENT DISCIPLINE.

Camp Wright was abandoned in the month of June last, and the soldiers were removed. I am pleased to say that we have experienced no disadvantage from the absence of the military. The Indians are orderly, peaceable, and well-disposed, and if they are let alone by bad white men they will never give us trouble.

BOUNDARY-LINES.—NEW RESERVATION.

Notwithstanding that Congress passed an act March 3, 1873, extending this reservation north, taking in land and range in lieu of lands segregated from this reservation on the south, and by said act established three of the boundary-lines, and provided for the establishing of the northern line by commissioners, and that there were three gentlemen—Cowan, Shanks, and Marsh—appointed, who did, in June, 1873, establish the line before mentioned, and appraised the improvements of citizens living within said lines, yet to-day we are not in possession of any portion of the new reservation outside our inclosures. I am pleased to say, however, that payment has been made in accordance with official instructions to a few of the said citizens. Three have refused to receive the value of their improvements, intending to hold possession of their improvements and stock-range within our lines in defiance of the Government, thinking, perhaps, by law and delay to ultimately gain their case. I understand that three men who have received their money for their improvements and receipted for the same bought, several years ago, the State title to some land in this valley as "swamp and overflowed land." They now say we can take the improvements off of their land; as we paid for nothing but improvements, they will hold their land. They have employed counsel in order to maintain their claimed rights at the law. I trust the Government will see that this matter is all settled at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are in great need of more work-animals to properly cultivate our land; also, many farming implements are necessary in order to successfully carry on the farming interests of this reservation. I again respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the fact that some congressional legislation is needed, especially for California, for our protection, or an act passed by Congress making the laws made for the "Indian country" apply to California.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF TULE RIVER AGENCY,
Porterville, Cal., September 4, 1875.

SIR: Complying with directions embraced in your circular letter under date July 8, 1875, I have the honor to present this my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1875.

It has been a year of some embarrassment to the service here, and one of disappointment also—one in which, we regret to say, no very decided advancement can be noted. Why such has been the case can easily be inferred, we trust, from what follows. Honest and faithful efforts, from hands and head and heart of all employed here, have been put forth to promote the welfare of those under my charge, and yet, with the many unfavorable circumstances against which it has been our lot to contend, the efforts have proved unavailing.

INDIANS—THEIR NUMBERS, HABITS, ETC.

The tribes that for the most part compose this agency are the Tules and Tejons, who have become so intermingled as to lose almost entirely their tribal distinction. From 307, their numbers during the year have been reduced to 276. There have been 10 births and 23 deaths. Some have removed to live among Indians located at other points not far distant. A few of them also have died, as we have been informed. All the Indians in the jurisdiction of this agency, not living on the reservation, will probably not reach 1,000. The points where these are located are along King's River, Kern River, and the Kaweah, also on Rice's farm near Visalia, and at Fort Tejon. From what little I have been able to learn regarding them, though they do not accumulate any property of consequence, they are mostly all sufficiently industrious to gain a comfortable living. I have heard no complaints against them during the year. The Indians in this part of the State wear citizen's dress. Few of them can speak the English language. Most all the younger class prefer the use of the Spanish to that of our language.

Morally and intellectually they occupy a position very low down in the scale of humanity. They seem ready to speak that which seemingly will turn to their advantage, whether true or false. While their minds are capable of improvement, there seems a limit close at hand beyond which they cannot or have no desire to pass. They live to enjoy "to-day," and they are evidently willing to take their chances for the future. With great propriety they have been said to possess an "ever-present appetite." "What shall we eat and what shall we drink?" are questions that absorb almost their entire attention. For a long time they have been brought more or less into contact with the arts and tastes of civilized life, still they hold tenaciously to their old primitive character of "Diggers." While they are fond of the white man's food, they also from choice, when not a necessity, eagerly devour all kinds of food which they were accustomed to use in their entirely wild state. Their ancient superstitious customs are likewise maintained without abatement. They make much ado over their dead, dancing and mourning around them in the wildest manner; and, after burial, they burn all that remains of the possessions of the deceased, not unfrequently even the house in which he had lived. They also observe their customary feasts, their annual continuing sometimes two or three weeks. Of those immediately under my observation, I can say that they are profligate to a great extent, and that they have little concern for family ties Men and women alike are shamelessly given to the immoderate use of intoxicating drink, and though when sober perfectly inoffensive and kind toward each other, when drunken they become wild and reckless—ready for any deed of violence.

SANITARY CONDITION.

In some respects, there has been a good degree of improvement. Throughout the entire year there has been manifest an increasing confidence in the medical treatment offered by the agency physician. The Indians, as a general thing, have been careful to follow the directions given when receiving medicines. Very many have applied to the physician, at his office, for remedies; and the number who have entirely refused treatment from him have been few. While, on these accounts, diseases have been much more easily controlled than formerly, much unfavorable to continuous improvement arises from their being universally contaminated with congenital or constitutional syphilis; also from their intemperate habits and careless exposure. Intermittent and typhoid fevers have been quite prevalent throughout the year.

SCHOOL.

A day-school has been taught seven months of the year, during which period there has been an average of 27 pupils enrolled, and a daily average attendance of 19. It has been made up of children between the ages of six and fifteen years. It is scarcely possible to keep any in school beyond the age of fifteen; for as they get old enough to work and earn wages they lose all desire for obtaining a knowledge of those things which promise future usefulness, and, true to their native disposition, they are all eagerness to gratify present desires. Eight of the number of pupils in attendance the past year were in reading, half way through the Second Reader, and they have gained a fair understanding of the first rules of arithmetic. Ten have learned to read during the year, and when school closed were in the First Reader. Nearly all manifest more interest, care, and patience in writing than in any other branch of instruction.

A boarding and manual-labor school should be established as soon as circumstances will admit of it; for, without subjecting the young to a continuous course of instruction and training, apart from the older ones of the tribe, no great degree of advancement can be attained beyond that already reached.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

This agency is under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, though no missionary has been provided, the agent, with the assistance of the employés, has imparted religious instruction regularly on Sundays, morning and evening, and also on Thursday evenings. A few of the younger Indians have attended, who have been taught as plainly as possible the fundamental truths of Christianity. Traces of old Roman Catholic teachings are apparent in some of their ceremonies, and I doubt not many of the middle aged and old, on account of such teachings, are prejudiced against the Protestant religion.

FARMING.

The Indians were ready, with scarcely an exception, to assist in all the farm-work, a great deal of which has been expended in the preparation of lands and in seeding, mostly on the Madden farm and land adjoining. Some three-fourths of a mile of fence has been constructed; 250 acres of land were plowed and sown in wheat and barley, on Government account, and 100 acres of that amount were broken up for the first time. The wheat raised at the agency the previous year had become so foul it was unfit for seed, and new seed was obtained of the varieties most likely to insure a crop in this locality. About 100 acres were cultivated by the Indians on their own account. Though the soil was thoroughly prepared, and the seeding was done earlier in the season than usual, and though in mid-winter the prospect was fair for a good yield, a drought prevailed in this section of the State late in the winter and throughout the entire spring, which blighted all our expectations; as a consequence of which drought no grain was produced on any lands about here which were not irrigated. About 50 tons of hay were realized from the general crop at the agency, but no grain. The Indians' crops, part of which have been irrigated, amount to some 150 bushels of grain, 20 tons of hay, and several wagon-loads of squashes and melons.

REMOVAL.

This subject has had the consideration of all concerned in the agency for the past three or four years. The locating of the Indians upon some suitable tract of agricultural land has been a thing earnestly desired, not only for the amelioration of those already connected with the agency, but also for the benefit of the other Indians scattered around among white settlements, and whom the citizens have petitioned at sundry times to have removed to the reservation. Through the recommendation of some parties having this special business in charge, some three years ago, a tract was set apart by executive order January 9, 1873. It has not been deemed suitable to the purpose, however, by any official who has been upon it during the last twenty months. No more means were, therefore, expended in improving it; and, while there have been no further steps taken looking toward occupying it, no other place has been decided upon as a substitute therefor.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year I recommended the removal of the Indians from the "Madden Farm," where they had been living since the year 1867, to some other place, suggesting that the tract above referred to (though mountainous and containing scarcely 200 acres of indifferent arable land) would be preferable for occupancy to the present location, with its high rental of $1,920 per annum. If the Indians could be removed early in the year, the money which would otherwise of necessity go for rent could be used toward their subsistence. Another reason for desiring this was that there were little grounds to hope that the productions of the "Madden Farm" would be commensurate to the amount of rent paid; also, that the present location of the Indians was extremely unfavorable to their progress in civilized pursuits. My recommendation for removal was approved, provided the expense thereof could be met from the amount of funds appropriated for the service here the present fiscal year. The amount appropriated is not deemed sufficient to justify such expenditure. Before a removal can be effected, there must be built at least twenty-five more houses for Indian families, one or two more for agent and employés, one for a store-room, and one for school purposes. This work would require no little expense, and I hereby recommend that Congress at its next session set apart a special appropriation of at least $5,000 for building purposes, so as to enable the agent to execute such plans as in the judgment of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be deemed expedient.

OUTSIDE LABOR OF INDIANS.

The Indians can, and do, when disposed, render efficient service to the citizens of the vicinity as herders and shearers of sheep, as vaqueros, and also as day-laborers. They receive from $30 to $35 per month as herders and vaqueros, from $1 to $1.50 per day for day-labor, and double the above amounts for time employed in shearing. It will be readily seen from the above that, with proper industry and economy, they might almost support themselves. Unfortunately, however, they will not profit by the advice and example given them by those who sincerely desire their good.

CONDUCT AND CRIMES.

We regret to say that, on many occasions during the year, the conduct of the Indians toward one another has been of the worst kind; also that at times it has been bad toward citizens, though not often seriously so. With the increase of drunkenness there has been a corresponding increase of crime. There have been six homicides this year, while during the year previous there were none. One was that of a Mexican, and the remainder were of Indians, all of which were directly traceable to the use of whisky. In every instance there was no evidence other than Indian, and though every proper means was employed to convict the murderers and the whisky-vendors through the courts, the evidence, being contradictory or insufficient, has defeated the object.

CIVILIZATION—OBSTACLES THERETO.

The nature and habits of the Indians here are such as to render the act of civilizing them a very slow and feeble work under the most favorable circumstances. With the present surroundings, advancement, even if at all practicable, will be attended with the utmost difficulty. The mind of the Indian is susceptible of moral impressions, and not unfrequently he becomes convinced of his errors, manifests regret for the wrongs he has done, and sincere desire to pursue a better course in the future; but he is soon carried away by the temptation to strong drink. He is brought almost daily in contact with unprincipled white men, who are ready to tear from his breast any good impression he may have received, and to vitiate and inflame his whole being, and who, before all others, must be held morally responsible for the crimes committed by the Indians, and for their continuance in so low and degraded condition. Remove the Indians to permanent and suitable homes, where they may find profitable employment on their own lands, and under the constant watch-care of those whom you may appoint over them, and you will, at the same time, remove many obstacles to their civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. VOSBURGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN COLORADO.

SPECIAL UTE INDIAN AGENCY,
Denver, Colo., September 1, 1875.

SIR: This agency being off the reservation, and having been established mainly for the purpose of caring for such Ute Indians belonging to the confederated tribes as are allowed to visit Denver and the "buffalo range," it will not, of course, be expected that this report shall treat of agricultural, educational, or missionary work. * * *

In my intercourse with the Indians coming directly under my charge, and especially as relates to the "Pi-ah," or Middle Park band, I have always set forth the great advantages of their reservations in strong, if not eloquent, language, and have urged them to lose no time in accepting and profiting by the great privileges offered them by a beneficent Government; but the attraction afforded them here in the way of bargains for their furs and skins, the glorious annual buffalo-hunt, the *ne plus ultra* of excitement and profit to all semi-civilized Indians, and the attention paid to them while here by tourists, have been hard to overcome. I have, however, by persistent effort, succeeded in inducing Pi-ah and a large portion of his band to remain at the Southern agency during the greater part of the past summer, and I have just received word from him that he is well satisfied. At the same time he states that he was about going to the White River agency to visit some relations, and that, with a few chosen warriors, he contemplated taking a "little" buffalo-hunt this fall.

There are now five lodges of Utes in this vicinity, who tell me that within the next month they expect to be joined by delegations from the different bands for this purpose. In this connection I would respectfully renew the suggestion I have made for the past two years, (of which, by the way, no notice has been taken,) that when these Indians are allowed to go to the buffalo range, a competent and trustworthy person be sent with them by the agent, who shall be directed to see that they do not in any way interfere with the rights of white settlers on their journey, and who shall also use every endeavor to prevent a collision between them and the "plains Indians." Since the attack by the Sioux last winter upon a Ute camp on the Republican, and the retaliation by the latter, in which they captured some three hundred of the Sioux horses, the plains tribes have constantly kept scouts in the buffalo country looking out for Ute hunting-parties. The Utes will go to that region in strong force and thoroughly prepared for a fight, if they go at all; and as the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, (Northern and Southern,) Kiowas, and Comanches roam over that country at their own sweet will in large numbers, it is probable that, unless great precau-

tions are taken by the several agents, a bloody battle between these life-long enemies will take place on the Republican this winter. My reasons for urging that necessary and timely precautions be taken to prevent such a conflict are, first, that I believe I am sustaining the policy of the Department, which is, to discourage this hereditary enmity between the tribes; and secondly, I take into consideration the fact that, in case the Utes are successful, the Indians who suffer are apt, in subsequent raids, to wreak their vengeance upon white men rather than return to their homes empty-handed. The possibility of any such encounter as I have predicted, or of innocent citizens suffering because the *peaceful* Utes happen to be better warriors than the *warlike* Sioux, might be prevented by keeping *all Indians* away from that country; but, as it seems to be permissible, under existing regulations, for portions of all the tribes I have named to visit the great buffalo range periodically, and as they *all choose about the same time for such visits*, I offer, for your consideration, the simplest and surest remedy for the evil apprehended. I would suggest that, in case it should appear necessary to enforce the order restricting Indians to their reservations, the Utes, or a fair proportion of them, be excepted from such order, for the reasons that they are peaceable and well disposed toward the whites, and especially because, in comparison to their numbers, they are more poorly provided for in the matter of subsistence than any tribe on the continent; and this annual buffalo-hunt furnishes a means of support to them without which they would suffer. Perhaps, in this connection, I may be allowed to state that the annual appropriation for provisions for the Utes, distributed upon the basis of the Army ration, and counting the seven tribes at five thousand, would subsist them a little over *half a month*, or, figuring it *finely*, 5,000 rations, at 30 cents, are $1,500; $25,000, divided by $1,500 = 16⅔, the number of days the appropriation would last. Permitting these figures to talk for me and for the Utes, and merely calling attention to the fact that for about the same number of Indians in the Indian Territory (most of whom are on the war-path half their time) $630,000 are appropriated, and that about 15,000 Sioux receive for like purposes a million and a half dollars annually, I make no further comment.

Referring to the sanitary condition of the Utes, I respectfully renew my oft-repeated recommendation for the employment at this agency of a competent physician during such time as the Indians are allowed to visit Denver. It strikes me that in no other item of expenditure can the Department do more good toward this people than by furnishing proper medical attendance to the sick—and nearly all of them suffer from syphilis, rheumatism, and pneumonia, the latter disease being almost invariably fatal, unless prompt and skilled attention is given. Although I have repeatedly and persistently urged upon the Department the necessity of having a physician here, there seems to be a settled objection to incurring the expense (twelve hundred dollars a year) chiefly because provision is made in this respect for the Utes at their regular agencies on the reservation. The argument would be a good one provided said agencies were easily accessible from here, or provided the Indians were *compelled* to remain at or near the agencies; but while hundreds of them come here every year with governmental sanction, and bringing written permits from the agents, and as the nearest agency is 180 miles from Denver, over two high mountain ranges, I do not exactly see the justice or the wisdom of withholding medical care that can so advantageously and cheaply be administered.

The practice of giving whisky and other liquors to Indians has still prevailed here, notwithstanding the severe penalties imposed by law, and in spite of all the precautions I have taken to prevent it. Since my last report three cases of this nature have occurred in Denver to my knowledge, and two arrests have been made; one of the parties accused (J. M. Chavez) was duly convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. J. R. Chavez, arrested on same charge, was acquitted, the prosecution not being able to establish the fact that *liquor* was given. The third case is that of Jo. Vay, referred to in about a dozen letters from this office as having occurred May 17, 1875, and to which I was an eye-witness. Mr. Vay, for some unaccountable reason, still remains at large. Beyond this disposition of a few of the Southern Utes, Muaches and Capotes, to indulge their appetite for spirituous liquor, I can find nothing in the general conduct of the Indians visiting this place that calls for condemnation; and as regards the White River, Pi-ah, and Tabequache bands, they are singularly free from this vice.

It is perhaps proper that I should, in this report, allude to the killing by an Indian of G. P. Marksberry, which occurred near Florissant, El Paso County, in January last. It is not necessary, however, that I should lengthen this communication by details of the causes which led to the killing, the circumstances attending the capture of the Indian, his incarceration here, his examination and discharge. These matters have been fully represented to you through my official letters. The occurrence was an exceedingly unfortunate one; and had it not been that I was entirely without authority (this agency having been temporarily discontinued) at the time, I could have settled the affair amicably and prevented his death. As it was, I kept the people, his neighbors, from making any attempt at retaliation by my personal efforts and influence, and persuaded them to let the law take its course. The facts elicited upon the examination were such as to persuade me that, had the case come to trial, the verdict would have been justifiable homicide.

My management of the affair between the Utes and Sioux, which occurred on the Republican River, about December 1, 1874, wherein the Utes captured nearly 300 horses from their

old enemies, has been explained and justified in special report dated December 9, 1874. As no answer was ever received from the Department, I take it that the suggestions made by Ouray and their indorsement by myself were approved.

The troubles between Utes and whites on Snake River, in December, 1874, which would have led to war had not my personal attention been given them in obedience to your telegram of December 10, were promptly settled by me and reported upon immediately after my return from that place December 21, 1874. I will merely repeat what I said in that report as to the prime cause of the trouble, viz, that abundance of whisky, furnished the Utes by one of the Snake River settlers, attracted the Indians to that place, and its devilish quality had the effect of making them boisterous, insolent, and sometimes threatening. I do not think trouble will ensue there again from a like cause.

In this connection, referring to suggestions made in my last annual report, to telegram of May 26, 1875, and to official letter dated June 3, 1875, I would herewith respectfully renew my request for authority to employ a detective when deemed necessary to apprehend persons violating the law prohibiting the giving of liquor to Indians.

In concluding this brief report, I wish to thank the heads of the Department at Washington for official courtesies, and to express the hope that each branch of the Indian service may be as peacefully administered as that whose field of labor is in this Territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. THOMPSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 16, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. You urge upon me special care in ascertaining the number of Indians entitled to receive provisions and annuities at this agency. A count is quite impossible. You might as well try to count a swarm of bees when on the wing. They travel all over the country like the deer which they hunt. Even to register those you see would be difficult, for when you ask their names, "No name" is the common reply. From inquiry among them, however, I am satisfied that in times past the number has been overestimated. Instead of about 4,000 in the whole Territory, as reported two years ago, there are probably not more than 3,000, about 2,000 of whom draw from this agency, the others being under the supervision of the White River and Abiquiu agencies. There has been little if any natural increase during the year. In their present transitional state between barbarism and civilization decrease is more probable. It has been impossible to induce the Utes here to work to any considerable extent. They will sometimes labor industriously upon powder-horns and guns, but not very skillfully. We regard every occupation as useful which requires any concentration of the faculties. I proposed to the chief to select a young man as apprentice to the carpenter and another as apprentice to the blacksmith, and offered to board them and to require but three hours' work a day. He spoke to some of the Indians about it, but no one responded favorably. I have still hopes, however, of being successful in this direction.

On the Uncapahgre, Dolores, San Miguel, and La Plata Rivers there are twenty or thirty Utes who cultivate the soil more or less effectively. On the Uncapahgre, in June and July, I saw corn, beans, squashes, and melons looking very well. In August they were suffering from the drought. This might have been prevented by proper and sufficient means of irrigation, which will be secured by the work now going on at the new location for the agency. The stream by which the Indians had irrigated gave out early in the season.

There is a large number of goats, and probably as many as 2,000 sheep owned by different members of the tribe. The sheep and goats are kept for milk and meat. I do not know that any of the wool is secured. These animals are well herded, being easily carried from place to place to suit the nomadic habits of their owners. I have already recommended the purchase of sheep with a portion of the money to be expended for the Utes under the agreement of 1873, and would here express the hope that this recommendation will meet with favor, as I can think of no form of civilized life more likely to be adopted than herding, and am satisfied that the step from herding to agriculture will be taken by many.

The cattle belonging to the agency, now numbering over 900, have cost the Government a good deal to keep, and I would recommend that they be given in charge to the Indians, if Ouray or other chiefs will be responsible for their proper keeping. In the Uncapahgre Valley they will be so far from white settlers and the herds of white settlers that the care of them will be much reduced as soon as they become wonted to the range. Having been originally wild Texas cattle, and being now improved by the introduction of only a few American bulls, they are entirely unfit for their original purpose, namely, domestic use. Probably few of them could ever be trained to become good milkers. Perhaps a hundred or more may be culled out for beef during the next year. Not a single cow has yet been taken

by the Indians for family use. Our present herders will have to keep charge of the cattle through the coming winter, if not longer.

Much work has been done at the agency, repairing guns, shoeing horses, and keeping buildings in repair, and cutting cord-wood, besides what was needful in issuing goods to the Indians and keeping records and accounts. Much of the work for the last three months has had some connection with the removal of the agency. I have regarded the removal as very important, on account of the great amount of travel directly through the present agency, and the consequent and frequent contact of the two races. Yet I must acknowledge there has not been so much annoyance grown out of this as I anticipated. As we are not on the reservation, of course I could place no restrictions on traveling, or even settling in the vicinity. I have had knowledge of Indians getting spirituous liquors but once, and then through some Jacarilla Apaches who were visitors.

The saw-mill was to be in operation at the new location, and the contractor is already at work erecting the new buildings. If we have no serious delays in securing our winter supplies, we shall move during the last part of October and first part of November. Very few if any of the Utes will go to the plains the coming winter, but large numbers are talking of going to the Uncapahgre. Many have gone already. I am glad to report that the annuity-goods have nearly all arrived. They reached here on the 6th September, nearly a month earlier than last year.

The school has been as successful as could be expected, taking into consideration how low down in acquirement the scholars commenced. The improvement of several of the pupils is very marked. Quite a victory has been gained over the prejudices of influential members of the tribe. Members of Ouray's family and of the families of four other prominent chiefs have attended the school. The English language is taught by constant and persevering conversation on things of which the senses take cognizance, or acts which the children can perform or see in others. Thus they learn the use of the words while they become accustomed to the sound and look.

Among the new agency buildings will be a school-house with rooms to accommodate a few boarders, which I hope to be allowed to keep. I have visited the Uncapahgre three times to attend to removal matters, and must go again within a week. It took twelve men with four wagons, with three yoke of cattle each, and one wagon with a pair of mules, three weeks to remove the mill. They had to make the road a great part of the way. Transportation must be slow and expensive until more money is spent upon the road than can be spared from the present appropriation.

The boundary question is still agitated among the Utes with a good deal of feeling. They have always declared that they never intended to part with any farming-lands. This is evident also from Agent Adams's report for 1873, in which he says: "They all understand that they will be obliged to do so [till the soil] at no very distant day, and they become more and more accustomed to this idea, and for this very reason they positively refused to sell their farming and grass lands at the late council." They complain that their right to certain lands which some of them have occupied and cultivated for years is contested by the whites, and Mr. Gardner, of Professor Hayden's exploration parties, and Mr. Miller, the authorized surveyor of the San Juan district, report lands on the Animas and La Plata Rivers north of the division-line suitable for cultivation. I have always counseled red men and white men to abstain from any contest or controversy about the matter until the lines were established; that is, not to quarrel until they knew what they were quarreling about. The time has come when there can no longer be a question as to what is whose. It is possible that even now, two years after the cession of land was agreed to, an offer of the delayed compensation may pacify the Indians and make them contented to surrender what they much value. It is most likely that a year ago such an offer would have answered the purpose. It has been impossible for me to give the Utes any reason for this long delay on the part of the Government which they would accept as satisfactory. They now declare that they will not receive any compensation until the boundary-line is settled. This matter will be more fully explained by Agent J. D. Miles, whom you commissioned to make special inquiry into it, and who left here a few days since.

You are aware that the Utes objected to Messrs. Gardner's and Gannett's surveys in the outset, and that the parties of these gentlemen have lately been actually driven in from their work. A few days since Mr. Gardner was here, and, in conversation with Ouray, was assured that the attacking Indians, according to his description of them and of the place of attack, must have been a well-known band of outlaws, formerly Pi-Utes of Utah, now acknowledging no authority, though perhaps some disaffected Utes had joined them. It is not known that there were more than ten, no more than that number having been seen at once. The first attack was near Sierra La Sal, in Utah, the pursuit into Colorado and on to the reservation. Three mules belonging to the surveyors were killed, but no men, unless, perhaps, one Indian. It is reasonable to suppose that these hostile Indians were emboldened by the well-known dissatisfaction of the Ute tribe with the Brunot agreement. Two of the surveying party at the supply-camp, detached from the main body, were threatened by a little band of Indians recognized as from the White River agency. I hope the time will come when by some police force, composed of the Indians and under direction of the chiefs, the members of the tribes will be made personally responsible for the crimes they commit Such

a police force, as long as faithful, might be favored, through the chiefs, in the distribution of Government supplies.

I am glad to mention that at Ouray's suggestion the beef has lately been issued and killed in a corral, instead of allowing the Indians to give chase to the cattle outside. I now think we can make arrangements at the new agency to catch them with a lariat and draw them to a slaughter-pen where they shall receive wounds sure to kill instantly and not to torture, and where everything will be convenient and cleanly for dressing them.

We have been visited at this agency by four surveying parties, those of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Gannet, both under Mr. Hayden; Lieutenant Marshall, under Lieutenant Wheeler, and Mr. Miller, who surveyed the boundary-line.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

H. F. BOND,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

WHITE RIVER, COLORADO, *September* 20, 1875.

SIR: Agreeable to the instructions of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the White River Indian agency, Colorado, for the year ending August 31, 1875.

The Ute Indians who make their headquarters and home at this agency number about nine hundred; of this number about 650 have been accurately counted; the remainder has been determined by estimate, they not having remained at the agency sufficiently long at any one time for me to obtain an accurate count of the children of those who received rations from me and signed my receipts. The average number of each family is five and a half, and of the entire number the division is about equal between male and female. During the month of August two hundred Indians not included in the above number, (nine hundred,) chiefly Muaches, came into the agency and have since been staying here. They express a purpose of remaining at White River. In case they do this, the number which will have to be looked after and provided for at this agency will be increased to eleven hundred. Many of these will, however, visit the agency, and that irregularly, for their rations.

The Indians here are very largely self-supporting, but not by any of the pursuits of civilized life. They receive provisions from the Government to feed them about one-third of the year, and blankets, clothing, &c., about one third, perhaps, of what they consume; the remainder of their support is obtained from the hunt.

A constant effort has been made throughout the last year to induce the Indians to settle down in their pleasant valley, to till the land and herd their cattle, it was thought last spring with considerable promise of success. I anticipated that another year would see quite a number of them engaged in these occupations; but a number of their young chiefs violently opposed this change in their life, while those who have recently come here strongly oppose and ridicule it also. It is almost impossible to induce any individual among the Indians to stand out by himself, oppose the sentiment of the tribe, and engage in anything they do not favor, however well convinced he may be in his own mind that it is for his interest to do so. I can report but six separate families who have engaged during the year in pursuits that might be called those of civilized life. Four families in the Grand River Valley till the land to some extent, raising corn, potatoes, melons, and keeping cows, goats, and sheep, and two in this valley have raised a few potatoes. But I am satisfied that if some six hundred of those who are more properly White River Utes could be kept from contact with others from different quarters who go wandering about the country, who are more idle in their habits and more unruly and unmanageable than themselves, they would settle down, and many of them adopt the course of life proposed for them. An effort will be made this fall to induce the Indians to receive and care for their herd of cattle, numbering about one thousand, which up to the present time, has been in the care of the agent and looked after by the employés of the agency.

The relations which the Indians have sustained to the white settlers in the neighborhood of their reservation have been universally friendly. I do not know of a single act of violence committed by an Indian upon any white person, nor of a single case of downright theft of which they have been guilty. The affair on Grand River, where one pony was taken from a party of white men, I do not consider such, and in it the Indians figured to much better advantage than the white men, and the fact that the pony in question has been given up, and that to the female teacher during the absence of the agent, is much to their credit. Last year some trouble was anticipated should white people settle in the Bear River Valley. Now there are between twenty and thirty settlers there, some with families, tilling the land and herding cattle, and neither they nor their property has been molested.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. About twenty-five, so far as I have been informed, have died; none have been killed by accident, and no one injured in any personal quarrel among themselves.

The progress made by the teacher in the school with the children, and in modifying the conduct, manners, and dress of older ones, has been very encouraging, especially considering the facilities for regular work in this direction which has been at her hand. About thirty-two children, altogether, have been under her influence, with an average daily attendance at the school of nine. Some two hundred garments have been made by them under her direction. Most of the thirty-two have learned to understand and talk English. Five boys have learned to read, write, and reckon in simple numbers, while they have received and answered letters in written characters. Many of the older ones have learned to understand English tolerably well from their intercourse with the teacher, who is with them more or less every day, visiting their camp and giving out their medicines. Up to the present time there has been neither a school nor boarding-house for the Ute children. This has been a serious obstacle in this work, which will, however, be removed soon, as I have a boarding-house for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty boys nearly completed. Shall commence upon a separate school-building immediately. It should be borne in mind that nothing but a boarding-school, at which the children shall remain, can be of any advantage to them at present; and it is a slow and difficult work to induce the Indians to leave their children in our care, even for a few months at a time. Some good friends of the cause have contributed between $300 and $100 to procure an assistant to the teacher, and enable her to carry out the work of the school, in which they have faith, although the numbers reported are small, the Department being unwilling to contribute any more money for this purpose until a better showing can be made.

The year has been as favorable, perhaps, for agricultural pursuits as the preceding one, although a long period of dry weather in May and June threatened, for a time, to render useless our efforts in this direction. Had not the irrigation of the crops been attended to faithfully, nothing would have been realized. As it is, I am inclined to think, from the experience of two years, that intelligent farm-labor on the irrigating plan would bring from this valley-land, which, however, is very limited in extent, fair returns in crops. Owing to insufficient seed, I was unable to plant any more land than was tilled last year. About three and a half acres of wheat, superior to that of last year, yielding about 25 bushels to the acre; two and a half acres of oats, not more than 30 bushels; about one acre of potatoes, which I estimate will yield 250 bushels; one-third acre of turnips, at the rate of 600 bushels. Eighty tons of good hay have been cut. A few garden vegetables have been raised, sufficient to assure me that with proper attention, which it is impossible to give here, the culture of hardy vegetables would be successful. Seven or eight acres of new land have been broken up, and will be sown in a year.

The agency herd now numbers about one thousand. The cattle are fine and in good order; not so wild as last year. In the spring I had the entire herd branded, a matter which has been neglected by the previous agent. The summer range for these cattle is fair; the winter range not so good, relatively. One herder is now allowed for these cattle, which is insufficient. Other employés assist in this service. It is hoped that the Indians will receive and care for their cattle during the coming year.

The agency buildings remain located in their old positions, the matter of their removal not having been considered by the Department, and no appropriation for the erection of new ones having been made. Such improvements as their time and facilities afforded have been made by the employés without any outside expense to the Government. A frame building, 32 by 24, has been erected over the engine and boiler of the saw-mill, and a very fine new stone furnace has been built around the boiler. One small Ute house has been built; a good warehouse, 20 by 16; a shed, 34 by 17; a corral, capable of holding 2,000 head of cattle; a roof cellar, 20 by 16, partially completed, and a boarding-house for Indian children, 54 by 16, with an L, 18 by 15, nearly finished, and a few repairs made on the old buildings of the agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. DANFORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN DAKOTA.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1875.

The Indians under my charge at this date number 7,586 souls, composed of Two Kettles, 2,261; Sans Arcs, 1,778; Minneconjoux, 2,817; and Blackfeet, 730; all of the Sioux tribe.

A more rapid advance toward civilization and the adoption of the modes and manners of the whites is to be devoutly wished, but, taking into consideration the natural dislike of an Indian or even a white man to abandon his old habits and mode of living for that which differs so widely from what he had been accustomed to, I consider that the Indians of this agency have progressed as steadily and with as good effects as any other bands of Indians whose opportunities have been the same, and that the fruits of their labors in the right direction will, upon examination, bear me out in my assertion.

In my last annual report I stated that an objection or dislike to wear the clothes of the whites existed among these Indians, and it naturally does exist still to a great extent; but within the year just expired it was quite apparent, not only to me but to others whose business necessitated occasional visits to the agency, that the desired change in dress was not so repugnant as formerly, and that with a little persuasion the existing dislike would be eventually overcome, and the uncouth and ungraceful garments of the Indian discarded for the more becoming and convenient dress of the white man.

The number of Indians who inhabit houses has not materially increased since my last annual report. This is not from want of inclination to forsake the lodge or tepee for a more substantial and durable residence, but from my inability to erect suitable dwellings for them. The applications for houses have been frequent, and those making them in many cases worthy of favorable consideration, but my employés being limited and the necessary material scarce, I have always been compelled, after explaining my position, to declare myself unable to comply with their wishes. Two hundred and forty families occupy houses at present, and that number might have been doubled had the means been at hand to satisfy their wants. Many of the Indians have made corrals, stockades, &c., for the protection of their horses and cattle, and in some cases have built stables which, although made of logs and consequently rude-looking, are nevertheless fair samples of what can be done by an Indian who has the courage and inclination to help himself when the exigencies of the case demand it. Any assistance they need and in my power to render them is always at their disposal; nails, axes, adzes, and such other carpenter tools as can be spared are always furnished them on application, and it never yet came to my knowledge that an improper use has been made of such articles.

The farming Indians met with anything but encouragement the past season, and it is a matter of deep regret that their labors were not rewarded with more abundant fruit. Early in the spring the crops gave promise of sufficient yield to satisfy the most sanguine, and a proportionate degree of satisfaction was felt and expressed by those interested, but as the summer advanced their hopes of a plentiful harvest were shattered, owing to a continuous drought in the first place, and in the second to a visit from grasshoppers, so that anything that was vigorous enough to outlive the former had eventually to succumb to the latter. Disappointment is a mild term to describe the feeling of the Indians at the total destruction of their long-looked-for crops, and in their despair it is not surprising that they resolved that in future they would devote their time and energies to a less uncertain mode of procuring subsistence for themselves and their families. While in this state of despondency a quantity of supplies arrived at the agency, which tended considerably to redress their grievance and promote a better feeling, which daily improves, and from recent conversations held with the most prominent of the farming Indians I am convinced that this disappointment has lost much of its keenness, and that another season will witness a fresh trial, with renewed efforts for success.

In addition to the farms cultivated by the Indians, which aggregate 600 acres, I had between 30 and 40 acres broken and planted in oats and pease, for use at the agency, which yielded a poor crop, and did not repay the cost of cultivation.

With the exception of the Indians just referred to, who appear anxious to abandon the wild and uncertain life they have always, until recently, been accustomed to, there is little change in their habits for the last year, other than a seeming disposition to acquire such knowledge of the habits of whites as in their (the Indians') opinion would be to their advantage. Explanations are frequently asked for and given as to the reason why the whites do certain things so different from the Indians, and so much better. Such inquiries can be construed by me in no other way than that the Indians have a strong presentiment, which is gradually molding itself into a firm belief, that the day is not so very remote when the bountiful hand of the Government will be restrained and its present wards compelled to support themselves and their families by following the example of their more civilized and industrious brethren the whites.

It must be borne in mind that, although the Indians under my charge deserve great credit for the progress they have made, there is still a great deal to be done before the change will be apparent to a casual observer. An Indian is slow to realize the fact that a hoe or an ax is a good substitute for a rifle or a bow, and it is not until after witnessing repeated illustrations of the truth of the assertion, supported by evidence of the pecuniary advantage derived from the change, that he allows himself to be convinced that his life has been almost wasted, or resolves that his future shall compensate for his error of the past.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to state that the habit of organizing and directing war-parties, so long in existence among the Indians, is beginning to lose the great interest and

excitement formerly felt in such expeditions. The more sensible portion of these Indians not only do not approve of them, but openly and with good effect oppose them on all occasions, and frequently, to carry their point and appease their young men for any disappointment they may experience in abandoning a raid on their enemies, make presents of horses, guns, &c., which never fail to produce favorable results. I do not pretend to say that the well-known feeling of hereditary hatred toward their enemies has been supplanted by one of love and friendship, as such radical change is hardly to be expected, but I have no hesitation in saying that a feeling less intense in its character has taken possession of them, and that now entertained might reasonably be called "antagonistic friendship," if the term will be allowed.

The health of these Indians has been, comparatively speaking, good; slight ailments trouble them occasionally, which are generally caused by excesses indulged in thoughtlessly, and which a little judicious treatment removes; a few cases of chronic disease have been under treatment, but the general carelessness of the Indian to follow the advice of the physician, and the well-known dislike to medicine in any shape or form, presents a difficulty in effecting a cure or giving relief that future efforts must overcome.

The visit of a delegation of Indians to Washington in May has been productive of much good, and the friendly advice given them while there has been repeated by them to their people, who seem inclined to profit by the example of their more experienced friends. I believe that the negotiations now progressing for the disposal of the Black Hills will meet with no obstruction from these people, and it is my opinion that their willingness to treat with the commissioners amicably is owing to the councils held with the chiefs and headmen during their stay in Washington.

The schools connected with this agency have been fairly attended during the year, and parents have been more anxious to see that their children receive instructions. Some of them object to sending their children to school, but the example set by others is having a good effect, and it is to be hoped that in the coming year a larger attendance and a more rapid progress will have to be recorded. It is a noticeable fact that Indian and half-breed children exhibit a talent for learning which is quite remarkable, and in most cases retain what they learn; this gift is not confined to a few, but is characteristic of the tribe. The Protestant Episcopal Church, represented by the Rev. Hy. Swift, has had a boarding, day, and industrial school in operation during the year, and I am happy to say that the time and labor expended in that worthy object have been amply repaid by the good results obtained Mr. Swift has been ably assisted by Miss M. A. Hayes and John Kitto, (native.) An additional mission-house has recently been erected at McKinzie's Point, about thirty miles from this agency, which will be in operation before the close of this month, and which it is hoped will be extensively patronized.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has labored faithfully for the past year, through its worthy representative, the Rev. T. L. Riggs, who has charge of two day and industrial schools, and whose exertions in the good cause deserve the highest commendation. Mr. Riggs is assisted in his arduous duties by his estimable wife, Miss Lizzie Bishop, and four native teachers.

I would respectfully recommend that, in order to render assistance to these schools, some plan be devised to enable me to furnish them material for school purposes, which they badly need, and at the boarding-school a small quantity of subsistence-stores at stated times. Stationery and sewing material are in great demand, and the small amount of contributions received are totally inadequate to the purpose. If at all consistent with the views of the Department, I would request that you consider the matter favorably.

I am at present engaged in building a bakery for the use of the Indians of this agency, an establishment for which they have long and anxiously wished. By issuing half bread and half flour, I am convinced that a great deal of the present indisposition among the Indians will be unheard of, as it cannot be denied that its chief cause is indigestion, produced by eating poorly-baked bread. Ignorance in cooking other articles of food may sometimes cause sickness, but the manner in which they bake their bread is undoubtedly the chief cause, and an improvement in that direction will be beneficial, not only as regards their health, but in saving their flour, which is wasted considerably as they cook it.

During the month of April the high water in the Missouri River overflowed the entire bottom on which this agency stands. Had there been a large quantity of supplies on hand the destruction of the greater part of it would have been inevitable, but, as the warehouses were almost empty, no loss was sustained except a few small articles of property that were of a perishable nature.

During the last month (August) the bank of the river has cut in so that my corral is within a few feet of it, and if further inroads are made I will be compelled to employ additional help, or enter into a contract for the removal of the corral, stable, one warehouse, office, and mess-building.

The employés of this agency are few in number, but have within the past year made up the deficiency by close attention to their work, and a disposition to use their best efforts until it shall please the Department to authorize the employment of as many men as the requirements of the service render necessary.

In conclusion, I will say that of all the industrial pursuits to which the Indians could

apply themselves I would recommend stock-raising, as there is not only less risk in and larger returns from it, but it is much more acceptable to them, as it is a business that they have been partly accustomed to all their lives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 31, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the service at this and the sub-agency at the Lower Brulé, Dakota Territory.

There are two tribes represented at these agencies. The Lower Yanktonais Sioux, numbering 1,200, and the Lower Brulé Sioux, numbering 1,800. The former are located on the east bank of the Missouri River, and the latter at the sub-agency located on the west side of the river ten miles below. Since my last report, Congress has created an independent agency for the Lower Brulés, to be known as the "White River agency." Thomas A. Reilly has been appointed as their agent, and will enter upon his duties at an early day. The interests of these Indians have long demanded an independent agency, and now that it has been secured, it will afford them many advantages that they have not heretofore enjoyed, and which will do much to advance them in the arts of civilization. During the past year the Indians of these tribes, with few exceptions, have been quiet and well disposed.

FARMING.

Three hundred acres of land have been cultivated by these Indians during the present season, and a fair crop realized. The agency-farm consists of one hundred and seventy-five acres, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. The crops have been somewhat damaged by grasshoppers, yet will yield more than an average one.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Three schools have been taught during the year—one boarding and two day schools. The boarding-school is located at the agency, and is intended for girls. The day-schools are located at the Indian villages—one seven miles above, and the other about the the same distance below the agency. Owing to the prejudice and superstition of the parents, the attendance of children has been comparatively small; those in attendance have made good progress. The chiefs and headmen who have been most opposed to the schools are gradually giving way, and are becoming more friendly, and many of them now consent to allow their children to attend school and church. The Episcopal mission at this agency is in charge of the Rev. H. Burt, who has been assisted during the year by Sisters Anna Prichard, Olive M. Roberts, Sophia C. Pendleton, and Mr. Edward Ashley, all active and zealous in the discharge of their duties. The mission is in a prosperous condition. The great change it has wrought among these people during the past two years is the best evidence of its success. Religious services are held each Sunday, both in Dakota and English, with good attendance at both. A fine chapel and dwelling have been erected by the mission during the year, at an expense of $3,000.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Forty houses have been erected by these Indians. They have commenced to see and to appreciate the advantage of having houses, which are fast taking the place of the "tepee," and, being more permanent, tend to lessen their roving habits. Owing to the scarcity of timber, these Indians labor under many disadvantages in securing lumber for the erection of houses for themselves. Instead of using shingles, they are compelled to cover the roof of their houses with poles and dirt, which afford little protection from rain, which is the source of much sickness. I would respectfully urge upon the Department the importance of providing such lumber and material as are necessary for the construction of a comfortable log-cabin, (with the exception of logs, which can be secured by the Indians,) which would consist of boards for floor, roof, shingles, rafters, doors, windows, nails, &c. This lumber, with freight at Government rates, can be delivered at moderate cost; and any Indian desirous of a house would gladly render service to the full amount of the material required, and, securing a home for himself and family in this way, he would appreciate it more and take better care of the same than if it had been the free gift of the Government. In addition to this, it is necessary for the Government to furnish a few mechanics to superintend and instruct the Indian in the construction of the same. I would also recommend that hereafter no material for the construction of "tepees" be issued to Indians. This would compel them to

substitute houses for the same; and, as they cannot be moved from place to place at will, their homes would become more permanent. Two dwelling-houses have been constructed during the year for the use of the employés and superintendent; one a frame, 36 by 24, the other of logs, 40 by 20. Wells have been sunk, cisterns constructed, commodious stables and corrals have been built, buildings and fences kept in repair.

SANITARY.

The general health of these Indians has been good during the past year. Measles, whooping-cough, and summer-complaints have prevailed to some extent among the children, although the deaths have been few.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 12, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the service, I have the honor to submit my first annual report relative to affairs of this agency. Having been in charge such a short time (since September 10) will necessitate a more restricted report than I would like to have submitted.

The Indians of Devil's Lake agency are assigned to the care of the Roman Catholic Church, and consist of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux—the proportion of the two bands are about equally divided—all of whom come under the influence of the agency. Not included in this estimate are 19 of mixed blood, and the employé force of 22 men, with 12 members of their families, giving us a white population of 32 souls. We have one manual-labor school, giving general satisfaction to the Indians, and well managed and directed by four Sisters of the Gray Nuns of Montreal. The average attendance is 35. They, with 25 adults, read and write their language, and 3 speak the English. We have 275 who wear the white man's clothes, and labor in civilized pursuits with their own hands, having raised this year 5,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,000 bushels of turnips, 100 bushels of onions, 50 bushels of beans, 500 heads of cabbages, 25 bushels of carrots, 100 bushels of beets. They have cut 700 tons of hay; own 560 horses, 122 oxen, and about 98 wagons; have cultivated 235 acres of land, and during the year have broken 90 acres of land; 270 acres are fenced, and during the year 4,000 rods of fence have been constructed; 560 cords of wood have been cut, 75,000 feet of lumber sawed. One hundred and nine log-houses are occupied by Indians, with 25 built during the year. The proportion of subsistence of the Indians obtained by their own labor in civilized pursuits is about one-half.

Upon my arrival here I found the store-houses in a leaky condition; removed the earth-roof, substituting shingle-roofs; completed at agency the employé-house, the agent's house, missionary-house, and store-house to manual-labor house. We have on reservation 1 saw, 1 grist, and 1 shingle mill; 1 carpenter, 1 wagon-maker, 1 blacksmith, and 1 harness-maker shop. The reservation is 400,000 acres in extent, of which 300,000 is tillable, 50,000 wooded, 350,000 good grazing-land.

I find the Indians in a very peaceable condition, but willing to work and cultivate the soil, and have made great progress in bettering their condition toward civilization. Their farms as yet are small, though well repaying them by yielding fair crops of corn, potatoes, and other small vegetables, notwithstanding a severe frost August 17, which injured about one-fourth of the corn-crop. During my short stay I have seen general contentment among the Indians, with the exception of a portion of the Cut-head Sioux, who are desirous of settling upon a part of this reservation called Crow Hills, three miles west of the military post, and claimed as a part of the military reservation, which cuts the Indian reservation in two parts, and is about nine miles square, embracing within its lines some of the best lands, well timbered, and watered by fresh-water lakes. These Sioux settled there (Crow Hill) last spring, but were not permitted to remain. They, with seventy-five more Cut-heads, promise they will return, settle, and build houses if they will be given farms upon these hills, (Crow Hills.) I would respectfully recommend that the lines between the military and Indian reservations be definitely defined. The Indians also complain that the military wood-contractors are cutting their timber at the rate of one square mile a year, and ask at least that they may be allowed stumpage.

I would also respectfully recommend that at least three townships be subdivided into forty acre tracts as early as possible next spring, which would enable us more equally to distribute the land, timber and prairie, among the Indians.

Another thing I would respectfully urge upon your notice and consideration, viz. the continual visiting of bands of Indians from one reservation to another, where they participate in medicine and other dances, throwing aside the white man's clothes and habits and arraying themselves in all the paraphernalia of savage life. This falling back into, even though temporary, habits of the wild Indian is very disastrous to civilizing influences. I would respectfully urge that the matter be looked into.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL BECKWITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY, FLANDREAU, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 25, 1875.

SIR: I herewith submit you my second annual report. The number of Indians in this agency is now 359. They occupy 80 claims of 160 acres each. They have increased 47 during the year. The births were 14 and the deaths 10. The number added from other tribes 43. The deaths occurred principally during the latter part of winter and among the children, and I think were caused in great measure by the poor ventilation of their log-cabins.

Their progress in civilization during the year has been encouraging, and shows that no greater incentive to industry and self-support can be placed before an Indian than to allow him to take a claim and become a citizen of the United States. We notice a decided advance in their dress, their houses and furniture. their meals and daily habits, their fields, their stock and poultry, in all of which they are fast putting on the life of their white neighbors. The daily duties of the farm occupy their time and attention, and being so much scattered they have less temptations to yield to the old habits of feasting and gambling.

They advance in farming; notwithstanding the grasshoppers took half their wheat and did some damage to other crops, and the season was too cold for good corn, they have raised enough to feed themselves the most of the year, and some of them will have a little to sell. We estimate their crops, which are yet only partly gathered, at 3,485 bushels of corn, 2,470 bushels of potatoes, 1,605 bushels of wheat, 500 of turnips, 41 of beans, and a few other vegetables. They have this year added to their fields by breaking an aggregate of 133 acres, so that the total ready for cultivation another year will be 564 acres. The amount of each farm ranges from 2 to 40 acres. They have done well in the care of their stock. There is nothing they prize so highly as their oxen, some of which they have had over two years. Even when suffering for fresh meat they would not touch their oxen. Only one yoke has been sold, and that was by a half-breed. A few have died from disease, but some have purchased oxen for themselves, so they now own 60 pair, one more than was ever given them.

The school has been more prosperous than last year. Over 60 pupils have been enrolled and the average attendance nearly 20. Where the pupils live so scattered, more than half of them being distant three miles or more, it is difficult to secure a full attendance. Those from a distance should be boarded near the school-house, and as the parents are not able to do it, rather than to let them grow up in ignorance to be a tax upon the land, it would pay for the Government to make arrangements for boarding them. However, as it is, the school is doing a good work. The young people can all read and write their own language, and very many of them can read English some, and there is more improvement in speaking it than in any other place among the Sioux.

The Christian religion is the religion of the community. Sun-dances, conjuring, charms, and idol-worshiping are laid aside. The people are all at meeting on the Sabbath. The Presbyterian church, of 135 members, has been supplied by Rev. W. O. Rogers, a native preacher, who received half his support from the people and half from the missionary board. The annual meeting of the missionaries and native Christian workers among the Dakota Indians, in connection with the American and Presbyterian boards, has just been held with the Flandreau church. It was an interesting occasion. There were present five missionaries and 120 Christian natives from abroad. A noticeable item was that the Flandreau Indians themselves raised a fund of over $100, with which to purchase provisions to entertain those from abroad.

The Episcopalians have also a number of members among these Indians, and hold meetings, but have no meeting-house or minister.

The general conduct of the Flandreau Indians has been excellent. No more peaceable, law-abiding citizens can be found. The only exception to their conduct is that a few have given way to the temptation to strong drink.

For their proper support a few hundred dollars in provisions should be furnished them

next spring, after which, if the seasons are propitious, we hope they will never need any more aid in rations or clothing. The work of setting up each family with an outfit for farming should be completed, and some permanent plan for their thorough education be established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to make my annual report of the progress and condition of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians for the year ending August 31, 1871.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency is not accurately known, but has been estimated at 2,000. It has not yet been possible to get all of the three tribes in at once, so as to secure an accurate census. A band of Gros Ventre seceders, numbering about 100, spend nearly all their time near Fort Buford, one hundred and thirty-five miles above this place, and although considered as belonging to this agency and entitled to its privileges, are not enrolled here. Small delegations from their camp visit us occasionally and receive the regular ration as long as they remain. Quite a (variable) number of the Rees and a few Gros Ventres are serving scouts at Forts Buford, Stevenson, and Lincoln. Their families and most of their friends spend most of the time with them, and consequently are not enrolled and rationed at the agency. Many of the Gros Ventres and Mandans spend much time on the hunt, often being away from the agency three or four months at a time. Some of this class are not enrolled at all; and those whose names we have, turn in their ration-checks whenever they leave. Since July 1 last I have enrolled and issued ration-checks to 675 Rees, 469 Gros Ventres, and 286 Mandans, who are drawing rations regularly every week. The transients who are entitled to a share keep the average number receiving rations weekly at 1,500. I estimate the number of Indians entitled to the privileges of the agency, and liable at any time to rejoin us, as something less than 1,900, of whom 1,000 are female. Probably there are not over 300 able-bodied male Indians belonging to the agency.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

War and destructive disease have hitherto diminished their numbers, and probably, acting with other causes, have doomed them to early extinction. Within the past year, however, their general health and physical condition has greatly improved. Sickness is much less common and deaths much less frequent than hitherto. This is due to improvements in their houses, to an increase in the quantity and an improvement in the quality of their food, to judicious medical treatment, to a greater exclusion of diseased whites, to a lessening of overwork among the squaws, through the issue of wagons, carts, and harness, and inducing the men to work more, and to numerous other but less important sanitary measures.

INDUSTRIES.

I have now issued to the most industrious and deserving Indians 43 wagons and 31 carts, with harness for both; 2 yoke of oxen and 16 milch cows, besides a number of hoes, shovels, spades, picks, rakes, scythes, axes, grindstones, and kindred farm-implements, and the Indians are meeting my most sanguine expectations in their use. During the past winter they chopped over 1,000 cords of hard wood, most of it for steamboats. During the summer they have furnished the agency with about 100 tons of hay, besides putting up an unusually large amount for themselves; and several of them are now engaged in mining coal with which to supply the agency for the coming winter. About 75 tons will be required, and I am confident that the Indians would supply twice that amount if wanted. They are also doing considerable other team and farm work that heretofore has been done by white employés or by contract. Many of the male Indians are getting over the notion that labor is degrading, and have done an unusual amount of farming the present season. Many of them plowed their patches and planted corn, potatoes, &c., for their families, and their squaws rejoice in such exercise of "men's rights." It is hardly to be expected that these changes are brought about easily, or that the Indians submit to the necessary pressure with great cheerfulness. They find fault of course, and beg and threaten and sulk sometimes; think coffee, sugar, tea, &c., ought to be given them unconditionally, instead of being made a reward for labor. Naturally none find so much fault as those who won't work, and consequently get no coffee, sugar, and tea, for only flour, beef, and pork are issued gratuitously. But enticements and persistent pressure result in progress, and in time may render these people self-supporting.

OBSTACLES.

Notwithstanding several evil-disposed parties have been removed from the reservation during the year, the proximity and influence of selfish and degraded whites continue to be our greatest obstacle outside of the peculiarity of Indian character. Were I to remain in the work another year, I should adopt more rigid and extreme measures in excluding "squaw-men" and hangers-on from the reservation. For sundry natural and insurmountable obstacles to our civilizing effort I would respectfully refer you to my report for last year.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

Excepting the fact that the bottom-lands were overflowed in the spring and remained wet too long to admit of early planting, the present season has been unusually favorable for farming. It has been the wettest season on record in this country. Corn, potatoes, and many garden-vegetables have done well, and present prospects indicate more than average crops. The oats were nearly destroyed by grasshoppers in June, but finally yielded about nine bushels per acre, though of an inferior quality. For particulars of farming operations, I would respectfully refer you to the report of the farmer, herewith transmitted.

RELATIONS WITH THE SIOUX.

With reference to the relations of these tribes with the Sioux, I have the honor of reporting a year of unusual peace and quiet. On the 29th of May last, a treaty of peace was consummated between the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans of this agency, and the Sioux of Standing Rock agency, and on the 29th of June a like treaty was made with the Sioux of the Cheyenne agency. These treaties are largely due to the exertions and influence of Gen. G. A. Custer, commanding Fort A. Lincoln, and to General Carlin, who managed the council between the Sioux of Standing Rock and the tribes belonging to this agency. Ordinary circumstances continuing, I do not anticipate a renewal of hostilities between the parties above named. The Brulé Sioux and a few other bands still entertain enmity to the Rees.

SCHOOL.

Since the burning of the agency-buildings, October 12, 1874, the school has not been reopened; consequently, no progress in that direction can be reported. No missionary has ever been sent here; hence no special religious work has been done. It is expected that the school will re-open in October, and it is hoped that a judicious missionary will be sent us soon.

AGENCY-BUILDINGS.

On the 9th of August the new agency-buildings, which had been built by contract, were accepted and occupied. They are situated near the river, one and one-half miles below the Indian village, the agency-farm lying between. We are now relieved from the offensive circumstances which made life in the village almost intolerable, and all the employés are enjoying improved health and comparative quiet. The present agency is exceedingly neat and convenient, and, by parties who are acquainted along the river, is pronounced to be thet finest agency on the Missouri. I trust that good work may be done here in the future.

My resignation as agent was forwarded to the American Missionary Association (which has supervision of this agency) several months since, and I hope to be relieved at the close of the present quarter. The salary paid an Indian agent ($1,500) is entirely too small a consideration for the responsibility, service, and annoyance to which an agent is subjected—especially in such a climate as this and among such troublesome people. Considerations of health and comfort and pecuniary circumstances rendered my resignation imperative.

Allow me here to express my hearty appreciation of, and thanks for, the sympathy and co-operation I have constantly received from the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. SPERRY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT BERTHOLD, *September* 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to render, below, my annual report of farming operations at this agency for this season.

The planting of crops last spring was much retarded by the overflowing of the bottom-lands and by the backwardness of the season. With this exception the season has been a most favorable one.

The crops and acreage are as follows: Corn, 40 acres; potatoes, 70; oats, 7; garden, 3; total, 120. The Indians have under cultivation and cared for in their usual way (squaw-power) about the usual area—not far from 400 acres. In addition to this they have under the plow about 40 acres, in two to five acre patches, some put in by their own exertion and

some by the help of agency-teams. The yield of corn and oats will probably be large, but the oat-crop was nearly destroyed by grasshoppers just as the oats were nicely headed. We only secured 9 bushels per acre. The uncertainties of season and the liability to visits from grasshoppers, in my estimation, render further attempts at the raising of small grains unadvisable. Corn and potatoes were planted on the uplaud farm this season for the first time, yet notwithstanding the season has been remarkably moist, and hence favorable for the upland, the lowlands bid fair to yield the best crops both as to quantity and quality.

In my judgment, it is wise to put in hereafter as agency crops only such an area as is needed for our own use, discontinuing the practice of growing crops for gratuitous distribution among Indians. The sooner the Indians learn that the whites do not owe them a living, that they are not conferring a favor on us by eating the food we give them, the better it will be for all parties. The time thus gained should be employed in inducing Indians to plant for themselves, and in instructing them in the use of tools and in the care of their crops. In this latter direction there is work enough for three or four men of the right sort. I have done as much of this as possible, (but little, owing to the pressure of our own farm-work,) and find the Indians quite desirous of and apt in receiving instruction. I very much doubt whether farming can ever become general among them in this country. The fear of attacks from enemies, making them loath to scatter over the farms as is absolutely essential to permanent success, and the uncertainty, are almost fatal drawbacks. In a country free from these objections, I think they would readily become self-supporting. As it seems probable that they will remain here for the present, an earnest effort should be made to induce them to build upon, and till, individual farms.

The farm-work this season has been mainly done by Indian laborers, many of whom are at work for the first time. With one or two exceptions they have proved very reliable, and show an increasing degree of willingness, efficiency, and skill.

Most respectfully,

WILLIAM COURTENAY,
Farmer.

Maj. L. B. SPERRY,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Berthold, D. T.

FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Berthold, D. T., September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to report the sanitary condition and progress of the Indians belonging to this agency. By reference to the monthly sanitary reports it will be seen that the number of cases treated is steadily decreasing and compares very favorably with the same periods of last year, and is due to the absence of any epidemic visitations of disease, the better advantages the Indians enjoy, and the better food, clothing, and climate afforded them the last season. The proportion of venereal diseases is very slight and would be less if more stringent measures could be adopted of preventing their intercourse with the military and straggling whites.

Consumption, and above all scrofula and rheumatism, still find some victims, but the vastly improved methods provided them for providing fuel and conveying the products of their agricultural labor give promise of great sanitary benefits.

Also the larger number of cattle supplied last year, and their prudent issuance from time to time, together with an ample supply of dried meat during the latter months of winter, has had much to do with maintaining a fair degree of health among the tribe here.

A great point has also been gained in the lessening of the tasks usually imposed upon the women by the enlisting of the young and middle-aged men in laboring for themselves and for the agency, cutting wood and hay, mining coal, &c.

An earlier application for and a greater and more abiding faith in the medical services rendered them by the physician is also noted with some little degree of gratification, giving a better chance to ameliorate the ravages of hereditary diseases, with which many are affected. Snow-blindness is a preventable disease, which many are affected with during the winter months. I would recommend that a few dozen green or ground glass goggles be purchased for issuance at such times when perhaps they may not be obtainable at the trader's store.

It is to be regretted that a larger number of children were not vaccinated; but owing to the obstinate prejudices of the parents this was impracticable. It is hoped the next year will see a better feeling in this regard.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SOUTHWORTH.

L. B. SPERRY,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Berthold, D. T.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Standing Rock, D. T., September 1, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1875.

This agency takes its name from the Indian "I yan," a rock, and "Bo sla-han," standing, (standing rock,) and is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, about seventy miles south of Bismarck, upon one of the most beautiful sites that can be found in the Missouri Valley. The river is narrow and deep, the landing good, and easy of access to steamboats at all stages of water.

The plateau upon which it is built is about 75 feet above the river, and commands a view for many miles of the surrounding country, presenting a very beautiful and picturesque appearance. Thousands of acres of level and fertile land, interspersed with fine groves of cottonwood timber, through which the Missouri River winds its serpentine way, lie spread before the beholder. On this land surrounding the agency can be seen hundreds of Indian lodges, with an occasional log house, occupied by Indians, surrounded with their patches of corn, vegetables, and their herds of stock feeding in close proximity. In the background can be seen, rising gently and undulating, the bluffs of the higher table-lands, all tending to lend a pleasing aspect to the view, showing an estimated extent of country of at least one hundred thousand acres of magnificent land, which, with the exception of a small portion thereof, is adapted to and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. The soil is of a rich alluvial deposit, and well adapted to the withstanding of either long droughts or continued rains, without resulting in serious damage to the producing and maturing of abundant crops.

A large majority of the Indians under my charge have selected this location as their permanent homes, and are endeavoring to learn and adopt the customs of civilized life, and seem to be contented and happy.

I arrived at this agency on the 1st day of May last, and relieved my predecessor, Edmond Palmer, receipting to him for all the public property and moneys in his possession, and entered upon the discharge of my duties. I found upon an inspection of the agency buildings that all of them were in great need of repairs, and that the store-houses were entirely unfit and unsafe for the reception of the large amount of supplies to be stored in them and which had already commenced to arrive. The agency dwelling-house and office were in such a dilapidated condition that they were scarcely habitable, and indeed appeared only barely suitable for use as stables, rather than for the habitation of man. The other buildings were in a much worse condition, and, taking them all together, a more dilapidated-looking lot of buildings could not well be found, and certainly, without immediate repairing in a good substantial manner, would shortly necessitate the rebuilding of many if not all of them. There was no lumber nor other necessary materials with which to commence repairing, so I at once ordered what was required, which, owing to the great distance of this agency from market, caused some delay.

The agency saw-mill being in an unserviceable condition, I had it repaired and put in running order, and procured a supply of cottonwood logs, such being the only kind of saw-timber to be obtained here, and had them sawed into lumber for such use as the kind of lumber thus produced could be put to, and at once commenced a vigorous prosecution of this much-needed work of repairing the agency buildings, and, subsequently having received pine lumber and other necessary materials heretofore ordered, have progressed so far with the repairing as to be able to say that before the inclement season sets in I will have the work entirely completed.

I found but one ferry-boat at the agency belonging to the Government, which, together with a yawl-boat, was kept in constant use, and proved entirely inadequate to the requirements of the service, so I had constructed by the agency employés another and more substantial ferry-boat, and now feel no inconvenience nor delay in the dispatch of agency business requiring attention on the east side of the Missouri River.

The Indians under my charge consist of four tribes of Sioux, each numbering as follows, to wit: Lower Yanctonais, 2,730 persons; Upper Yanctonais, 1,473 persons; Uncpapas, 2,100 persons; Blackfeet, 1,019 persons. The increase in population of the Indians at this agency is owing to three causes:

First. The general good health of those who have been residing upon the reservation for a long time, as the result of regular living and peaceful relations with their neighbors, and consequently there are but few deaths among them;

Second. The natural increase; and,

Third. The success recently had in inducing a number of chiefs and headmen from the hostile camp on the Yellowstone to come in and be enrolled.

The Indians to which the first and second causes of increase apply are the great majority of the Yanctonais and Blackfeet bands. Those Indians have settled down on the reservation, depending upon the bounty of the Government, together with their own efforts in raising corn and vegetables, for a living.

The increase mentioned in the third class is principally composed of Uncpapa Sioux from Sitting Bull's camp, (known as the hostile camp,) which is situated near the mouth of the Rose Bud, on the Yellowstone, in Montana Territory. The Indians of which this hostile

camp are composed are from all the different bands of the great Sioux family, but the great majority are said to be Uncpapa Sioux. Their principal chief is Sitting Bull, an Uncpapa Sioux, who is described to me as a man about 45 years old, and possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and ability for an Indian. He is said to wield great power and influence over his followers. The other chiefs of note that are recognized at this camp, and who take rank in the order named, are Four Horn, Iron Dog, Slave, Little Knife, Gaul, and Red Horn. The four latter have come into this agency and enrolled themselves and a portion of their followers. Slave and Little Knife came in some time ago, and are become entirely reconciled to their present condition. Gaul and his followers, owing to more recently availing themselves of the privileges and advantages of the treaty of 1868, are yet restless, and Red Horn, whose first appearance here was in May last, with his followers, together with other chiefs and headmen of smaller bands and lesser note, principal among whom is a chief named Long Dog, enrolled in June last, are wild, demonstrative, and insolent, and very difficult to manage; yet all of them manifest a desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and its agents, and with all white people except soldiers, for whom they manifest great antipathy. They attribute the encroachments upon their country and the loss of friends and relatives killed in battle and otherwise to the presence of soldiers among them, and believe they are paid for killing them and robbing them of their country.

Judging from my observations of Gaul, Red Horn, and Long Dog, and those of their bands recently attaching themselves to this agency, the less intercourse this large class of Indians have with the soldiers for some time to come, the easier it will be to induce them to abandon their wild and vagabond lives, settle down upon reservations, and acknowledge the authority of the Government.

The conduct of a large majority of the Indians at this agency has been very good, and their relations and intercourse with their white neighbors for the past year marked as an era of less trouble than for many years previous. I have only to chronicle two deaths by violence, one being that of a young white man named Perling, found dead on the east side of the river, opposite this agency, in the early part of the month of May last, from the effects of gunshot wounds in the head and body. I have made every effort possible, aided by the principal chiefs and headmen of the Indians under my charge, to find the perpetrator of this murder, but thus far without gaining any satisfactory evidence. I am led to the conclusion, however, that the deed was committed by some straggling Indian from the hostile camp. The other was a young Indian named Goose, shot and killed on the 8th of February last by two soldiers of the command stationed here, in a quarrel (as I understand) on account of a squaw. The soldiers were tried by the proper civil authority and acquitted.

It can be said, to the credit of these Indians, that it would be a rare thing to find so many people together, apparently without any law to restrain them from acts of lawlessness and violence, that have conducted themselves so uniformly well and orderly. Their deportment toward me has been very respectful and good. They also uniformly respect the orders of the "Great Father," and express a desire to learn his wishes, and to submit to his authority and to be guided by the advice of the Government and its agents. Those who have been enrolled at this agency for some time fully recognize the obligations of their contract under the treaty of April 29, 1868, and manifest an anxiety to learn what is required of them under its provisions.

To the influence and example of these good Indians can be attributed the recent accessions to this agency from the hostile camp, many of whom have friends and relatives there. They are at peace with all their immediate Indian neighbors, and seem to exert a powerful influence over them; all of which, I am happy to be able to report, is for peace and friendly relations with all men. They appear to comprehend their situation and realize that, as buffalo and other game have become so scarce, their only hope is to cultivate the friendly relations now existing between them and the Government, and the necessity of adopting the same modes of living that white men do, in order to lay the foundation for their future permanent welfare.

Thus actuated, many of them have attempted to farm, but as yet with only limited success. Seven chiefs of the Lower Yanctonais, five chiefs of the Upper Yanctonais, three chiefs of the Uncpapas, and one chief of the Blackfeet are engaged in farming, the farming being done for the benefit of their respective bands, and also for the Cut Heads, who planted five farms I had broken for their use this season over 500 acres of new land, which, together with what was broken heretofore, amounts to about 1,200 acres. The labor of cultivating this land, which was planted with corn and vegetables, was performed by women, some assistance having been rendered by men, many of whom now manifest a disposition to engage in labor for themselves (to use their own expression) "as white men do." The crops planted bade fair until about the latter part of June, when the grasshoppers came and so damaged them that but a very light crop of corn was raised. Were it not for this plague, they would have been rewarded with abundant crops. I am happy to be able to report that, notwithstanding their great disappointment at the loss of their crops this season, they are not discouraged, and express a determination to make a further trial the coming season. Many of them are now engaged in cutting and saving hay for their stock for winter use. the work being performed by men. They are becoming less averse to manual labor, and are gradually approaching the time when it will not be looked upon by any of them as degrading.

There have been a few farm-wagons and agricultural implements issued to them by my predecessor, which proved to be very beneficial, and demonstrated satisfactorily the wisdom of such a policy; but the few thus supplied left many equally deserving without any. Therefore, in view of the requirements of these Indians the coming season, I most respectfully recommend that at least one hundred farm-wagons, one hundred sets of double harness, four 16-inch breaking-plows with circular cutting-knives, twenty 10-inch plows for cross-plowing, four harrows, and four mowing-machines be furnished for distribution among them at as early a day as possible.

Shortly after entering upon my duties at this agency in May last, I was requested by the chiefs and headmen of the Indians under my charge to accompany them to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, to meet their hereditary enemies, the Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, of Fort Berthold agency, in council, which had been previously agreed upon, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace. In compliance with their wishes, I accompanied them there, met with the chiefs and headmen of the Indians named on the 27th of May, 1875, and proceeded to participate in the proposed treaty. On the 29th of said month, succeeded in concluding a satisfactory treaty, copy of which was forwarded at the time for the information of the Department. I am happy to be able to report that this treaty has been faithfully observed by the Indians, and has resulted in great benefit to them. They are now at peace with their neighbors, and devote their time and attention to learning the modes of civilized life, instead of following those of war.

The expedition to the Black Hills by the military, and subsequent invasion of that country by parties in search of the precious metals, caused much dissatisfaction and bad feeling among the Indians. They emphatically expressed their belief that the Government was trifling with their rights in permitting the treaty to be violated, and asked the pertinent question, "How can the Great Father expect us to observe our obligations under treaty stipulations when he permits his white children to break it by coming into our country to remain without our consent?" The lawless invasion of the Black Hills by white men, in violation of the intercourse laws of the United States and treaty stipulations with the Indians, and the apparent tardiness or inability of the Government in removing them, caused great distrust and lack of confidence among the Indians toward all white men and the white man's Government. When asked to go to the grand council at Red Cloud to participate in treating for the sale of the Black Hills, they very intelligently reviewed the whole condition of affairs, and finally refused to go, saying it was no use in making treaties when the Great Father would either let white men break them or had not the power to prevent them from doing so. Notwithstanding that these Indians promised the commissioners who visited them here in August last that they would attend, yet when the time arrived for their departure they refused to go, assigning as the cause the reasons stated. I finally succeeded, however, in prevailing upon all of the principal chiefs and headmen, with a number of their head soldiers, to go. They are now in attendance at the council, participating in the deliberations, and favoring a sale of the Black Hills as a measure calculated to promote their best interests.

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The instituting a thorough system of education adapted to their condition, and inducing them to observe and carry out the same by established rules requiring the attendance of children at school, and religious instructions, seems to me to be a matter of the highest importance, and one that can be easily accomplished. An effectual way to accomplish this desirable object, in my judgment, and which I respectfully suggest for the consideration of the Government, would be to require parents having children between the ages of six and sixteen years old to compel their attendance at school and religious instruction as a requirement to entitle them to receive supplies. This important matter of education, so far as pertains to the Indians under my charge, has been entirely neglected, and such neglect has been made a matter of complaint by many of them. There are, at a low estimate, fifty Indian children, and about half that number of half-breed children, the parents of whom urgently press the immediate establishment of schools, and very intelligently refer to it as a matter of right to which they are entitled under the treaty of April 29, 1868, and I respectfully recommend that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for the erection of suitable buildings for the same, together with an adequate appropriation for necessary incidental expenses, and that such rules be established requiring the attendance of children, as hereinbefore suggested.

The religious society which your agent has the honor to represent (the Roman Catholic) is deeply interested in the temporal welfare and mental and spiritual advancement of these Indians, and I have no doubt will fully indorse my recommendations, and stand ready to act in conjunction with the Department in carrying out this great work, the foundation of which has already been laid by them. So far as these Indians have embraced Christianity, it has been through the efforts of the "Catholic Mission Society." The late Rev. Father P. I. De Smet, of whom they so often speak with reverence, spent a life-time among them, baptizing and instructing them in the Christian doctrines of the Catholic Church, with unparalleled success. The influence that this good and holy man had over this wild and barbarous people can only be appreciated by becoming acquainted with them, and in friendly

conversation directing their attention to his life and labors among them. They revere his memory, and express a hope to meet him in the land of the Great Spirit, whom he taught them to worship after the manner of the white men.

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I would also recommend that at least two hundred log houses be built by the Government for such worthy chiefs and headmen as have not yet abandoned their mode of living in lodges, as an inducement for their entering with zeal upon the work of progress contemplated. The several outlays herein recommended may appear large at the beginning, but eventually would result in a financial gain to the Government.

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There has been established by order of the War Department a military post at this agency of sufficient capacity for two companies of infantry, which is now being built, 600 feet south of the agency-buildings, and progressing well on toward completion. I regret very much that it is located so near the agency, as the effect of daily contact between the Indians and soldiers is not calculated to promote the most desirable results in the line of civilization. There are stationed at this post at present three companies of United States Infantry, in tents, under the command of Capt. J. S. Poland, Sixth United States Infantry, whom I found here in command on assuming charge of the agency, and upon whose support I relied to aid me in the discharge of my duties, and for the protection of the large amount of stores intrusted to my charge.

I regret exceedingly to have to report that, instead of rendering me such support as by law and regulations I was entitled to receive, every pretext and quibble possible was resorted to in order to evade complying with my requests, which, by so doing, greatly embarrassed me, and virtually rendered my orders and authority, and that of the Department I have the honor to represent, in many instances, nugatory and void upon the reservation.

On the 7th of May last a man named Allison, who had been arrested and confined in the guard-house at Grand River by some of my predecessors (when this agency was located there) for stealing two cases of tobacco, made his appearance at this agency. I was informed that, the tobacco having been recovered, and that, owing to the great distance from the seat of justice where it would have been necessary for Government officers and employés to attend as witnesses for his prosecution, it was deemed for the best interest of the service to banish Allison from the reservation, and forever prohibit his return, as a punishment for his offense; whereupon he was accordingly removed and ordered to never return; all of which was communicated to me by my immediate predecessor. Having found Mr. Allison upon the reservation at the date mentioned, and discovered him intriguing with the Indians to induce them to request his appointment as interpreter, I at once ordered him to leave the reservation, which order he evaded by invoking the power of Captain Poland to aid him to remain. Captain Poland took him under his protection, employing him as his servant, and in answer to my communications of the 7th and 8th of May last, requesting a guard for Allison's removal, replied refusing the same, and informing me that he had employed him as before stated, and was only awaiting proper orders to appoint him his Indian interpreter, which, I believe, he subsequently obtained, and has so appointed and retains him in that position. I consider Mr. Allison a very unfit and unsafe person to be permitted to remain in the Indian country. The facts herein stated are known to many of the Indians, and have not resulted in favorably impressing them with your agent's ability, nor that of the Indian Department, to enforce obedience to orders.

On the 28th of June last I issued an order to a party whom I found trading with the Indians on this reservation without authority to discontinue such business, which order was disregarded. I applied to Captain Poland for assistance to compel a compliance with such order, which he refused to render.

In the month of August last the employés of J. R. Casselberry, trader at this agency, were engaged in cutting hay upon the reservation, by proper authority; for the use of the Government animals of this Department and the trader's own stock. Captain Poland sent a military force and drove Mr. Casselberry's employés from the hay-field, seized his wagons and about ten tons of hay. The latter he confiscated and turned in to the quartermaster at his post, and after detaining the other property for some days, to the great damage of Mr. Casselberry, returned it, and at the same time sent communications both to myself and Mr. Casselberry's agent here in relation to his action; all of which, together with all the correspondence pertaining to this subject, was transmitted inclosed in my communication of August 10 last for information of the Department, to all of which I refer, and respectfully request that the same be considered as a part of this report.

I believe the presence of a military force necessary on this reservation, for the reason that so many of the hostile Indians visit here, and doubtless would cause some trouble in the absence of the restraining influence of the United States troops; but I have no hesitancy in saying that the command of such troops should be intrusted to officers of judgment and experience, and who would have a decent regard for the rights and prerogatives of citizens in the civil service of the Government, who are required to give heavy bonds for the faithful performance of the service required of them. I regret to have to report that Captain Poland, with

his interpreter, Allison, carries on an unwarrantable and prejudicial intercourse with the Indians under my charge, which the interest of the service demands should cease. I therefore respectfully recommend that such measures be adopted as will specifically define the jurisdiction and authority of commanding officers at this agency, and that no Indian interpreters be employed nor retained, and no intercourse had with the Indians, without the consent and approval of the United States Indian agent in charge.

The introduction of whisky among the Indians on this reservation by an organized band of lawless white men, who trade it to the Indians for ponies or other property, has caused much annoyance and trouble. I recently succeeded in causing the apprehension of the leader of the gang, and turned him over to the military commander at this agency to be safely guarded and conveyed to Bismarck, Dak., and turned over to the United States civil authorities there for prosecution. He was, however, permitted to escape from the guard, and thus escaped the justice that awaited him. This I regret very much, as I had succeeded in obtaining positive evidence against him, and desired to make an example as a future warning to all such vagabonds. The vigorous and determined efforts to stop the introduction of whisky and for the apprehension of those lawless men engaged in the traffic on this reservation have resulted in breaking up the gang engaged in it, so that at present there is little or no trouble from such source.

The difficulties attending the prosecution of such criminals after arrest suggest the great necessity which exists of providing some measures for the trial and punishment of offenses upon Indian reservations that are so remote from the proper civil tribunals of justice as this agency. The Indians seem to have no laws among themselves to restrain from wrong-doing, and have no tribunal to lay matters of grievance before but the agent, who finds himself without authority, and can only submit the matter to the chiefs, who in most cases are powerless, from the fact that their authority gradually lessens as civilization advances, until finally the tribe is left without any government except that which is exercised through the Indian Department. Therefore, in view of such condition of affairs as regards the administration of justice, I most respectfully but urgently recommend the Department to ask Congress to create by law the office of United States magistrate for this reservation, with powers authorized to hear and determine petty offenses, wherein the fine should not exceed $100 and the imprisonment not to exceed six months, and in graver crimes to bind parties over to the United States court; also with civil jurisdiction to the extent of $500, with the necessary provision for an appeal in all cases, both civil and criminal, wherein final jurisdiction is conferred. Such an officer should be an attorney, learned in the law, and should be paid a reasonable salary, for the reason that no competent man could be induced to accept such a position for the small fees that he would be likely to get on this or any other Indian reservation; and again, the payment of such services in fees is not always calculated to be conducive of the best results.

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I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BURKE,
United States Indian Agent, Standing Rock, Dak.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA, *October* 7, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit my first annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

The total number of Indians at the agency, including mixed and full bloods, is 730. They are peaceable and ordinarily well behaved for men untrained to useful labor. The location of the agency is far from being favorable for marked and decided progress in the arts of civilization and self-support, located as it is on the ever-changing banks of the Missouri River. Most of the tillable land is periodically submerged by the spring rises of the river. This overflow was a serious drawback to the contemplated farming operations last spring. In consequence of this, and the frequent attacks by the hostile Sioux on the Poncas, our planting of all kinds is not more, I think, than half as large as might otherwise have been expected. One field of wheat, consisting of fifty acres, had to be kept ditched constantly for over a month, and was not then entirely saved from damage from overflow. Our stable, warehouse, and many of the Indian dwellings were also flooded, but timely effort prevented any serious loss of property.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, we have succeeded in securing an unusually large planting by the Indians of wheat, corn, potatoes, and other garden vegetables in good quantities, and, by the favor of Providence, the crops are good. Much of this work was performed at what they considered the risk of their lives, owing to the stealthy approaches of the Sioux. So strong, indeed, is this feeling, that the Poncas never venture into their fields a quarter of a mile distant from the agency without being armed for defense against this

dreaded foe. The agency employés, too, go to the fields, or, more properly speaking, unfenced patches, as fully prepared for war as they are for the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

There have been cultivated during the year four hundred and fifty to five hundred acres, about two hundred and fifty acres being Government, and as much more Indian cultivation. Of this quantity fifty acres were new land broken by agency teams. As a stimulus to this enterprise every Indian having oxen or ponies that could be worked was expected to use them for that purpose, and those who had no such aid and desired it were assisted by agency implements and teams. An unlimited supply of seed was offered, and each applicant required to locate his land, to be ready before seed was issued to him.

We have harvested four or five hundred bushels of wheat, 300 of oats, 400 of potatoes, of corn 2,000, 500 bushels on the cob, and 700 tons of hay; while the Indians have stored about 100 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 225 bushels of potatoes, and 300 tons of hay. These results have not been attained without determined opposition to the necessary labor involved in the production, which, of course, has added to the ordinarily heavy duties of the agent's office.

In the mill we have sawed about 30,000 feet of lumber, and would have had much other work to report from this source had not its operations been suspended during the whole of last winter in consequence of a serious defect in the boiler, which was fortunately discovered during the first effort to get up steam, after I assumed charge on the 1st of February last. The repairs incident to this discovery were quite extensive, and not satisfactorily completed until the last of May. I cannot here refrain from earnestly representing the necessity which has been felt of having this mill under the charge of a competent engineer, the want of which in the past undoubtedly caused the heavy loss in funds and results as above referred to.

There is much room for improvement in every department of the agency; and frequently, in trying to make the Indians understand this (as well in private conversations as in public councils with them, intended to edify and inspire them with larger purposes than those of mere dependence upon the bounty of the Government,) I have been uniformly met with the excuse for their real condition that they are not at liberty to divide the reservation so as to select and live upon farms as they desire, because of the hostility of their more powerful neighbors.

But I believe there is another and quite as strong a reason, that they have never clearly realized the necessity of conforming to some settled rules of conduct, based upon the only hope left them, viz, that of industry. Another habit, equally dangerous to them, is in not having a proper concern for the education of their children. As a consequence the schoolroom is frequently without occupants, while at other times it overflows with ill-kept children. The same excuse is urged for this as for not being industrious, but very often without force; for the Sioux may not be held responsible for all the short-comings of the Poncas. Some effectual means are needed for establishing schools for Indian children on a firm and permanent basis. One important means to this end would be to make the issue of rations to children between the ages of seven and fifteen conditional upon such attendance while their parents are upon the reservation drawing rations, and the children able to attend school. If necessary, I would recommend legislation to secure this regulation. On the school devolves the settlement of the question whether or not the American aborigines shall be perpetuated or extinguished. * * * * * *

The task of inducing Indians to labor and to send their children to school, to undertake agricultural enterprises, to attend church on Sunday, and adopt systematic habits and civilized life, is not a hopeless one if vigorously pressed. The work must be undertaken and carried on with the spirit of intending to accomplish it.

It is admitted on all sides hereabouts that the Brulé Sioux are responsible for the warlike raids periodically made upon this tribe, and were it not for the vigilance of Col. P. Lugenbeel, commanding the military district, these incursions would undoubtedly be sanguinary and destructive. On the 6th of July last two hundred of these lawless Indians appeared on the hills adjacent to the agency, and as most of the Ponca warriors were absent on a hunting expedition, and but seven United States soldiers at the agency, the danger for some time appeared quite imminent. Sergeant Danvers, Company D, First Infantry, in charge of the detachment, with his handful of men kept up a brisk fire with the matchless Army rifle, while the few Poncas in camp formed a skirmish-line, covering the village and keeping the enemy at bay. The precaution was taken in the spring, looking to such an attack, of preparing for use an old field-piece hitherto discarded, and it was used on this occasion. Its discharge, loaded with old boiler-rivets, had a most desirable effect upon the enemy, who left, defeated in their bloody purpose. It is firmly believed by those present that the discharge of this piece of ordnance saved the agency from destruction. The detachment has since been increased to fifteen men, and a serviceable field-piece and a good store of shell, grape, and canister.

I ask special attention to the following, touching the legal status of the Indians. A year ago two Poncas were on a visit to the Yanktons; a party of Santees from Fort Wadsworth, Dak., were also on a visit to that tribe. The Ponca men were waylaid by the Santees, and one of the Poncas most treacherously and brutally murdered. The other was seriously wounded, but eventually recovered. This outrageous occurrence was, so to speak, at the

very doors of the ministers and teachers sent to civilize and teach them obedience to Christian precepts. The old law in force before the Revised Statutes gave the courts no jurisdiction over crimes committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another in the Indian country. The Revised Statutes were found to contain an omission as to said crimes, but by a supplementary act of Congress (Revised Statutes, page 1435) that omission was supplied, so that in the case before the court (Chief-Justice Shannon) on a motion to quash the indictment for want of jurisdiction, the court was obliged to sustain the motion. I respectfully suggest that the want is a grave and serious one, and I recommend that for such tribes as the Poncas, Yanktons, Santees, Omahas, Winnebagoes, and others similarly advanced, the courts have such jurisdiction over crimes committed on those reservations by one Indian on the person or property of another.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CARRIER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 31, 1875.

SIR: This agency, situated on White Earth River in Northwestern Nebraska, was established August, 1873, at which time I took charge of it. There have been erected a warehouse barn, agent's dwelling, office, quarters for men, carpenter and blacksmith shops, slaughter-house, and a stockade 200 by 400 feet. Lumber is sawed for a mill and school-house.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs at the agency, no missionary work has been done.

The tribes of Indians who are supplied and remain more or less constantly at the agency are the Ogallalla Sioux, and Northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. The Ogallallas are divided into four principal bands; the head band, usually called Ogallallas, Kiocsies, Onkapas, and Wazazies. Each of these bands are subdivided into smaller parties, variously named, usually designated by the name of their chief or leader. In consequence of their roving habits and proximity of the hunting region of the Black Hills, Big Horn, and Powder River countries, the number of Indians at the agency at different times is variable. This constitutes one of the chief difficulties in making an accurate distribution of food, and in making estimates of the quantity required for a year's supply. The rapid destruction of the game caused last year a larger number to remain permanently at the agency, rendering an increase in the amount of supplies necessary. As there are no means of ascertaining the facts regarding the amount of game, or the exact number of Indians remaining in the hunting regions, estimates must of necessity be but approximate. And this will continue to be the case until the hostile bands are broken up.

On arrival at this agency two years ago, with few exceptions, the Indians were wild and vicious; they could not be made to understand the necessity of regular issues of food, but insisted on their own lawless way of giving every man as much as he wanted. Every effort to bring the issues to a regular quantity was met by headstrong and even threatening opposition by every individual, from Red Cloud to the meanest loafer. What could not be gained by threats and importunity was attempted by misrepresentations and fraud. This had to be detected and corrected in such ways as the agent could devise. This necessarily created an opposition to the agent, and more or less bitter feeling, especially on the part of the principal chiefs. As usual, in September and October, 1874, large numbers of those called by these Indians Northern Indians, from the Big Horn and Powder River countries, congregated at the agency. I determined, at whatever cost, to count them. By authority of the Department, I withheld rations and the annuity goods until they submitted to be counted. This raised a bitter opposition that at one time threatened an open outbreak. After two weeks' excitement and counciling they yielded, and I counted them, finding 10,330 of the Ogallalla Sioux, 2,138 of Northern Cheyennes, and 1,565 of the Northern Arapahoes. Many of the Northern Indians refused to be counted, but remained until after the annuity goods were distributed. This enumeration has enabled me to distribute food with more accuracy; but yet many difficulties exist from the disposition of the Indians to oppose any change, however trivial, and in the difficulty of teaching them anything like business habits, from their want of knowledge of the diversities of time and consequent want of valuation of time.

The attack upon the Interior Department and Indian Bureau, making this agency the objective point, has done much to embarrass the work. When carried on, as it has been, by councils and advice from tools of designing men to arouse the suspicions of the Indians and dissatisfy them with all that is done for them, it has been a demoralizing influence that has been of incalculable disadvantage to the Indians. Yet, notwithstanding all these influences, the Indians are rapidly changing, and learning the advantage of a compliance

with the requirements of the Government This is mentioned because it has been a controlling element in the management of this agency and in retarding the progress that has been made by the Indians toward civilization.

The primary question in civilization is one of subsistence. This question presents peculiar difficulties in this country. If the Indians become self-supporting, it must be by the same pursuits that the white people engage in, viz, stock-raising. This season there have been broken and planted about two hundred acres of ground. Everything, however, was taken by the grasshoppers as it appeared above the ground. Nothing can be raised without irrigation. But a limited amount of land can be irrigated, and nothing more than a garden can be expected to be cultivated by the Indians; yet it is desirable that this much should be done, as the first necessary step in bringing them under civilization is to give each family a home and break up their clannish habits.

The disposition of the Indians to undertake some pursuit for self-support is shown by their demand for wagons and harness and cows in part payment for their hunting rights in Nebraska, as also their desire to have houses built. The difficulty is in teaching them to care for the stock and to take their axes and cut logs for their own houses. But these things are gradually being impressed upon their minds, and in the course of another year there will be many among them who will build houses for themselves.

Crime among these Indians is comparatively rare. Horse and cattle stealing is considered an honorable pursuit, and it is as difficult to convince the Indians that it is wrong as to convince a horse-jockey that it is wrong to sell his neighbor an unsound horse.

Civilization carries with it a destruction of the Indian's polity, and necessitates a changed condition that is distasteful to the Indian. He would, therefore, be more than human did he not resist it and vent his dissatisfaction in complaints against those who are forcing this change upon him. Therefore, those who take the complaints of the Indians as evidence of wrong done by those who deal with them show their ignorance of the condition of things at the agencies.

During the past winter there was some suffering among the Indians, mainly on account of the unusually severe winter and the comparatively small amount of blankets and material for lodges given them. A much greater number than usual remained permanently at the agency during the fall and winter, which caused the estimated supply of food to fall short. Yet the additional amount of beef allowed by the Department in a great measure supplied the deficiency; so that suffering from hunger was not greater, perhaps, than among many poor people in the new settlement. The Indians have one resource which the white people have not; that is, his favorite food, the dog. If an Indian wishes to show a particular regard for a visitor he makes a dog-feast for him. In cases of scarcity of food the dog is his resource. As these Indians had in the spring a fair supply of dogs, it is to be inferred that they did not suffer much for want of food

No great progress can be made in establishing these Indians in any industrial pursuit until, by treaty or force, the roving bands who subsist upon game are brought to the agencies. These marauders are as ready to steal from their friends as from their enemies, and an Indian who attempts to raise stock at the agency is liable at any time to have it all run off. This prevents many who desire to raise stock from doing so. It also causes them to adhere to their habits of camping in companies for mutual protection.

It is therefore a matter of the first importance, both to the Indians and the Government, that the Territory of Wyoming be opened to settlement, which will insure a speedy destruction of the game upon which the hostile bands subsist. If the opening of that Territory cannot be done by treaty, it is my opinion that it is the duty of the Government to do it by force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 20, 1875.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to forward herewith my first annual report of the condition of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians of Lake Traverse reservation, Dakota Territory. My report must necessarily be imperfect, and will, I fear, fail to accurately represent the actual work done and the real progress made by the Indians during the year, as I have been in charge of this agency only from May 1st of the present year.

In past years the Sissetons and Wahpetons made very commendable progress in acquiring the arts of civilized life, but the present year marks a new era in their history. Almost without exception every able-bodied Indian on the reserve has worked, and the present year has witnessed an entire breaking away from the old notion that an Indian who worked was

wanting in manliness, and a discredit to his race. The workers are the respected and honored ones among them now. The ridicule that Indians ordinarily show to those of their race who work is turned here upon those who, from one pretext or another, have failed to overcome their aversion to labor. Get an Indian to work, and, in a surprisingly short time, his reluctance to work and his sensitiveness to ridicule on account of work disappear. It has seemed to me that half the battle was won with some of them when they finished their first day's work.

AGRICULTURE.

I found, upon assuming this position in May, about six hundred acres, plowed and sown, mostly in wheat and oats, and about two hundred acres plowed and ready for seed. By judiciously distributing the varieties of seed furnished by the Government, every Indian located on a claim, and such others as desired, received sufficient for a garden, and were instructed by the farmer and assistants in the best methods of planting and cultivating. The people have taken great pride this year in their gardens, have cultivated them well, and have been blessed with a bountiful crop.

The season for breaking new prairie-land begins in June and ends about July 4. The work-cattle furnished the Indians did not arrive until after the middle of June; but from that time until the close of the breaking-season they broke seven hundred and twenty-five acres of land, thereby almost doubling the area of farming-land for next year; 6,000 bushels of wheat, 7,000 of corn, 1,000 of oats, 2,500 of potatoes, and a large quantity of small garden vegetables have been raised and harvested by the Indians this year, besides cutting and stacking for their own use 4,500 tons of hay. Considering their limited facilities in the matter of implements, &c., this is a most excellent showing for the year. The improvements to be made next year, I do not hesitate to say, will only be limited by the means at our disposal to aid them.

I have never seen a people more anxious to better their condition nor more willing to accede to the wishes of the authorities over them; and, as they have taken a new departure in their farming, I bespeak for them generous and substantial aid the coming year. They are now in a transition state, through which, if generously aided, they will come, making decided and real advancement toward civilized life.

EDUCATION.

There are no villages on the reservation; the people living on farms, located along the line of the Coteaus des Prairies for a distance of over seventy miles. The school-houses are situated from twelve to fifteen miles apart in sparsely-settled districts, and in the fluctuating and often very severe weather of this high latitude the attendance must inevitably be small. Four district schools, taught by four teachers, and a manual-labor boarding-school, officered by a principal matron and two teachers, have been sustained this year. The total number instructed in district schools during the year has been 168, (estimated,) with an average attendance of 115. In the manual-labor boarding-school the total number of pupils has been 36, (estimated,) with an average attendance of 30, (estimated.) Results are hardly commensurate with the amount of money expended.

The future of this people depends upon the success had in reaching the children and in stimulating them to different modes of living. It could hardly be expected that a people just emerging from the darkness of paganism would appreciate the necessity of educating their children, and I am convinced that it is clearly the duty as well as the right of the Government to insist that Indian children shall attend school a portion of each year; and this attendance should not be spasmodic, but consecutive and regular. The education of the Dakotas means the civilization of the Dakotas. In no other way can old prejudices be eradicated and the folly of improvidence and dependence taught. The necessity for overcoming their ingrained hostility to reform and civilization exists, and if the children are allowed to go on in the way of their fathers, imbibing the notions of the past, without an idea or a thought for the better, the successful working out of the present Indian policy is an impossibility. The necessary outcome of the policy of the Board of Indian Commissioners is that the Indian develops gradually into a citizen of the United States. Essential to this is an abandonment of tribal relations and dealing with them as persons, not tribes or bands, or in other words *individualizing* them. You must educate to accomplish this, for how else can you awaken the sentiment and develop the elements of nationality? If in civilized communities it is necessary to consider a compulsory-education law as required by the best interests of society, how much more necessary and desirable is it for the well-being of the Indians, and the interests of the settlements near them, that they learn to appreciate the advantages afforded their children to acquire a good education. The education of any class of children calls into requisition vigilance, prudence, and patience, and time is an essential factor in educational work of any character. I cannot but think it desirable to use all proper legal sanctions, and at the earliest practicable day, to induce or compel these Dakotas to educate their children in the English tongue. They receive food and raiment on condition of labor performed or produce delivered. I would annex the further condition, "that parents having children between the ages of six and sixteen years shall send the children to school at east four consecutive months in each year;" the enforcement of this condition to be left

to the agents, subject to such general rules and regulations as the Department deem wise. The sensitive part of an Indian is his stomach, and an appeal to that paves the way for a clearer perception of duty on his part.

Missionary work has been prosecuted under the auspices of the American Board under the general direction and guidance of the venerable and venerated Rev. Dr. Riggs, who has spent a life-time in advancing the religious culture of the Dakotas, and whose noble and self-sacrificing labors have borne good fruit. There are six organized churches on the reservation with native pastors and preachers, and a church-membership aggregating three hundred and seventy-five. There are four church-buildings, worth in the aggregate $4,500. It is the aim or Dr. Riggs, assisted by the native ministers, to occupy the whole field, and to furnish all the inhabitants of the reservation with the preaching of the Word of Life within convenient distance to their own homes. The scattered condition of the population, before referred to, makes this a most difficult work. The Ascension church on the reservation has recently finished a new and beautiful house of worship at a cost of about $2,000. There are three other good, comfortable church-buildings on the reservation.

Says Dr. Riggs, in a letter from which the above facts are taken, as well as others incorporated in the statistical annual report forwarded herewith, "For several years past we have been endeavoring to work our native churches up towards the point of supporting their pastors. All of them now, more or less regularly, make quarterly contributions for this purpose. For the year 1874, the Ascension church gave their pastor $300, and the Good Will church gave theirs $200. This was an increase of 50 per cent. on their contributions for the preceding year. In this way we desire to plant the gospel firmly in the hearts and in the lives of our people."

These church Indians have their peculiar trials, and oftentimes their faith is sorely tested. They stand firmly by their faith, protesting against the heathenish rites indulged in by some, and both in example and practice endeavor to lead outsiders to the gospel light. Their forbearence in the midst of perplexity and trouble cannot be too highly commended.

As to the feasibility of their civilization under the present policy, no candid man could doubt it if he could but witness the spirit of the people and measure their growth this past year. They need now, and will continue to need for years to come, the fostering care of the Government. They have no desire to return to the ways of the past, but it will take time to establish them firmly in their devotion to civilized pursuits.

Perhaps nothing has contributed more to the encouragement of this people than that of allotting to each person entitled thereto under the provisions of this treaty, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, located favorably as to wood, water, and arable land. The excellent judgment shown by Mr. C. C. Royce, the special agent, in making these allotments, has been of value to me, especially in settling disputed claims. When an Indian acquires a claim to a farm it is far easier to stimulate ideas of self-reliance and independence, and to encourage individual effort, than when the land is owned in common. The influence of this allotment is felt and seen here in an increased demand for material to improve houses and make pleasanter homes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. HAMILTON,
United States Indian Agent.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 20, 1875.

SIR: I have herewith the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs at this agency, it being for the year ending August 31, 1875.

I am gratified, in reviewing the past and looking at the present time, to be able to state that there has been an improvement in affairs here and in the disposition of the Indians at this agency, a beneficial change, so great that one year ago it would hardly have been deemed possible.

To be brief, I will state that the honorable commission which held a council with the Indians here March 23, 1874, proposed to them as follows: that a census should be taken of their people; that they consent to have the location of their agency removed; that they give up hunting buffalo south of the Platte; that the northern boundary-line of Nebraska be surveyed and established. To all of these propositions they demurred, and abruptly declined to consider them. Now, all of these objects have by patient and persevering arguments been accomplished.

Other apparently insurmountable difficulties have been overcome by the same means, notably the preparations for opening the Black Hills, which it was predicted would surely precipitate an Indian war, so violently opposed had the Indians been, by tradition and education, to the presence of the white man on that their sacred ground. Yet now we find that all these serious difficulties have been, or apparently will be, overcome by peaceable and civilizing influences, and all in the space of one short year since my last report.

It may be claimed by some that much of this change has been caused by the presence and influence of the military force here, but the facts are that the troops arrived here in March, 1874, one month after they were telegraphed for, and when serious apprehensions of hostilities had to a great extent ceased. They were here at the time when the propositions of the commissioners were declined; they have remained here ever since.

In September, 1874, ten herd of beef-cattle were claimed to have been stolen by our Indians from the herd of the contractor, who was bringing them to the military post near this agency, and a request was made on the agent, by the commanding officer, that they be returned. Orders were also received from Department headquarters, at Omaha, that the commanding officer here should demand of the Indians that they return ten head of cattle, and if the demand was not complied with he should attack Spotted Tail's camp. This order, however, was not made known to the Indians, as the agent took the matter in hand, and finally, after several days, persuaded the different bands to appropriate from the cattle they received from the agent, ten head, and they were delivered to the troops, thereby avoiding what threatened to be a serious affair. The commanding officer here also received from Department headquarters instructions that he was not to make arrests here on the request of the agent only, but should refer all requests of that nature to his superior officer. The application of the post-trader here to the War Department for permission to sell liquor was approved. To this I entered my protest in the Indian Bureau, and the license was soon after revoked, much to our relief, as the effects of strong drink were plainly manifested, both in and out of camp, for a short time. I have considered it my duty to state these facts to show the difficulties under which an agent labors, and to what extent he is aided by a military force. It gives me pleasure to state that my official and personal relations with the officers in charge of troops here have been generally of an amicable and satisfactory character.

Camp Sheridan was located at the same time, last year, as this agency, half a mile above us on Beaver Creek. Buildings for officers, men, and supplies were erected there during last fall and winter. During the present summer it was decided to move the military force to a point one mile below us, on the creek, where the post is now being rebuilt anew.

I would here take the occasion to respectfully suggest that some legislaton be secured that will define more clearly than at present the relative official powers of a commanding officer and an agent, when both are present at an agency, and to give the agent executive power to enforce the laws now on the statute-books.

The material progress we have made during the past year is as follows: In accordance with instructions, the present location of this agency was selected, and the property removed last fall and winter from the last location on White River to Beaver Creek, in the northwest corner of Nebraska, twelve miles south of the northern boundary of said State, where the old buildings were re-erected, and temporary arrangements made for the protection of the agency property.

A census was taken of the Indians after the removal, by visiting every camp and lodge, and resulted as follows: Men, 1,274; women, 1,692; boys, 3,458; girls, 3,186 = 9,610. Percentage: Men, 13.26; women, 17.61; boys, 36; girls, 33.43. Number of families, 1,274; of lodges, 1,020. Of these 7,292 were Agency Brulés, 700 Lower Brulés, 429 Northern Brulés, 1,189 Minneconjous, and other northern tribes. There were also half-breeds, numbering 250.

Of the Indians, all, with very few exceptions, live in canvas lodges, but many have expressed a desire to live in houses.

A less number of Northern Indians have visited this agency than during the previous year, and more of ours have remained near the agency than formerly, for the reasons that they did not go south to the hunting-grounds this season, and the excitement about the Black Hills has kept them together. During the spring an unexpected number turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, and many small pieces of land were cultivated by Indians. Fortunately the weather has favored them, and they feel much encouraged. Next spring, I anticipate, will add many to the number of agriculturists.

During the winter months much difficulty was experienced in getting supplies, owing to the winter having set in so early and so severely, a great contrast to former seasons, when supplies arrived during all the winter months. In consequence of this almost unprecedented weather, and the lateness of the appropriation bills, a large quantity of supplies were unable to pass up the Missouri River to Fort Randall, our base for supplies; and for those at the latter place, we were unable for several weeks to obtain transportation. The cold was so intense that no teams would venture on the long journey of two hundred and sixty-three miles. Fortunately we managed, by a reduction of rations, to provide for these people till early spring, since which time we have had an abundance. Although the winter was so severe and so long, I knew of no fatality nor serious suffering for lack of food here during that time. Our supplies and annuities have been of a good quality.

On the first of this year the name of this agency was changed from Whetstone to Spotted Tail. During the winter and spring a new saw-mill has been built, which has been sawing lumber for the new agency buildings now much needed. A chapel and mission house has been built, and a new school-house is now nearly finished. Rev. W. J. Cleveland and wife, assisted by two lady missionaries, Miss Mary J. Leigh and Miss Sophie Pendleton, are in charge of the church and school. Arrangements have been made by the Government pro-

viding for the teaching of at least 75 scholars. The religious services have been well attended, and both church and school are under the general charge of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, Episcopal bishop of Niobrara.

In the month of June last the Indians signed a document relinquishing their privilege of hunting buffalo south of the Platte River, and received as compensation horses, harness, and wagons, to the value of $10,000. The distribution of cows and work-cattle purchased some time ago for them was made in August, and afforded much satisfaction, and so far the recipients seem to have taken good care of them, and express a desire to add to their small herds.

During August I made a trip to the Black Hills with Spotted Tail and several of his head men He seemed much interested in the journey and comprehended the situation pretty clearly. Delegations are now arriving from all the Sioux tribes to attend the grand council, to be held between here and Red Cloud agency about the 20th of September. They seemed inclined to surrender their rights in the Black Hills, provided the compensation be satisfactory.

As to the future of these Indians much will probably depend on the nature of the treaty about to be made. They hope to secure Government rations for a generation to come. If they succeed in securing them, they avoid the necessity of laboring for subsistence. They might, I think, be encouraged to turn their attention to raising stock, as this region of country is better adapted to that pursuit than to any other, and there is not good farming-land in sufficient quantities to support a large population as farmers. They seem now disposed to give their attention to cultivating small pieces of land, and to raising cattle.

I would recommend that, provided they take care of what has been given them this year, the Government make them annual donations of cows to increase their herds. I also think that wagons and harness given to them would be extremely useful in educating them to more peaceable pursuits than formerly.

In conclusion, I will state that, should the next year show as great an improvement as the last in these people, we will all have reason to be satisfied that the peace policy is an eminent success, and that persuasion is better than force.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 4, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my fourth annual report as United States Indian agent for the Yankton Sioux Indians.

NUMBER OF THE TRIBE.

The Yanktons number in all about 2,500 souls. Of these we have now permanently residing on the reserve 2,000; the remainder are scattered among the different tribes of the Sioux Indian nation. During the last four years the tribe has remained at about the same number; perhaps the last year may have given us a slight increase, there having been but very little severe or fatal illness among the Indians.

CONDUCT OF INDIANS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

As usual with these people the year has passed away without witnessing any scenes of violence or disturbance. A more quiet and peace-loving people cannot be found. With simple and natural minds and manners, they are yet strangely endowed with characteristics that might well be emulated by their white brethren. It is a strange fact to note that 2,000 people can live together without laws, without punishments, without prisons, year after year, and yet have no serious contentions, quarrels, fights or murders. That they can live, surrounded by whites not always of the best character, in temperance and peace. And yet, they are still, to a large degree, untutored, unchristianized people. If to this calm and peace-loving character we can add true Christian principles and sound practical instructions in the arts of civilized life, we shall have a result which will cause surprise to the enemies of the Indian, but great pride and rejoicing among his true friends. As far as the Yanktons are concerned, we see in the year past, as in the former years of our stay among them, that gradual, although slow, progress which gives hope of a better future to come.

THE AGENCY BUILDINGS.

These consist of the agent's house of frame, covered with cottonwood siding, and plastered. A chalk-stone warehouse, two stories high, with tin roof, fire-proof and rat-proof; mill, saw and grist, with corn-cracker; circular saws, planing-machine, turning-lathes, drills, &c. The shops adjoining the mills are blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter and wood-turning shops. These buildings are all frame, substantially built, covered with pine siding. The machinery of the mill is worked by means of steam-power, so utilized that the two mills, flour and corn, together with saw-mill, turning-lathes, circular and scroll saws can all be operated at once.

Owing to scarcity of funds, all these buildings except the grist-mill are covered with cottonwood shingles, and will in a short time require new roofing of pine. These buildings are, with the exception of agent's house, all new and of a permanent character. They have been built or completed during the administration of the present agent. The engineer and carpenter occupy good substantial log houses in the neighborhood of the mills and shops, also built during the last three years. Besides these, there are a number of old, unsightly structures yet remaining, but utterly unfit for use in this cold and windy country. The mess-house, physician's house, and farmer's house, with old warehouse now used as stable and lumber-rooms, are both unsightly and unsafe, long since condemned by inspectors, and should be replaced by more suitable structures. These, with the agency cattle-corrals, and sheds and stockade for defense, which have never been needed, form the agency buildings proper. At some distance from the agency are located the agency slaughter-house and pens; still further removed are the house and corrals of herders and beef-cattle.

MISSION HOUSES, CHURCHES, AND SCHOOLS.

Episcopal.—There are at this agency the following mission structures: First. One large chalk-stone building, used as boarding-school for boys and home for teachers and mission workers; also the house of the bishop when here. Second. One church building of wood, with adjoining house for girls' boarding-school and house for teachers. These structures are substantially and tastefully built, and accommodate about sixty scholars, built by the Episcopal Church, and maintained by it.

Presbyterian.—This denomination has, at this agency, two structures of wood; one a dwelling-house for the missionary and his family, and also such teachers as he may require; the other a church building, also used as a day-school.

Other schools and churches.—The Episcopal Church, besides the above-mentioned church and schools located at the agency, has three other mission buildings in different parts of the reservation used as churches, schools, and houses for missionaries, teachers, &c., all built and maintained exclusively by the church without any aid from the Government.

Out of the large number of teachers and missionaries engaged in these schools and churches, only one is paid by the Government. The Presbyterians have also one other building for school purposes located some six miles distant from the agency. These churches, houses, and schools have been built and are maintained exclusively by the denomination to which they belong, without aid from the Government.

INFLUENCE OF MISSIONARIES AND SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Thus it will be seen that great efforts are being made for the Yanktons by Christian people. Faithful, earnest missionaries, both male and female, are devoting their time and talents to aid these poor people out of their heathen darkness, and slavery to superstition and sin, into the glorious light of the gospel of Christ. The influence of good men and women upon these people is very beneficial, and great changes are taking place for the better; large numbers are regular in their attendance upon religious worship; quite a goodly number of their children come under the influence of the schools during the year; the sick and sorrowful are visited and comforted; houses are cheered and brightened; in short, in a thousand ways do we see the influence of the missionary and teacher among these people. The result of all this labor of love upon these children of nature is not always what one would expect. Many fall back, and are then apt to be worse than they were when in their wild condition, as a general thing. Their standard, both as Christians and civilized people, is yet a low one; they are by no means what we hope and believe they will be and can be, but yet we can see gradual growth and improvement, and here and there bright examples of true and earnest Christian life. This mission work has now been kept up among the Yanktons for six or seven years. We have therefore only begun the work, which will take a half century to finish. Many young men of this tribe are sent abroad to our colleges and schools, and are now preparing for work among their own people. We are but just learning to speak to them in their own tongues, and thus become able to understand them, and they us. If the Government can give sheltering care to the missions and keep the Indians quiet and industrious, the day is not far distant when the heathen Indians will be in the minority on this reserve.

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WORK OF INDIANS.

Quite a goodly proportion of the Yanktons are workers. The general work of a farm is done by many of them. They build houses for themselves and their cattle, cultivate fields, make hay, cut wood, make fences, &c. There are also employed at this agency twelve to fifteen Indian employés. These men, under the supervision of the farmer, carpenter, engineer, blacksmith, issue-clerk, and chief herder, do all the work at this agency. Some of these Indians have been regularly employed by the Government for the last six or seven years, and are now quite competent to do their work in their different departments. The farmer sends out his men to the field to plow and plant, to tend and harvest the crops, and I state the simple truth when I say they do their work as well and faithfully as any white farm-hands in the country. We have Indian men here now daily seen in the harvest-field running reapers and mowers, binding, stacking, thrashing, and helping to grind the wheat raised on the agency-farm, putting up hay for sheep, horses, and cattle, who, three years ago, thought of nothing but painting their faces and going to feasts; now in white man's dress, then in full Indian costume. With the carpenter is a young Indian as apprentice who can now do such work as making doors for Indian houses, tables, beds, cupboards, &c., besides mending broken wagons, plows, and general farm and house utensils. The blacksmith has under his care two apprentices; one, a tinner, who makes all the Indian tin-ware, such as coffee-pots, tin cups, pails, pans, and camp-kettles, mends all when broken, and makes himself useful in many ways; the other is the blacksmith's apprentice, now quite skillful, able to do such work as generally comes into a country blacksmith's shop. So, too, with the engineer and chief herder, we have assistants who do as much of the work in their places as we could expect. Thus it will be seen that the work of this agency is done by Indian laborers; and when we take into consideration that this agency makes its own lumber, cuts its own wood and logs, puts up all its own hay, grinds all the wheat and corn used by two thousand Indians, all without giving a single contract, it can readily be seen what the amount of the work is which is accomplished by these Indian workers during the year.

BUTCHERING.

The beef issued to the Indians at this agency is slaughtered the day before the issue is made in a house built for the purpose. This is a great improvement on the usual way of slaughtering Indian beef. When I took charge of this agency I found the Indians preparing the beef for issue in a corral which had been used for that purpose for many years, so filthy that the beef was utterly unfit for human beings to eat. I had a slaughter-house and pen built at once, and taught two Indians how to slaughter as white men do. These two men, now for more than three years, have slaughtered and cut up for issue, and assisted in the issue of all rations daily, from six to eight head of cattle.

WEAVING AND BASKET-MAKING

During the last year and more I have been making an effort to teach the Indian women to weave. In this we have met encouraging results. We employ eight women under a teacher, pay them per yard, and employ them half of the day, four in the morning and four in the afternoon. We have now on hand cloth enough to give each Indian woman in the nation one good dress woven by Indian women. For about one year I employed a teacher in basket-making. By the time his engagement came to an end there were several Indians well enough instructed to make a good common farm-basket. Since his departure, however, the Indians have brought in but very few, although I have purchased what they made whenever brought in. In order to make this work a success, a teacher must be employed, and the Indians paid either by the day or by the basket.

SHEEP-RAISING.

Owing to the unusual severity of the winter we were heavy losers in our sheep last winter and spring. The storms were so severe and frequent that the sheep had to be kept in their sheds and corrals during the entire winter, Frequently sheds and fences were entirely buried beneath the snow, and the sheep thus shut in had to be dug out, and then often became chilled through and died. This severity of storm continued until late in April, when the lambs began to come. Great efforts were made to save them, but many died. If the winters generally are to be like the past one I shall recommend giving up the effort, but judging from the past we are in hopes of yet meeting with success in this important undertaking. By the experience of the past I am satisfied that lambs should not come in this country until May.

CROPS.

This has been one of the most favorable years for crops that this country has known for many years. The Indians have large fields of corn, all looking well. Many thousands of bushels of corn will be raised by them this year. Besides corn they have also potatoes nd garden vegetables. The agency farm has also produced well. From 49 acres sown in wheat we have a yield of 767 bushels. Our corn and potatoes also promise well. If we could have years like this past we could soon raise all the wheat and corn needed on this re-

serve. I would recommend in this connection that a large tract of land be broken up on the uplands for an agency wheat-farm, this coming season, as the old lands on the bottom are worn out and unfit for wheat-culture. Three or four hundred acres, well cultivated, will produce all the wheat needed. The work of breaking and cultivating this agency farm can all be done by Indians. I believe it will be for the welfare of the Indians to employ as large a force as possible in this way. They are not yet fit to work for themselves without the constant aid and supervision of white men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO,
September 7, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1875.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

When I took charge of this agency, in July last, there were about 500 on the reservation. There are, according to the estimates of my predecessors, about 1,500 Indians belonging here, divided into two small bands, viz, 600 Bannacks and 900 Shoshones.

SUBSISTENCE.

Owing to the small amount appropriated for their support the majority of the Indians have been obliged to resort to the mountains in quest of game for their subsistence. Soon after assuming the duties of agent I gave permits to all who were not working on the farm to go on a summer's hunt, knowing they could subsist themselves very comfortably by the chase. While this line of policy is to be deprecated, I am forced to resort to it in order to husband their food for winter use, when most needed. Quite a number of the Bannacks, who have heretofore gone to the Yellowstone country to spend the winter hunting buffalo, concluded last fall to forego their annual hunt and spend the winter on the reservation. Unfortunately the supply of beef became exhausted about the 1st of January, and they, together with the Shoshones, were here all winter with scarcely any meat at all. They became thoroughly disgusted with the reservation, and early this summer struck out for their old hunting-grounds. Had the agency been prepared to subsist them they would have undoubtedly remained here permanently, and given up hunting for a livelihood. To feed 1,500 Indians it requries 547,500 pounds of flour, and the same amount of beef, net weight. The allowance for them for the present fiscal year is only 125,000 pounds of flour, and the same amount of beef, net weight. There is, however, to be added to this amount, the produce of the agency and Indian farms, which will be given in another part of this report.

MORMONS.

It was known in early spring that the Mormons had out their emissaries seeking interviews with these Indians, urging them to go to Salt Lake City to be baptized in the Mormon Church. Quite a number of them went without the knowledge of the agent, were thus baptized, and then returned as missionaries to work among their tribes. By these efforts quite a number who were out on permits found their way to Corinne, where the Mormons had an encampment and furnished rations to all Indians who would come to them and be baptized in the Mormon faith. They were told that by being baptized and joining the church, the old men would all become young, the young men would never be sick, that the Lord had a work for them to do, and that they were the chosen people of God to establish his kingdom upon the earth, &c.; also that Bear River Valley belonged to them, and if the soldiers attempted to drive them away not to go, as their guns would have no effect upon them. Their whole teachings were fraught with evil and calculated to make the Indians hostile to the Government, and especially to the people of Corinne. As near as I have been able to ascertain there were about twenty lodges or one hundred and twenty persons there from this agency. They had no idea of fighting the troops, and when ordered by them to leave started at once. They seem very much disgusted with the whole proceeding, have lost faith in the Mormons, and say they did not know they were doing anything in opposition to the Government. I have no fears of any more trouble in that direction at present.

RESERVATION.

It is said by the settlers in this vicinity that the reservation embraces everything in this portion of Idaho that is desirable. The location was certainly well chosen; it is ample in

size, containing 2,160 square miles. There is sufficient arable land on Ross Fork, Blackfoot, and Bannack Creeks, to provide each Indian family with a snug farm. There is also an abundance of hay and grazing land and timber on the river and in the mountains.

AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm on Ross Fork contains 234 acres. The crops are estimated at 1,800 bushels wheat, 800 bushels oats, 150 bushels barley, 2,000 bushels potatoes, and 1,000 heads cabbage; 100 tons hay have been put up at the agency-stables, and 100 tons more are being put up for the stock-cattle on Fort Hall bottom. With the exception of one white man and a half-breed the work has all been done by Indian labor under the direction of the farmer.

INDIAN FARMS.

Five Indian families, one of which is Tyee, the chief, have cultivated 42 acres for themselves with the following results: 235 bushels wheat, 210 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels oats. Tyee has a very comfortable house on his farm in which he lives, and the other families desire houses on their farms. I have no doubt but that twenty families can be induced to cultivate small farms for themselves another year.

SCHOOLS.

The boarding-school has been kept going through the year under many disadvantages. The attempt was made to start such a school before suitable buildings were erected for the purpose. The office and wareroom were taken for sleeping and sitting rooms for the boys, and their cooking was done in the employés' kitchen. During the winter a shed-roof building was attached to the rear of the mess-house, which made kitchen-room for the school and sleeping apartments for assistant matron and cook. I am now engaged in the erection of a building for employés, which will give the one formerly used by them entirely to the use of the school-children. With proper facilities for caring for them, I am confident a large number of children of both sexes could be brought into the school. I shall continue it as best I can with the means at hand. The children who attended last year made very great advancement, and form a nucleus for a good school the present year. I may add that the school is supported entirely by the Government, and that no contributions have been received.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

This agency is assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the past year a church society was organized, consisting of six members. The teacher, P. O. Matthews, preached every Sabbath morning in the school-house; the services were regularly attended by the employés, their families, the trader and his family. A Sabbath-school was also organized, and Dr. Geo. H. Fuller appointed superintendent. Weekly evening prayer-meetings have also been held, and have resulted in great good to those who have attended. At the late Rocky Mountain conference held at Salt Lake City, Rev. J. M. Jemison was assigned to this agency as missionary, and in connection with that duty will be employed by the Government as teacher. We hope his appointment will result in great good to those among whom he has consented to labor.

EMPLOYÉS.

Two mechanics are employed, one a carpenter, the other a master-mechanic, who is engineer, miller, sawyer, blacksmith, and gunsmith. These men are kept constantly at work erecting and repairing agency-buildings, repairing farming implements and machinery, sawing, repairing guns, &c. Aside from the school these two mechanics, with the physician, farmer, and assistant farmer are the only white persons employed at the agency.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The supply of saw-logs delivered to the agency six years ago is now exhausted, and the last foot of lumber used up. A few hundred feet of logs were hauled from the mountains last spring, which have kept the agency in lumber to the present. The agent is destitute of corrals; the hay-corral is entirely gone, and the cattle corral is worthless. The house of the miller and bolt to the grist-mill are still unfinished, and the flour-house is destitute of floor or floor-joists; neither has it ever been battened. As already noticed, suitable accommodations for a boarding-school are needed; also a hospital and home for the aged and infirm. These buildings need not be expensive. With our facilities for making lumber, and an appropriation of $3,000 for getting timber to saw-mill, purchase of glass, hardware, &c., they can be put up by working in our present force.

BOUNDARY LINES.

I respectfully call your attention to the treaty made with these Indians by the special commissioners November 7, 1873. That treaty defines the metes and bounds of the reservation, which at present do not seem to be authoritatively established. According to the map furnished by the Department, the southern boundary-line crosses the Montana stage-road about four miles south of the Port Neuf bridge; whereas the lines of the survey made last summer extend south to the Malad divide, taking in all the settlements in Marsh Valley.

STOCK.

The agency has a small herd of about 200 head stock-cattle, with an increase this year of about 65 calves. If the Government would add 300 cows to this herd the agency would soon furnish itself with all the beef it could consume. Good stock, cows, with calves, can now be bought for about $15 per head.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I cannot refrain from stating that in my opinion there is a bright future for this agency. The Indians are fast becoming civilized. They are ready to receive religious instruction, and with proper teaching great good can be accomplished.

For sanitary condition and detailed report of farming you are respectfully referred to reports of physician and farmer herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH.
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho, September 6, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I respectfully submit the following as my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1875.

The efforts put forth during the year past for the advancement of the Indians under my charge in civilized pursuits have, in a measure, been successful. Circumstances have arisen which have worked a great deal of inconvenience, and impeded the carrying out of extensive plans of improvements in the way of erecting houses for the Indians, especially in the vicinity of Lapwai.

The first cause which operated against my efforts in trying to benefit the Indians was the course pursued by one W. G. Langford, whose actions have been repeatedly reported to the Department. Said Langford obtained possession of the old mission claim, upon which are located all the agency buildings, and closed the saw and grist mills, thus preventing us from getting out the necessary amount of lumber for building Indian houses, also preventing the Indians from getting their wheat and corn ground, forcing them to sell the same at a sacrifice and buy flour from the merchants. The mills were closed from February until June, during which time there is plenty of water to saw and grind, and during which time all the lumber for the summer season is sawed. As it is, we have hard work to get out enough for the use of the shops. Such circumstances would naturally create no small amount of dissatisfaction among the Indians dependent upon said mills for their grinding and lumber for their houses. It seems strange to me that an outside party can come on to an Indian reserve, and, under some pretense, work a decided injury to the Indians of said reserve and go unpunished. After said Langford was ejected, in June, I immediately set to work and repaired the mills and water-ditch leading to the mills, so far as circumstances would permit. We can run the mills only about two hours out of the twenty-four, on account of low water in the Lapwai Creek, and said two hours are consumed in grinding wheat; hence we can do but little toward building houses this season.

Another hinderance in the way of efforts to advance these Indians in civilization is allowing the Indians known as the non-treaties to make their visits to the buffalo country. These non-treaty Indians, together with many who do not claim to be non-treaty, live outside the reserve, and consequently cannot be controlled by the agent. The non-treaty chiefs are the ones who start the movement of making the trips in question. They gather their forces from all classes, principally from those outside the reserve; still their influence is exerted to some extent among those living on farms within the reserve; and as the Department instructs me to adopt no forcible measures to prevent said Indians from making their visits to the buffalo country, I can do simply nothing, as to reason with them is useless. Many of these Indians went to the buffalo country during August and September of last year. Most of them are still in that section of the country, but few having returned. The sooner steps are taken to prevent said Indians from going off on these wild excursions the better it will be for the tribe generally.

The crops this year have been, generally speaking, good. The Indians have raised more vegetables than usual; and as the season was quite favorable, they have good returns. Those who have remained at home and attended to their crops have done well, having a great plenty for their own use and some to sell, the proceeds of which are expended for clothing and groceries.

When I received information from the Department to the effect that the Wallowa Valley had been opened to settlers, I sent for "Joseph," and upon his arrival informed him of the same. At the first interview he was inclined to be ugly, and returned to his camp very much dis-

satisfied with the action of the Government. In the course of a week he came back and talked more reasonably. To guard against any trouble that might arise, I requested General O. O. Howard, commander Department Columbia, to station troops in the valley during the fishing season, which request was complied with. I think the question of the Wallowa Valley ought to be definitely settled. The Indians go there with large bands of horses, from which springs nearly all the trouble between the Indians and settlers, the latter having large herds of stock in the valley also. So long as so many Indians remain outside the reserve, they cannot be kept out of the valley during the summer, unless a guard is kept there.

The monthly reports of the schools have kept the Department informed as to the progress made in that direction. The schools were closed the 1st of July for vacation of two months, but during the time the boarding-school teacher and matron have resigned, which leaves me with but one white person (Miss S. L. McBeth) as teacher in the boarding-school department. However, I think the vacancies will soon be filled, at which time the schools will be opened, and all the scholars that can be accommodated will be received. The superintendent of teaching resigned his position last June, and I have concluded to dispense with that office, giving each teacher full charge of his school, and holding him responsible for its management. One cause of the teachers leaving is the reduction of the salaries, which took place at the beginning of last fiscal year. The scholars have made steady progress in their studies, and show that they do not care to fall back into their old manner of living, from the fact that during vacation they would not go off on the hunting and fishing excursions with other Indians. Some of the scholars have remained at the school-house during vacation, and have worked in the garden, assisted in thrashing, and performed other work.

The progress made in speaking the English language is not as great as we could wish. They can understand nearly all that is said to them, and can read readily and write well. Still as they gradually overcome that diffidence natural to them, so, little by little, will they have confidence in themselves to speak the English language, and eventually converse freely in said tongue.

There is in each mill a boy learning the trade, one a full-blood and the other a half-breed. In the blacksmith-shop at Kamiah there is a half-breed learning the trade. In the shop at Lapwai we had a full-blood, who was proving a success in learning the trade, but when the Indians commenced moving off to the root-grounds he disappeared. I sent for him and brought him back, but he would not remain. However, he has been at the agency lately, and intimated that he would like to go into the shop again soon.

The health of the tribe has been very good generally during the year past.

I hope to be able to put up a few houses for the Indians before the winter sets in.

On the whole, taking into consideration the circumstances I have had to contend with, we have reason to be thankful for the progress made during the year ending August 31, 1875.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTIETH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWD. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kans., Tenthmonth 19, 1875.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

I am in receipt of information of recent date from all the agencies in this superintendency, enabling me to report the tribes under my charge generally at peace and making better and more rapid advance in civilization than during any previous year of my administration, as will be fully evinced by statistics herewith presented. All the tribes (save, perhaps, the Cheyennes) have, to a greater or less extent, engaged in agriculture, and all, save the Mexican Kickapoos, manifest some interest in the education of their children. A large area of soil has been cultivated, and with better success than ever before; and my previously-expressed opinion of the entire practicability of Indian civilization is confirmed. I regret to inform you that an unusual amount of sickness prevails at this time among nearly all the tribes, and that many deaths have occurred.

KICKAPOOS OF KANSAS, (M. H. NEWLIN, AGENT.)

This portion of the tribe, numbering less than three hundred, have a valuable reservation in the northeastern part of Kansas, and, being nearly all farmers, with the aid of a small annuity, are self-supporting. Their manual-labor boarding-school is still in operation. This tribe is divided in sentiment on the question of disposing of their lands and removal to the Indian Territory. I am of the opinion that, while the so-called Mexican Kickapoos might derive some benefit from association with this people, the disadvantages accruing to those resident in Kansas by affiliation with wild Indians would be still more apparent, and, so far as their own interests are concerned, I see no necessity for their present removal.

The Prairie band of Pottawatomies, also under Agent Newlin, are industrious and self-supporting. Their income, derived from funds held in trust by the Government, is ample to supply all their present necessities and to provide for the proper education of their children, about one-half of whom, of suitable age, are now enjoying the advantages of an excellent school and making commendable progress. A new and commodious school-building has just been completed, capable of accommodating all the children of the tribe.

CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES, (NO AGENT.)

This small band of Indians, numbering sixty persons, is located in Franklin County, Kansas. They are farmers, residing on individual allotments, for which they hold certificates of the Government. They have a creditable school, under charge of the Moravian Church, which is well supported.

QUAPAW AGENCY, (H. W. JONES, AGENT.)

All the tribes of this agency are doing well, except the Quapaws, the best evidence of whose advancement is that a portion of their children regularly attend school, and through them it is believed the tribe will eventually be aroused to the necessity of civilization. These Indians should be removed to and incorporated with the Osages. They speak the same language and properly belong with them. Their removal would open a valuable reservation for the settlement of other Indians. The several schools of this agency have been well conducted during three-fourths of the year, with satisfactory results. A vacation of three months was rendered absolutely necessary from the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation to sustain them. Long vacations of Indian boarding-schools are regarded as especially detrimental to the pupils, who return at once to the camps or homes of their parents and readily resume their Indian habits and mode of life; so that, on re-entering school, a term is required to re-instate them to their former positions. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of liberal appropriation for the "civilization of Indians" in this superintendency.

The Miamies and Peorias, as stated in my last annual report, are very much retarded in their progress by the delay of Congress to make the necessary enactment to carry into effect the law providing for their consolidation. Without this action the Miamies are without a home, all their present improvements, though authorized by the Department, and evidently in accordance with the intent of the law, being on lands legally belonging to the Peorias. A new school-house has been erected for these Indians on that portion of the Peoria reserve designed for them, and school will be opened therein next month.

The Modocs continue industrious and loyal; a large amount of sickness at this time, and several deaths recently occurring among them, has, however, a very discouraging tendency. They have good crops on their small patches of land, and manifest much anxiety to obtain stock. Their children continue in school, and are advancing satisfactorily.

The Senecas, Shawnees, and Wyandotts, and also the Ottawas, are all engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, considering the lateness of the season last spring, have good crops. Their children generally attend school, and are making commendable advancement. The Indians of this agency and the public service require medical stores and a good physician, which should be furnished by the Government.

OSAGES, (ISAAC T. GIBSON, AGENT.)

These Indians have materially increased the number and enlarged the size of their fields during the year. Through the aid of a liberal appropriation from their own funds, the agen has been enabled to render them great assistance in building houses and cultivating their farms, and to enforce the rule requiring the performance of labor by adult male Indians. The compensation paid them for services undoubtedly accounts in some measure for the improvements made by these Indians. It will be observed a double inducement is offered for labor, first, cash compensation; second, the rails split, the farm cultivated, or the house built, as the case may be. This double-pay system is designed to operate equally on all members of the tribe, as all are invited to come forward and enter the road to civilization; but that the wilder portion of the tribe, who refuse to civilize, do not actually receive their *pro rata* share of the common funds of the tribe is apparent, though doubtless the funds thus distributed to individuals for labor actually performed, even though it be for themselves, may result, by stimulating others, in the real advancement of the tribe as a whole. To carry out this system to its legitimate results, affording all the opportunity already embraced by a portion, and to enable the agent to expend as liberally for those who have not received in the purchase of wagons, harness, farm-implements, and in the payment for labor, will require an annual appropriation of at least $200,000 from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, besides the regular interest on their invested funds, for several years. As a tribe, the Osages have been peaceable and loyal, though a few restless spirits have depredated to a small extent upon the cattle trail this season, and one of them has been killed by the military on account thereof. A few marauding parties have left the reservation, without consent of the agent, but no information has reached this office of any actual crime committed by them.

The Kaws, or Kansas Indians, now attached to the Osage agency, and located on a valuable reservation set apart for them in the northwestern portion of the Osage purchase, in the Indian Territory, are making good progress in civilization. They seem to regard their present location as one of permanency, and are laboring satisfactorily to improve their homes. Their school is well conducted, and continues to receive the patronage of the tribe. Under the provision of the second article of the treaty of 1846 with these Indians, it is observed that they are to receive annually the interest on $200,000 for thirty years, after which, should their numbers decrease, they are only to receive *pro rata* the sums paid them at the first annuity-payment after the ratification of said treaty. The last of these thirty installments has been paid, and the numbers in the tribe have, meantime, undoubtedly materially diminished, to such an extent, in fact, that the annuities to which they will be entitled under the treaty hereafter will render them but little assistance in making necessary agricultural improvements and in providing for the educational wants of their children. I recommend an appropriation of $20,000 for these Indians, re-imbursable from the proceeds of sale of their lands in Kansas, for subsistence and assistance the coming year, to be disbursed under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSISSIPPI, (JOHN H. PICKERING, AGENT.)

This tribe is peaceable and loyal, and under the administration of their present agent has perceptibly advanced in civilization. Many of them are settling on individual allotments of land and building houses; their crops are good, and they are encouraged in these efforts at self-support. They have a well-managed mission boarding-school and farm, in which the Indians are much interested, and contribute liberally from their own funds to its entire support. They have an ample reservation to accommodate those straggling bands of the tribe resident at Iowa and Kansas, whose best interests undoubtedly demand their early removal to and settlement thereon. I have already taken the necessary preliminary steps to effect the removal of the latter, known as Mo-ko-ho-ko's band.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES,

Attached to same agency, but occupying a separate reservation, about twenty-five miles distant, as stated in former reports, are peaceable, loyal, industrious, and self-supporting. They have no annuities, and are entirely dependent upon themselves for support. The school for their children is maintained mostly at public expense, and some medical aid has been furnished them: also a blacksmith temporarily during a portion of the year.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

Also under charge of Agent Pickering, including those arriving this year from Mexico, number upward of four hundred; they are industrious, and will, I feel confident, with due care, at no very distant day, become self-supporting. They are not favorable to individual allotments, are very superstitious, accept with suspicion whatever aid is extended them for their advancement in civilization. They religiously oppose education, believing, as they assert, that had the "Great Spirit" intended them to become white men, he would so have created them. They regard it as a transgression against the Supreme law, and a sin against the Great Spirit, to make white men of their children by giving them an education. A commissary-building and school-house have been erected on their reservation, a practical farmer, with the needed assistants, has been sent to reside among them as subagent, and it is believed their prejudices can be so far removed as to enable the agent to open a school the coming winter with fair prospect of success. I recommend that $25,000 be appropriated for their support and civilization the coming year.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, (JOHN D. MILES, AGENT.)

The Cheyennes are now at peace with the Government, and, save a small number who went north in the time of the late war, (and are probably with the Sioux,) are located on their reservation, the heads of families drawing their rations weekly in person. With the exception of "Whirlwind's band" this tribe was considered hostile during the war, and on their surrender might have been removed to the Quapaw agency without difficulty, where arrangements were made with the Quapaws for the surrender of a portion of their reserve, ample for their accommodation. My last annual report recommended this course, and Congress made liberal appropriation for the removal of these and other hostiles. It is doubtful whether such removal can at this time be effected without resistance. The Indians, save a few prisoners, of whom mention will be made hereafter, have been transferred by the military to their respective agents, thus being led to believe that the penalties of their crimes are now fully settled; they manifest a willingness to place their children in school whenever opportunity can be afforded them *separate* from the Arapahoes. The two tribes do not, to any considerable extent, affiliate, and the latter are undoubtedly retarded in their efforts to become civilized by affiliation with the former. I recommend that the Cheyennes be placed on a reservation separate from the Arapahoes, and that a new agency be established for them. A portion of the land belonging by treaty to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes (but not occupied by them) would be available for this purpose, and the Northern Cheyennes might properly be joined with them thereon.

The Arapahoes continue loyal, having (with very few, if any, exceptions) taken no offensive part in recent hostilities. On the contrary, they furnished, from time to time, valuable information as to the whereabouts and operations of the hostile Cheyennes. The troubles of the past year have prevented any material advance in these Indians toward civilization and self-support. They do, however, see the necessity of the essential elements of civilization, (labor and education,) and patronize to its fullest capacity the mission-school at the agency, at which manual labor is practically taught, and the school-farm has been well cultivated by the boys. The adult Indians promise, now that the war is over, to cultivate the soil in place of hunting the buffalo. The future of these Indians, with the Cheyennes separated from them, would be promising. The agency school-house has been enlarged to nearly double its former size, and Agent Miles feels confident of his ability to fill it, on the re-opening of the school next month, with one hundapred Arahoe children. The Northern Arapahoes should be removed to this agency. With this union effected, and the Cheyennes separated from them, I believe the entire tribe would advance rapidly in civilization.

THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS, (JONATHAN RICHARDS, AGENT.)

These Indians have steadily advanced since my last report. They planted and cultivated their fields or patches of ground in due season, and their present prospect of bountiful harvest increases their interest in agricultural pursuits. These people, nearly all loyal to the Government during the late hostilities, suffered more on account thereof than those of any other agency. The principal battle of the campaign was fought near their commissary, and the depredations consequent upon such an engagement were visited upon them by the wild Indians. Their last year's crops were destroyed and many of their houses burned. Their rapid recovery from such a disorganization one year ago is remarkable. Agent Richards has found it necessary to double the size of their school-house, already accommodating sixty pupils, and the interest manifested by all the bands in the education of their children promises to fully warrant the expenditure. An appropriation of $50,000, as heretofore, should be made to subsist, clothe, and properly care for these Indians.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES, (JAMES M. HAWORTH, AGENT.)

About two-thirds of the Kiowas, one-half the Comanches, and all the Apaches were loyal during the late Indian troubles, and gave their influence on the side of peace; and since the termination of hostilities, all the tribes referred to have manifested an interest never before observed to enter the road to civilization. Members of each tribe have planted and cultivated small fields and raised good crops, and for the first time they have evinced an anxiety to educate their children. They have filled the commodious school-building to overflowing, and doubtless would fill two more of the same size, if they could have the opportunity. They have the utmost confidence in their agent, to such an extent, even, that not a member of either tribe has been found, in council called to listen to their complaints, to prefer any charges against him. On the death of Kicking Bird, (Kiowa chief,) notwithstanding efforts were made among the Kiowas to bury him with military honors, his people declined the proffered service, and requested Agent Haworth to give him a white man's burial, which request was complied with. On the death of Pacer, chief of the Apaches, (of more recent date,) his people requested a similar burial, and that his remains be placed by the side of Kicking Bird. The Indians of this agency, but a few years since decidedly the wildest of any in this superintendency, are now loyal and peaceable, and many of them evince a willingness and readiness to enter industrial pursuits. Their agency should be removed from its present location sufficiently distant to free them from the evil influences immediately surrounding a military post.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND CHEYENNE PRISONERS.

I desire to call the attention of the Department to the fact that before and at the time of he commencement of hostilities many of the Indians were away from their respective agencies, some undoubtedly intent upon mischief, and others as loyal as any who remained. By military order, all who remained out or who failed to be present at the time of the enrollment of the so-called loyal Indians were declared hostile, and on coming in afterward were required to surrender unconditionally as prisoners of war; and although most of them were subsequently released, yet those selected as criminals and punished by banishment were convicted without trial, and in several instances the innocent are now suffering alike with the guilty, and in other instances I am informed that known criminals were set at liberty; (no fault, however, attached to the present commander at Fort Sill.) The case requires an investigation, to the end that those who suffer innocently may be released. I also have to call attention in this connection to my telegram of 21st of Thirdmonth, 1874, just previous to the outbreak of hostilities, to wit:

"LAWRENCE, KANS., *Thirdmonth* 21, 1874.

"Hon. C. DELANO,

"*Secretary of Interior, Washington, D. C.:*

"In the contemplated council with the Indians of the plains, Friends Wistar, Cope, and Rhodes will probably exact pledges from them to remain at peace on their reservations in

the future. The Indians will in response require a pledge that they be not disturbed while so remaining at peace. Cannot that authority be granted?

"ENOCH HOAG,
"*Superintendent.*"

Also, to reply of the Hon. Secretary, same day, to wit:

"MARCH 21, 1874.

"ENOCH HOAG, *Lawrence:*

"Promise all Indians who remain on reservations and are peaceful that the Government will exert all its power to protect and defend them.

"C. DELANO,
"*Secretary.*"

I have to inform you that White Horse (Kiowa chief) is now a prisoner at Fort Marion, although enrolled as a loyal Indian, having received the joint certificate of Agent Haworth and Captain Sanderson to that effect, and no charges appeared against him for one year previous to his arrest. It may be stated, however, that his previous character was bad, justly meriting punishment; but in view of the promise above quoted, of which the Indians were duly informed in council, and which White Horse accepted as applying to himself, his people regard his arrest subsequently, and banishment, as an act of broken faith on the part of the Government. A case of great injustice occurred at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency when the Indians were arraigned. The selection of prisoners commenced with considerable care; the continued exercise of which becoming monotonous, and night approaching, the commanding officer ordered "eighteen struck off from the right," irrespective of name, rank, or character, and the fight at the "Sand Hill," which occurred not long after, caused a general stampede, in which some of the guilty ones who should have been secured at the time of the selection escaped. I would not deem it prudent to attempt the arrest of those who escaped and have since been transferred by the military to the respective agents, or, in other words, released; but innocent parties held as prisoners should be set at liberty.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this hastily-written report, I desire earnestly to call attention—

1st. To the present condition of the Indians of the three southwestern agencies. At present they are required to remain on their respective reservations, and near their agencies; to do this, they must abandon the chase and the means of support obtained thereby; they must (especially those of the Kiowa and Cheyenne agencies) be subsisted and clothed entirely by the Government until they become skilled in agriculture or other industries. The usual Indian ration, which was adopted when the Indians nearly subsisted themselves by the hunt, is absolutely insufficient as a sole dependence. The Indians of these agencies are well disposed, and I feel confident will behave themselves if well cared for; but the agents cannot be expected to control them unless provided with means sufficient to subsist them. I would therefore recommend for the coming year an appropriation of at least $400,000 for the purpose indicated, which is less than $50 to each individual per year.

2d. I would recommend that contracts for flour, beef, and bacon for these Indians be let at some point nearer the place of production than New York City, and that the contract for wagon-transportation to the several agencies be given to some person or persons of known responsibility and promptness, who will give personal attention to the service.

3d. For the best interests of the service, and to the end that every physician may at all times be properly supplied, I recommend that the purchase of medicines for this superintendency be intrusted to the superintendent or agents.

4th. I would most earnestly repeat the recommendation that a physician be furnished the Indians of the Quapaw agency, at Government expense, and that the same favor be granted to the Mexican Kickapoos and absentee Shawnees of the Sac and Fox agency.

5th. I desire to call attention to the fifth section of the Indian appropriation act for the year ending "June 30, 1876," wherein it is provided that in no case shall the amount expended at any agency (for employés) "exceed ten thousand dollars in any one year." In some agencies this amount is doubtless sufficient, in others absolutely insufficient. In several of the agencies of this superintendency, where large schools are conducted, justice to the service requires a larger expenditure for this branch thereof. I would therefore recommend that Congress be asked at its next session to repeal the restrictive clause or so modify the same as to leave full discretion as to the amount necessary with the Secretary of the Interior.

6th. I would recommend the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory, and that a few efficient deputy marshals be located at each of the agencies therein. I make this recommendation as the most efficient method of arresting and disposing of criminals who at times infest the Territory, and who are undoubtedly one of the most fruitful sources of Indian outbreaks.

I append hereto a table of statistics, which is made a part of this report.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Table of statistics to accompany the annual report of Enoch Hoag, superintendent of Indian affairs, for the year ending August 31, 1875.

	Kiowa and Comanche agency: Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians.	Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency: Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and some Apache Indians.	Wichita agency: Caddo, Wichita, Waco, Tawacanie, Keechie, and Comanche Indians.	Sac and Fox agency: Sac and Fox, Mexican Kickapoo, and absentee Shawnee Indians.	Osage agency: Osage and Kansas Indians.	Quapaw agency: Quapaw, Peoria, Miami, Ottawa, Shawnee, Seneca, Modoc, and Wyandotte Indians.	Agency for tribes in Kansas: Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians.	Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians.	Total number.
Population	3,180	3,838	1,577	1,419	3,517	1,301	730	60	15,622
Number of schools	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	15
Number of scholars	60	53	103	71	158	294	91	6	836
Amount contributed by religious denominations	.....	.....	$1,360.04	$600	$844	$2,275.39	$200	$511	$5,790.43
Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress	8	.....	600	610	444	1,301	730	60	3,753
Acres cultivated by Indians	450	140	1,500	1,551	4,280	4,695	1,625	258	14,499
Bushels of corn raised by Indians	9,875	400	45,000	43,635	72,000	116,910	26,700	6,000	320,520
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians	.....	.....	100	165	19,200	8,517	50	.....	28,032
Bushels of oats raised by Indians	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	4,630	100	800	5,630
Bushels of beans raised by Indians	20	10	300	383	1,025	541	350	.....	2,629
Bushels of potatoes raised by Indians	150	35	.....	2,180	6,560	4,277	2,500	1,400	17,102
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Indians	25	20	100	263	100	1,300	620	500	2,928
Tons of hay cut by Indians	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	2,592	2,100	.....	4,996
Number of horses owned by Indians	6,000	3,000	3,360	1,973	8,772	770	1,150	31	25,056
Number of mules owned by Indians	500	100	88	79	121	23	10	.....	921
Number of cattle owned by Indians	250	10	1,400	2,882	485	1,054	450	49	6,580
Number of swine owned by Indians	250	.....	1,450	4,199	2,468	3,680	170	51	12,268
Cords of wood cut by Indians	50	.....	60	10	273	.....	.....	50	443
Houses occupied by Indians	8	.....	80	245	214	345	135	15	1,042

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

AGENCY OF THE CAPTIVE INDIANS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
Baxter Springs, Kansas, October 11, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations in connection with the proposed removal and settlement here of the captive Indians in the Indian Territory.

On April 2, in pursuance of instructions of date March 26, 1875, Office of Indian Affairs, I proceeded to the Quapaw Indian reservation in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory, for the purpose of making arrangements with the Quapaws for the relinquishment of a part of their reservation to the use of the captive Indians who were to be taken in hand for purposes of civilization. I found the Quapaws in a destitute condition. As they depend for subsistence almost entirely on the products of the soil, a partial failure of their crops the year before had left them with barely enough to prevent starvation. They have a reservation of some sixty thousand acres, not one-hundredth part of which is occupied or yielding any income beyond a few dollars collected yearly from cattle-drivers. I therefore had no difficulty in securing all the land necessary, it is believed, for the experiment of civilization with the captives.

The chiefs and headmen of the tribe signed an agreement to relinquish forty thousand acres of their reservation, the price to be fixed by the Government thereafter. Agent H. W. Jones, of the Quapaw agency, was present and assisted in the negotiation. Having now secured a location for the settlement of the captives, I went to Lawrence, Kansas, for conference with Superintendent Hoag and Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, who had been appointed a special commissioner to remove them, and then returned to the Quapaw country to prepare for their reception and settlement.

With the approval of the Department, a stone house 100 by 30 was at once built, and two hundred and seventy acres of prairie-land broken and planted in sod corn, and about four hundred acres fenced. While this work was in progress I received orders from the Indian Office (June 30th) to proceed to Fort Sill and assist in removing the Indians. I arrived there on the 4th of July. General Shanks, the special commissioner referred to, had preceded me, and, after a somewhat extended investigation, had determined to take no steps toward the removal of the Indians until the rendition of his report and action of the Department thereon. He informed me that, in his opinion, a change had taken place in the status of the Indians whose removal was contemplated, and for that and other reasons he doubted the wisdom of the plan proposed. As General Shanks's report fully explains his reasons for delaying the removal of the Indians, I need not recite them here. In view of his determination to take no steps toward the removal until the receipt of further instructions from the Department, I deemed it advisable to return to my duties here, and await the action of the Department also.

The tract of land secured from the Quapaws for the experiment of civilization with these hostile Indians is remarkably well suited to the purpose. It has for its northern boundary the State of Kansas, and for its eastern the State of Missouri, with an industrious farming people scattered all along the line in both States; while on the southern border are the civilized Peorias, Ottawas, and Miamies, whose influence must certainly be felt for good. The example of the Modoc Indians, so recently at war, will prove a benefit. They are living near the southern line of this tract, and, since their removal here, have so conducted themselves as to win not only the admiration and praise, but the sympathy and friendship, of the entire white population in their neighborhood.

There is but little if any lawlessness among the Indians in this part of the Territory. During the last six months, or since my arrival here, there has not been a case of arrest among the Indians, or a disturbance requiring the notice of the authorities. It would be difficult to find a white community of equal size of which the same could truthfully be said. It is true there is more or less drunkenness among the Indians; but as the sale of liquor is absolutely confined to one or two dealers, (old and well-known offenders in Kansas,) it will not be hard to put a stop to the traffic when the proper time arrives.

For farming and grazing purposes the land referred to is unsurpassed, to say the least, in this region. It is well watered, and affords an abundance of timber for building-purposes and for fuel. Spring River and Tar Creek cross it from north to south. Both of these streams supply fish to the neighboring markets. The climate is mild and healthful, and not unlike that to which the Indians in question are accustomed.

It will be largely to the advantage of the Government if the Indians whose removal is contemplated be settled here, on account of the great reduction in the cost of transportation that would follow. The track of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad is laid to the very line of the reservation, while the Atlantic and Pacific has a depot within eighteen miles of our store-house; so that supplies, if shipped by the former road, would be landed within two miles of the commissary buildings; and if by the latter, but eighteen miles of wagon-transportation would be necessitated.

There are other advantages than the very important one mentioned that would result from the settlement here of the captive Indians. The Quapaws do not need the land. They are exceedingly poor, and are without proper means to aid them in their attempts at civilization. The sale of their lands at this time, and the proper disposition of the money received, would

be of such lasting benefit to them as to establish in the future, beyond a question of doubt, the wisdom of the act. The clamor of envious and covetous people who are anxious to settle on this land would, in a measure, cease with its occupancy by the Indians.

A good deal has been done by way of preparation, the most of which would be lost in case of the non-removal of the Indians. If the non-removal of the captive Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes be finally decided upon, I would recommend in the strongest terms the settlement on the land secured for them of some of our wild Indians; for the reason that, in my judgment, it is decidedly the best location for the experiment of civilization with them known to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. LARRABEE,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, I. T.,
Ninthmonth 30, 1875.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the affairs at this agency for the year ending Ninthmonth 30, 1875.

The Indians at present attached to this agency are parts of three tribes, and are embraced in the following table, to wit:

Arapahoes, (actual count.)

Men	374	
Women	416	
Children	859	
Total actually present		1,649
Absent without authority, (gone north)		13
Absent, sent south Fourthmonth 29, 1875, as prisoners		2
Total of Arapahoes belonging at this agency		1,664

Cheyennes, (actual count.)

Men	326	
Women	551	
Children	734	
Total present		1,611
Number of Cheyennes who fled north during the fall and winter of 1874–'75, not returned		411
Sent south as prisoners Fourthmonth 29, 1875		33
Total of Cheyennes attached to this agency		2,055

Apaches, (actual count.)

Men		31
Women		40
Children		48
Total present		119

RECAPITULATION.

Arapahoes	1,664
Cheyennes	2,055
Apaches	119
Total of Indians	3,838

CHEYENNES.

At the time of making my last annual report a majority of the Cheyennes were hostile, and at war with the Government. During the fall of 1874 small parties continued to arrive at the agency, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war; but it was not until the 6th of

Thirdmonth, 1875, that the main Cheyenne village, under Gray Beard, Heap o' Birds, Stone Calf, Bull Bear, and minor chiefs, surrendered to General Neil a short distance from the agency, and were promptly disarmed and placed under guard, and their ponies confiscated and sold. A more wretched and poverty-stricken community than these people presented after they were placed in the prison-camp it would be difficult to imagine. Bereft of lodges, and the most ordinary of cooking-apparatus; with no ponies, or other means of transportation for wood or water; half-starved, and very little to eat, and scarcely anything that could be called clothing, they were truly objects of pity; and for the first time the Cheyennes seemed to realize the power of the Government, and their own inability to cope successfully therewith.

Soon afterward the hostile element were collected and some of the leading spirits selected for punishment, comprising in all thirty-two men and one woman. The woman selected was identified by Catharine and Sophia German as having taken part in the murder of their parents, brother, and sisters, on the Smoky Hill River, in Kansas, on the 13th of September, 1874. The selection of the Cheyennes for punishment was not complete when night came on, and General Neil, in order to get the number of prisoners charged with crimes and depredations, "cut off eighteen from the right of the line," without identification as to name, rank, or previous reputation, intending as occasion offered afterward to complete his identification and release those in confinement against whom no charges could be found. But a few days afterward, while the process of "ironing" the prisoners was going on, a young "brave," stung to madness by the taunts of some squaws seated a little distance off, watching the process, kicked over the blacksmith, sprang away from the guard, and would have escaped had not the guard been ordered to fire upon him, which they did, inflicting a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died shortly afterward. In the mean time the firing had created the wildest consternation in the immediate vicinity, which soon spread all over the prison-camp, and a number of arrows were aimed at the guard, one man of which received a very dangerous wound. News of the disturbance was quickly signaled to the commanding officer, who ordered a company of cavalry to at once advance in support of the prison-camp guard. Seeing the troops advancing, and believing that they were about to be attacked, the Cheyenne braves fled to an adjoining sand-hill, where a quantity of arms and ammunition were secreted, and entrenching themselves in the sand in pits, they opened fire on the troops, who had followed them, and a severe engagement ensued, which lasted until dark, and resulted in a number being wounded on both sides, and three Cheyennes killed. The Cheyennes left the sand-hill during the following night, and the next morning all that remained of the prison-camp and its inmates were a few old decrepit lodges.

The Cheyennes continued to assemble in the vicinity of the friendly camp of Whirlwind, and were finally, on the morning of the 27th of Fourthmonth, formally transferred to my charge. I attended personally to a registration of the tribe, the adult males by name, the women and children by count, and assured them that they were again at peace with the Government, and so long as they behaved properly should receive food and protection.

THE ARAPAHOES.

This tribe during the past trying year of hostilities on the part of some of the Cheyennes, and the hardships imposed on all the Indians of this agency in consequence, compelling them all to camp in the immediate vicinity of the agency during the entire year, a great portion of the time living on scanty rations, with lodges old and worthless so far as a barrier to cold and inclement weather was concerned, have maintained untarnished their treaty obligations to the Government, and have made some rapid strides in the avenues leading to civilization and future usefulness.

Last spring a portion of the tribe, with the advice and consent of the agent, and accompanied by a small detachment of troops, left the agency for a short hunt, which proved only moderately successful, as the buffaloes found were very much scattered and at a great distance from the agency. Their ponies were also in poor condition, owing to the necessity of being herded so close to the agency, where pasturage had become very poor, owing to the great number of horses, cattle, and ponies kept constantly upon it. The robe trade during the year just past has amounted to almost nothing, and the Indians have been compelled to rely on Government rations almost entirely for subsistence.

Much sickness has prevailed among the Indians of this agency during the past spring and summer, owing to the unprecedented fall of rain, the rank vegetation in consequence, and the filthy condition of old camping-grounds, together with the immense quantities of green corn, water, and muskmelons consumed by them, some of which they have raised themselves, and obtained of the Wichita and Caddo Indians, their more civilized neighbors, on the adjoining reservation.

APACHES.

A small band of Apaches, numbering twenty lodges, one hundred and nineteen souls, that have been attached to this agency since its location, still remain here, and are a peaceable, friendly band, but as yet have taken no important step toward adopting the "white man's method" of securing a living. They have promised, however, to make a beginning next spring by planting corn.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

There is, according to actual count, at present a population of over thirty eight hundred Indians belonging to this agency, all present, excepting about four hundred stampeded Cheyennes, who will probably return here during the coming winter. These Indians have been compelled to remain at the agency, in consequence of the recent hostile attitude of a portion of the Cheyennes during the past year, a hardship that can scarcely be explained to the Arapahoes and the loyal portion of the Cheyennes, who have been, from the commencement of the troubles in the spring of 1874, firm friends of the Government, and doing all that they could to maintain peace and good order on the reservation.

During Eighthmonth last, the ague and a class of low fevers seemed to be so much on the increase, that it was thought best to remove the main camps some distance from the agency; accordingly, Powder-Face, Nawatch, and Bird Chief, with about two-thirds of the Arapahoes, were moved up to the Red Hills, about thirty miles west of the agency; and Little Robe, with about seventy lodges of Cheyennes, moved up the river in the same direction, in the hope that change of water, atmosphere, and surroundings might prove beneficial; and the experiment has proved a grand success, as there is but little sickness extant at present.

Considerable of complaint has been made to the agent, and of the agent, in relation to

RATIONS,

And I desire to again report what I said on this subject in my last annual report. The present Indian ration is not sufficient for their subsistence, if compelled to remain at the agency, and is a source of untold trouble to the agent, and the groundwork of much murmuring against the Government, and should receive immediate attention from the Department. If such subsistence as was contracted for could be conveyed to the several agencies as the wants of the Indians require it, and the Department intends it shall be, much of the inconvenience, annoyance, and actual privation of being out of subsistence would cease; but such is not the case. On last year's flour contract not a single pound was received until the 14th day of Firstmonth, 1875, when six months of cold weather and many privations had passed, notwithstanding the many protestations and urgent appeals from the agent. So it was with the

ANNUITY-GOODS.

The annual gift from the Government comprised blankets, blue cloth, calico, jeans, blue drill, shirting, needles, thread, hose, woolen and check shirts, hats, hardware—such as axes, knives, camp-kettles, buckets, pans, sieves—and ducking for new lodges, all of which were of the best quality, and in ample quantities, and had they been received in the tenth month, as the treaty provides they shall be, would have proved a rich blessing to these Indians; but the contractor decreed it otherwise. During the long months of summer and fall, when the roads were good, and water and grass for the subsistence of trains were in abundance, these goods were permitted to lie in the cars and depot at Caddo, Indian Territory, while the Indians at the agency and the different anti-policy papers over the country were howling and shrieking over the incompetency and lack of business ability of the "Quaker Indian agents." What is past cannot be remedied; but I trust the Department will take active and effective measures to prevent a like catastrophe the present season.

INDIAN LABOR.

The attitude of these Indians as to manual labor is hopeful and steadily improving. We have made during the year a number of hopeful converts, who have raised some fifty acres of corn, melons, squashes, pumpkins, and a variety of garden vegetables, although the cold, wet, and backward spring experienced this year compelled many to replant their crops, and caused additional labor, which entirely disheartened some from pursuing the experiment any further, and materially lessened the results of Indian farming; but those who remained firm have enjoyed the fruits of their labor, and are loud in their promises of what they intend doing when the "grass grows again."

EMPLOYÉS.

The subject of employés is one that seems to demand a few words. The recent legislation of Congress in this matter, though doubtless in the right direction, and probably beneficial at some other agencies, has seriously crippled the work of civilization and self-sustaining industry at this agency.

At agencies where the Indians are in a more advanced state of civilization, where they have their own homesteads, and understand how to labor and take care of themselves, the present appropriation may be sufficient to obtain all the help necessary; but at an agency like this—where a saw-mill and grist-mill must be kept in repair and run at least a portion of the year, where blacksmithing and wagon-mending, carpentering, harness-mending, and such like are to be done; where Texas beef-cattle are to be herded and issued twice per week; where supplies are to be received and issued in weekly issues; where the sick demand and receive much care and attention; and where the dead are carefully coffined and buried; where a large school has to be conducted; and where there are many Indians who

would gladly avail themselves of the better road, if taught and stimulated thereto by good, Christian men—I respectfully submit that the present number of employés is not sufficient to meet the wants of the service and do justice to Indian civilization.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements of the past year have consisted in keeping agency buildings in repair building fences, and the addition to our mission-school building, which is at present progressing favorably.

SCHOOLS.

We have had school in our mission building the greater part of last year, with encouraging success; the scholars, as reported last year, being from the Arapahoe tribe of Indians. We still fail to induce the Cheyennes to send their children, or to see any advantage to be derived from attending school. Whirlwind, head chief of the Cheyennes, however, assures me that as soon as his people are located on a reservation of their own, separate and apart from other Indians, they will furnish scholars sufficient for a large school. We hope to be able to re-open our mission school, which was closed for repairs Sixthmonth 30, 1875, early in next month, with increased numbers and facilities for rendering educational benefits.

SANITARY.

As has been reported from time to time, the sanitary condition of these Indians has no been encouraging for the past few months, and the strength and energy of our agency-physician have at times been taxed almost beyond endurance. But he has met with unlimited success, and saved many lives that otherwise would have been lost. The Indians have acknowledged the superiority of the "white man's medicine" more openly than ever before, and superstition and superstitious rites over the sick and disabled are fast becoming things of the past.

CONCLUSION.

I desire, in conclusion, to call the attention of the Department to the necessity that at present exists for proper legislation in the matter of establishing these Indians—Cheyennes and Arapahoes—on separate reservations, and, in order to facilitate the speedy location and settlement of individuals who are anxious to take up farm-sites and settle down, it should be done at the next session of Congress.

Quite a number of leading Arapahoes have selected their farms and intend to commence an agricultural existence next spring; and, as the reservation now stands, in an undefined, unsettled state, it places me in an awkward and embarrassing position toward these Indians. I cannot refuse to assist at these selections for fear of checking the progressive spirit that prompts them, nor do I dare to authorize them as permanent, for fear that the Government will fail to locate the Arapahoes at this point.

The Cheyennes were never better disposed than at present, and a golden opportunity for doing these people good in the way of settling them down and establishing them in husbandry on a reservation of their own is fast slipping from our grasp.

As elsewhere reported, the selection of the captive Cheyennes was not made in strict accordance with justice, and I would respectfully recommend that measures be speedily adopted looking toward a trial and punishment of the guilty and a release of those who are found innocent.

I desire to again renew my assurances of gratitude for the many evidences of support and assistance received during the past year from thyself and other superior officers of the Department.

Respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

OFFICE KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY,
Indian Territory, Ninthmonth 20, 1875.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with Department regulations, I have the pleasure of submitting this my third annual report. In doing so, I am glad circumstances will warrant me in reporting a year of material progress in the civilization of Indians of this agency, notwithstanding it has in many respects been one of severe trials and great embarrassments to both Indians and whites.

The clouds of trouble which were lowering around us at the time of making my last report have happily about all passed away, though they have left in their trail many sad memories which will not soon be shaken off, and may, I hope, exert such an influence as to forever prevent a portion of the past year's history from repeating itself.

Soon after the fight at the Wichita agency, Eighthmonth 22, 1874, many of the Indians who had not previously been enrolled were anxious for the chance of coming in and joining the camps of the loyal near the agency. Satanta and Women's Heart, Kiowa chiefs, with Big Tree and others of their people, who had left here without permission after being enrolled and had gone to the Washita, and fled from there at the time of the fight, were denied the privilege of coming back to this post, on account of a suspicion that they had taken part in the fight or some other hostile acts. They went into the Cheyenne agency, from whence they were sent to this post as prisoners. Their arms and stock were taken from them and the men put in prison, the chiefs being ironed. Soon after, Satanta was returned to the Texas penitentiary, where he now is.

About the same time, early in Tenthmonth, messengers came in from the Comanche camps asking permission to come; answer was returned them that they could do so unconditionally. Accordingly Ta-ba-nan-e-ka, White Wolf, Little Crow, Red Food, and Black Duck, chiefs, with many of their people, came: on their way in they were met by a part of the Tenth Cavalry, under command of Major Schofield, who received their surrender of arms and horses, and sent them on to the post. The men were imprisoned, the chiefs being ironed; following them others of those classed as hostile came, in small bands, at different times, and surrendered, who were treated as the others had been, excepting Big Bow, Kiowa. He was not imprisoned but allowed to go to camp for a few days, when he was sent to the camps of the Kiowas, who still remained out, to induce them to come in; also, to the Cheyenne camps to try to secure the release of the two captive girls (German) who were held by the Cheyennes. Though his mission in that particular did not result in his bringing them back with him, it is believed he exerted a good influence in getting them taken into the agency of that tribe. His mission to the Kiowa camps was quite successful; he was returning with Lone Wolf, Red Otter, Swan, Qua-ha-da, Tehausen, and Poor Buffalo, chiefs, and their people, numbering two hundred and fifty-two, when they were met by Asa Habba, Penetethca, Comanche chief, and about thirty of his young men, and Philip McKusker, interpreter, who were out by permission looking for lost stock and instructed to be on the lookout for hostile Indians, to whom they surrendered their arms, and came under their escort to the post, where the stock was taken from them and the men imprisoned, the chiefs ironed; they surrendered over four hundred head of stock, which was sold the next day at about $3 per head. In connection with this case, Asa Habba, who remained loyal through the troubles, and his company deserve special notice, as they were not aware, at the time they called upon the Kiowas to surrender, that they were on their way into the post, under arrangements to do so. The arrival of this company only left two or three lodges of Kiowas out, who soon after came in. Poor Buffalo and his people had been enrolled, but fled at the time of the Wichita fight.

In the Secondmonth General Davidson sent two of his scouts, Stillwell and Kilmartin, in company with some Indians, to the Qua-ha-da camps, to induce them to come in; their mission was partially successful, Mowawa and Kawertzame, Cochetethcas and Wild Horse, Qua-ha-da chiefs, returning with them, bringing one hundred and eighty-five of their people, reaching here Fourthmonth 18, 1875, surrendering their arms and over seven hundred head of stock, a part of which was given back to them by General Mackenzie, who had relieved General Davidson from the command of this post on the first of Fourthmonth; as in the other cases the men were put in prison, but confined only a short time. Of the stock surrendered 557 ponies and 109 mules were sold soon after for $6,000.

On the 21st of the same month General Mackenzie started Dr. J. J. Sturm with a few Indians on another expedition to the Qua-ha-da camps. He found them on the bnaks of Red River, about two hundred and fifty miles from this post, and succeeded in getting them to return with him, a few only being left behind, who were out hunting buffalo; they reached here on the 2d of Sixthmonth, surrendering their arms and over fifteen hundred head of stock. They numbered four hundred and seven peop'e; twenty Essaquetas came with them, making a total of four hundred and twenty-seven. The men were confined a short time in prison; on their release General Mackenzie gave back to them about five hundred head of horses. Their arrival left but few of the Indians of this agency out; possibly thirty-five Comanches and one hundred and eighty Essaqueta Apaches who were enrolled as friendly but were frightened away from here at the time of the Wichita fight; they are now supposed to be on the Pecos River; word has been sent to them to come back. Those of the Indians who took the chances of war on the plains, suffered severely in the loss of property. They say their object was not to find somebody to fight, but was to keep out of the way of those who wanted to fight them, and in dodging around from one place to another most of their effects were lost, and when they came in and surrendered, their stock being taken from them left them poor indeed. Their loss of life was not great of those belonging to this agency. I have learned of but ten being killed by the troops who were sent out after them. Eight were killed by General Mackenzie's column while operating from Fort Concho, Texas, and two by General Davidson's troops operating from this post. Of the killed eight were Comanches and two Kiowas. But few of them were captured. General Mackenzie captured one camp of Qua-ha-das numbering twenty women and children, and one Comanche young man in a fight.

The troops operating from here captured a Kiowa and Cheyenne together and one Kiowa

Mexican. Others may have been captured of which I did not hear. The movements of the troops no doubt caused the willingness to do so of many of those who came in voluntarily and surrendered. Of the Indians of this agency, the Comanches were the most prominent and active in the commencement of the troubles, and suffered most in loss of life and property, but got off much easier in the matter of punishment by banishment than the Kiowas, only nine Comanches being judged guilty of offenses meriting separation from their tribe, and but one chief of the number. Of the Kiowas, twenty-six were sent away, including four chiefs, Lone Wolf, Swan, Double Vision, and Women's Heart, the two first being the most prominent of any in the tribe. Several of the others, though not chiefs, exerted a strong influence in their tribe. Many of them had doubtless committed acts of lawlessness and hostility enough to merit severe punishment. White-Horse, one of the number sent away, was a very prominent man among his people, having gained his notoriety by reckless, daring acts of raiding; it is claimed, however, by his people, that for more than a year previous to the commencement of the troubles of the past season he had not been guilty of raiding. He was among the number enrolled as loyal in the summer of 1874, and remained with that class until arrested, Twelfthmonth 21, 1874, by General Davidson's order, on a supposition that he had been engaged in the Wichita fight, of which his tribe acquitted him. I believe he was sent away on account of his previous bad character, and not because of any recent depredations.

Of the stock surrendered in Tenthmonth by the Kiowas and Comanches, numbering two thousand head, seven hundred and sixty died and were shot; one hundred were given to the Tonkaways; five hundred and fifty were taken by military scouts and stolen, and five hundred and ninety were sold for about $6 per head. Of those surrendered by the Qua-ha-das, a part were given back to them, and eight hundred and fifty-four ponies and ninety-six mules were sold Seventhmonth 6 and 7, for $15,339.50. I am informed by General Mackenzie, that he now has in his possession (Ninthmonth 20, 1875,) about $22,000, the proceeds of the several sales of surrendered stock. Two officers from his command are now in New Mexico, purchasing sheep to be paid for from that fund, and to be given in small flocks to the Indians.

Last fall the chiefs of the different tribes expressed a willingness to give me their children for school; we were unable to get things in readiness until the 15th of Secondmonth, at which time we commenced with the number divided about equally between the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and about equally divided between boys and girls. Sixty scholars is the full capacity of the house. We could have had more if we had had room for them. The school was under charge of Alfred J. Standing as superintendent and principal teacher; James Hargo, assistant teacher, Lottie R. Dunbar, matron, and Sallie Cowgill, housekeeper, all of whom filled their respective places well and satisfactorily. The rapidity with which the children learned was really wonderful. At the opening of the school not one of them knew a letter or word of English. (I refer to those known as wild children; there were three half-bloods who had attended school before.) When school closed, Sixthmonth 27, many of them were reading quite well in the Second Reader, had learned the multiplication table by heart, could add in twos, threes, and fours up to two hundred, were familiar with the outline maps and charts, could repeat plainly and distinctly the Lord's Prayer, and sing the choruses of several Sabbath-school hymns. Since the close of school a number of the children have collected together, clothed in their school-dresses, and gone to Dr. Given's, the agency physician, who taught them in singing, to get him to sing with them the hymns they sang at school. It would be impossible for any to fully understand or appreciate such scenes unless, by association and watching, their hearts had become interested in the children. The interest of old and young in the school continued during the entire term; they are now very anxious to know when school will commence again. I would be glad if I could tell them soon, and think it was a mistake in the appropriation act that school-employés were included in the prescribed number.

Early in the spring I called the chiefs together on the farming subject; they became much interested in it, and anxious to raise corn. A field of one hundred and seventy-five acres was divided up into lots, varying from six to ten acres, and taken by the Kiowa chiefs to cultivate. About eighty acres of another field was divided between the Yampa-rethcas, Cochetethcas, and part of the Noconiés. A condition was made with them that the men were to do the work, under the superintendence of Frank Maltby. They went to work preparing the ground for the plow. More than fifty men at one time at work, and not one woman. Both Kiowas and Comanches plowed their own ground. I furnished a man with each to give them necessary instructions. With some plows would be three young men, one to each mule and one to the plow. They got their corn planted in good time; did all the cultivation themselves. A good season has rewarded their labors with good crops; twenty-five bushels to the acre I think is not an overestimate. Besides those already referred to, Moxie, of whom mention was made last year, with a small band, moved out to the Little Washita, on the east side of the reservation, where he cultivated thirty acres in corn and vegetables. He and two young Comanches have brought in and sold at the post and agency over $80 worth of watermelons, some of which weighed fifty pounds apiece, which is pretty good for wild men—their second year's farming, with part of them the first year. His corn is estimated at forty bushels to the acre. With proper care and assistance, he

will not be a charge upon the Government very long. The Penetethcas farmed in another neighborhood, Asa-Toyet and two other chiefs farming together. I had small fields made for Straight Feather and Ka-ha-va-wa. The Penetethcas raised corn many years ago on the Brazos River in Texas, and would soon make farmers with proper assistance. The Apaches had their fields out in the vicinity of Mount Scott. Two years ago I had two fields, making some twenty-five acres, plowed; then last year a little more done, and this year a little more. They cultivated about thirty-five acres in corn and "truck patches." They are a very worthy people; took no part whatever in the troubles of the past year, but in common with others who remained near the agency, lost a large amount of stock by thieves, most of whom crossed Red River into Texas. From the commencement of the troubles up to now, I think the estimate of two thousand head of stock—horses, ponies, and mules—as stolen from the Indians of the agency not too high.

Besides the number of Indians killed by United States troops, a number have been killed in Texas by citizens and rangers. I have not been able to get the exact number, but think it will not vary much from fifteen, five of whom were killed Fourthmonth 8, in Jack County, by citizens, and beheaded. I understand the heads are now preserved in alcohol in Jacksboro. The party consisted of six Qua-ha-das, five men and one woman. One man escaped; the others were killed. From the best information I can get I put the number of white people killed by Indians of this agency during the last year at two.

Since my report several chiefs have died—Red Food and Prairie Fire, of the Comanches. The first was the one over whose surrender the Wichita fight took place. He was regarded as the bravest man in his tribe. He was confined in the guard-house in double irons for a long time after he came in and surrendered. He denied any part in that fight, or any other hostile acts; and upon his case being fully investigated he was released, because no charges could be found against him. About a week after his release he retired as well as usual, but died before morning. Had he lived he would have exerted a good influence upon his people. I did not think him a bad man. One Apache and two Kiowa chiefs have also died, the death of Kicking-Bird, head chief of the Kiowas, being by far the most important of them all. His death took place Fifthmonth 3, 1875, so suddenly as to create the impression that he had been poisoned; but proofs of it could not be had. Though a wild, untutored savage, as he was regarded in civilized life, he was a man of fine native sense, and thoroughly educated in the learning and history of his own people. A number of years ago he abandoned the raiding habits of his people, and determined to make a reputation for himself, not in bad acts, but in elevating his people, and leading them from their bad road to a knowledge of a white man's way. Though yet a young man, he had succeeded in attaining the position of head chief of his nation; and when the question of joining with the other tribes on the war-path, or coming into the agency at the commencement of the last troubles was up before a council of his nation, his influence was exerted on the side of peace, and the representatives of almost nine hundred of the eleven hundred Kiowas sided with him, and many of the others were anxious to do it soon after. He counseled his people to remain at peace with everybody, and not throw away what their friends were trying to do for them, and said he was dying holding on to the white man's hand. I believe it was his desire that I should bury him the white man's way. His body was given in my charge by his family, and I gave it the rite of Christian burial, being the first Kiowa chief ever buried in that way, by the request of the friends.

The troubles of the past year and sales of surrendered stock have brought a large number of very bad men into the immediate neighborhood, and many acts of lawlessness have followed. Within the last three months over twenty have been arrested, most of whom have been sent to Fort Smith, principally charged with horse-stealing. One of our greatest difficulties in connection with such matters is the great distance and expense in going to Fort Smith; it is a financial sacrifice to almost any one to go, hence parties who might give valuable evidence conceal their knowledge. If there was a United States judge or commissioner located at some point more convenient of access the cause of justice would be promoted. Within the last few months a cantonment has been established on the "Pan Handle" of Texas near the line of the reservation, near which I understand a new frontier town is springing up with all the accompanying vices of such places. I understand the land of this reservation in the region of it is poor. Of the 3,549,440 acres of this reservation, but a small part is adapted to agricultural purposes, and a large part unfit even for grazing purposes, on account of its alkaline soil and waters. The east part of the reservation is the best portion of it; of that embraced within sixty miles of the east side, one-half or more is adapted to agricultural purposes and would furnish homes sufficient for the Indians who own it, were they properly located with fixed habitations upon it; and until such an arrangement is made and their nomadic habits broken up, their civilization will necessarily be slow. If allowed to roam over the vast district of country, as has been the case for many years, and lawlessness and crime continue in their midst to go unpunished, as it has so often in the past, and as it must continue to do in a measure until new laws, with severer penalties, are enacted for the protection of the Indian, and the punishment of those who commit crimes against him, their friends will have to wait long to see them civilized people. At present the man who steals his herd of ponies can only be sent one year to prison, whereas, if he

steals the Government horse from the same neighborhood, five years in the penitentiary is his punishment. The laws governing such matters should be revised.

Among the serious hinderances we have had to contend with was the failure of wagon transportation to transport our supplies from the railroad in proper time. We were compelled to live from "hand to mouth," sometimes not knowing where the rations for the coming issue-day would be had from. In view of the failures in wagon transportation, I would respectfully recommend the appointment of an additional staff officer whose especial duty should be to look after the transportation of supplies to the respective agencies.

The present situation of this agency is bad; the commissaries are located in the military reservation, the agency buildings being mostly located a mile and three-quarters away, in what to me is an unfortunate location, especially so on account of water, which cannot be had by digging, and Cache Creek, from where it must be hauled through the summer season, is very unhealthy to use. If an agency is to be continued on this reservation, it should be established in the vicinity of Mount Scott, which is a fine district of country, having splendid water. Bluff Creek, which takes its rise from springs near there, is a running stream all the year, with fall sufficient for a ram to be used in carrying water to considerable distances. The buildings here are insufficient and badly constructed, and the part which could not be moved would not be a serious loss to abandon. It would remove the agency ten miles from the post, which would be desirable on many accounts.

As already mentioned, General R. S. Mackenzie, commanding the Fourth Cavalry, with his command, relieved General J. W. Davidson, with the Tenth Cavalry, on the first of Fourthmonth, since which time I have received many kindnesses from General Mackenzie and his subordinate officers; he has been especially obliging in furnishing me subsistence to issue to my Indians when my supplies have been short. My observation leads me to suggest that at agencies where troops are regarded as necessary, white troops should be employed in place of colored, as the influence is far less demoralizing with the white than colored.

In concluding my report, I desire to say that my experience of nearly three years with these people causes me more than ever to admire the wisdom of his Excellency the President in inaugurating the present pacific mode of governing his "red children;" and could lawless white men be kept from among them, and their subsistence department kept properly supplied, I believe his most sanguine expectations would be realized, and only a few years pass before they would cease to be a burden to the Government, or a source of revenue to bad men.

The following is the census of the Indians of this agency:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kiowas	290	381	201	198	1,070
Comanches	384	553	266	318	1,521
Apaches	85	116	71	72	344
Delawares	8	10	6	6	30
					2,965
Comanches out	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Essa-queta Apaches out	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,180

I desire to acknowledge all the courtesies shown me by the Indian Bureau, also the help rendered me by my employés, each of whom has endeavored to render his share of assistance. William Wykes agency carpenter, deserves honorable mention for his faithfulness; he has been connected with the agency in that capacity almost ever since it was established, and filled his position satisfactorily. I would also especially refer to the efficient services of my late clerk, W. H. H. Howard, the faithfulness of my interpreter, E. L. Clark, and to the assistance rendered me by Frank Maltby, superintendent, and Dr. O. G. Given, agency physician, who have also labored very acceptably among the Indians in holding religious meetings. Neither should I forget to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to Him who has so mercifully watched over us and borne with our shortcomings during the whole year.

I am, very respectfully,

J. M. HAWORTH,

United States Indian Agent, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1875.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: My sixth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency and the Indians in my care is herewith submitted.

The Osages number about 3,000, and the Kaws 520.

HOW SUBSISTED DURING THE YEAR.

Last year open hostilities commenced between the United States troops and plains Indians, while the Osages and Kaws were on their usual summer hunt. To keep them out of the contest I ordered them back to their respective reservations before they had secured scarcely any buffalo-meat and tallow for fall and winter use. Their crops also proved almost a failure from the drought and grasshoppers, and it was not deemed safe for them to go on their winter hunt; hence they have been subsisted almost entirely upon food procured by the Government with their own funds appropriated by Congress, which was issued to the heads of families in payment for labor done for themselves, or for the benefit of the tribe.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The Osages being unaccustomed to remaining on their reservation, and smarting under the brutal murder of four of their people near Medicine Lodge, Kansas, (referred to in last report) who were returning from the hunt, and the robbing of the same party of about sixty head of ponies and other property, the unjust treatment and the warlike preparations made on the border against the tribe rendered them exceedingly restless, requiring the unremitting attention of this agency, and of the chiefs who were peaceably disposed, to prevent some of their young men leaving the reservation for offensive purposes. It was not only necessary to feed them well, but to divert their minds from the consideration of their wrongs and restricted liberty. Other aggravating difficulties were encountered at this time in introducing the new and, to the Indians, odious regulations requiring labor in payment for rations. They insisted that it was great injustice to require them to work for their food, which was purchased with their own money, thus paying twice for their subsistence, and that they did not authorize the Government to expend their money for supplies, nor would they permit it, demanding their money in hand. The wild and ignorant full-bloods were led and incited to this course by the most influential half-breeds of the tribe. I am informed by Indians, whose word I have no reason to doubt, that W. P. Adair, a Cherokee, privately visited the reservation and corresponded with those dissatisfied, and ridiculed them for laboring, telling them their agent had no authority to purchase supplies for them, but it was his duty to give them their money in hand, so they could buy what they pleased, and have white men and other Indians to do their work; that they were not children to be treated in this manner, &c. They were also told that the herd of beef-cattle which had been purchased and was regularly issued to them was theirs and they had a right to kill them whenever they wanted to; and the wilder bands, over which he had influence, did kill a number of them accordingly during the winter. Such reasoning was calculated to excite them very much against the Government, and it had great effect on two bands, Big Chief's and Black Dog's. Forcible seizure of the subsistence was urged and appeared imminent; threats of personal violence were made against those Indians who were disposed to obey the law, and warriors were appointed to prevent them, and did, for a time, from getting ration-tickets at the office. A quiet and persistent course by the agent in the line of his duty, and his order prohibiting the traders from selling food to the Indians, induced them to conform to the law, which has proved an inestimable blessing to the tribe, as shown by the progress made in civilizing pursuits during the past year, excepting by the two bands referred to.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.

It would be doing injustice to a brave and true man if I were to omit stating here that Chetopa, chief councilor of the tribe, continued incorruptible and loyal to the Government, and the submission of the rebellious was largely due to his counsel and courage.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Owing to the large extent of country over which the Osages are scattered, supplies were kept, not only at the agency, but at Little Osage, Salt Creek, and Hominy stations, thus bringing food quite convenient to all the bands. Seed-wheat was furnished to those desiring to sow; a large breadth was sown by both half and full bloods; in some instances a second sowing was rendered necessary, on account of the first being destroyed by grasshoppers.

An unusual degree of interest was soon manifested by most of the wilder portion of the tribe, in selecting good claims, splitting rails, cutting house-logs, improving roads, &c. It appeared that nearly every family was determined to have a farm. A number of white men were temporarily employed to assist and instruct them. This continued during the fall months, when the completion of the houses was let on contract. Rail-making was vigorously pursued during the winter and spring. The stirring of sod, which could not be done with their ponies, the breaking of 3,000 acres of prairie, and the hauling of 150,000 rails

for those who had no wagons was let on contract, and also the furnishing of farms with fruit-trees, and the digging of wells on those not convenient to water. A much larger crop of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, &c., was planted than ever before, and the yield has been bountiful. The wheat produced is estimated at 20,000, and the corn at 56,000 bushels, sufficient to supply the whole tribe with bread if properly distributed.

The product of the agency school-farm was about 2,500 bushels of wheat, rye, and oats, and about 2,000 bushels of corn; the pupils did most of the farm-work this spring and summer, except the harvesting, which was done on contract. A commodious addition to the school-building is now approaching completion. A convenient and substantial barn is being erected for the use of the school-farm.

I here introduce a table showing the comparative progress of the tribe during the three years on this reservation:

	Mixed-bloods.			Full-bloods.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Number of families	65	70	70	450	464	468
Number of recorded claims	53	68	70	131	256	310
Number of families living in houses	53	59	64	23	50	150
Number of families who have orchards	12	32	64	.....	42	113
Number of families who have wells	21	31	47	.....	61	121
Acres of land in cultivation	1,258	1,637	2,037	563	993	1,839
Acres of land broken	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	2,500
Number of rails in fence	238,384	351,972	462,772	84,658	382,033	785,898
Whole number of fruit-trees set out	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	15,000

IMPEDIMENTS TO CIVILIZATION.

The foregoing table shows that all the families of mixed-bloods have improved farms, which are recorded in this office, and all the full-bloods also, except one hundred and fifty-eight families, most of whom have fenced fields, which are not included in the above table, and have grown good crops this season, but are taught by leading Cherokees to disregard all Government surveys, and obliterate evidences of section-lines, and hold their land in common. Except for the baleful effects of these corrupt, uncivilizing influences, there is no question but that all of these families would have willingly taken claims the past year, according to section-lines, and improve them as other bands have, who were equally as wild, but not so accessible to the Cherokees. Greater exertions will be made in future by this agency, which I am glad to say is supported by the Bureau, to prevent such persons from counciling with the Osages, and otherwise interfering with their affairs.

One of the worst evils among the Osages is the corrupt character of some of their leading men. Chiefs and councilors require their people to deal with the trader who will pay most liberally for such influence; the price of the goods is rarely considered. Chiefs are thus rendered very corrupt, and can be induced for a paltry consideration to sign papers giving away vast sums of tribal funds. National debts are made in this way, and unscrupulous men who understand manipulating this weakness of the Indian can beguile him out of his all. I have combated with this evil, and successfully, only as the Indians have advanced in civilizing pursuits.

In my report two years ago, I referred to a scheme, planned to defraud the Osages out of several hundred thousand dollars, through some half-breed interpreters, the governor, and some of the leading men. A few names were signed, and a large number forged, to a document representing that the Osages desired the Government to pay certain parties $230,000 for alleged services, which the Indians had no means of knowing whether they were rendered or not, but they did know that said services, if rendered at all, were not charged for. The paper being presented to the Department, the sum of $50,000 was paid thereon in Seventh-month, last year, from Osage funds appropriated by Congress for civilizing purposes. In the distribution of this amount the bribed Osages received but a small portion of the sums promised, which was a great disappointment to them. With the hope of getting their share at the next payment, the governor and one chief were induced to sign, in Twelfthmonth, 1874, another paper expressing gratification at the prompt payment in part made by the Government, and asking that the remaining $180,000 be paid also. As it was necessary to have a considerable number of names to this paper, to be used before a congressional investigating committee as evidence of the general gratitude the Osages felt toward the Government for paying out their money, fourteen names of chiefs and leading men of the tribe were forged, making it have the appearance of an official document, though it was deficient, as well as all the papers in favor of that fraud, in not having the approval of the agent, and certificate of the United States interpreter. As it is known that the only reason the Osages had for signing this paper was to get some funds themselves, I recommend that, in case the remainder of said claim is allowed by Congress, or by other authority, the shares prom-

ised these Osages be paid to them direct, as I am satisfied those thieves will not divide honorably. So long as Indians see us compromising with black-mailers on appropriations, it will be impossible to develop a proper standard of honesty among them.

Corrupting influences, emanating from these persistent harpies, disappointed traders, would-be contractors, and discharged employés, have been gathering force rapidly since last winter; and having joined with the Roman Catholic interest, which has been assiduously at work for months past among the Osages, and manufacturing and circulating through the press the grossest libels on the management at this agency, calls for active measures by the Department to rid the reservation of these elements, or abandon the Osages to their rapacious greed.

The half-breed Osages, who are shouting the loudest for the Catholic priests, are the leaders in procuring the fraudulent claim; and the full-bloods that are doing the same thing are the wildest and most insolent of the tribe. The governor, and some chiefs and councilors, who have been bribed by these claimants, and made dissatisfied by the priests with the system of civilization carried on by the Government, are induced to believe that a new agent would insure the payment in full of the claim and of larger cash annuities, and excuse them from laboring.

The class of half-breeds who are opposed to these frauds are known as the honest and trustworthy men of the tribe, and have taken a deep interest in the education and civilization of the full-bloods. The full-bloods who are honest and loyal, and do not want Roman schools, are those most advanced in civilization.

CAMP-TEACHERS.

I cannot better describe the services of these invaluable aids to civilization than to give extracts from some of their reports:

"AGENCY STATION, *Twelfthmonth* 31, 1874.

* * * "We visited the families on Sand Creek, seven miles from the agency. There are thirteen of them. Six are living in houses, and the others are building. Each family living in a house are furnished three chairs, one bedstead, bed-tick, table, broom, washtub, washboard, six plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks, one gravy-bowl, steak-platter, sauce-dish, dish-pan, wash-basin, candlestick, two towels, and table-cloths. We taught the women to piece quilts and put them into frames, and showed them how to quilt. They are very industrious and quick to learn, and have since made and quilted three to four quilts to the family.

"We went down to the Choteau neighborhood, twelve miles from the agency; took with us a sewing-machine and some goods suitable for women's clothing. We stopped with Mother Choteau, who has been elected second chief of the Beaver band, being the only Indian woman who has ever had the privilege of holding that position. We had the neighbor women (fifteen families) to come in every day to assist in making their dresses, and learn to cut and fit them. We fitted out nineteen women with three suits each, and made clothing for several children, showing their mothers how it was done." * * *

"HOMINY STATION, *Secondmonth* 28, 1875.

* * * "We have been employed during the month in visiting and caring for the sick, making dresses, and clothing some of the children and aged Indians. The writer has been employed in breaking their mules and ponies to work, laying up fence, hauling house-logs, rails, and hay, and giving them instruction and encouragement in the labor necessary in their new mode of life. There is a very great change among the Indians here in the past few months, when they were nearly all inactive, having no incentive to labor. Now they are active and energetic, and assist one another in making improvements. Even the young men have taken hold of the work, and seem trying to outdo their neighbors. They split rails out of timber that white men would not attempt to work. I have been engaged in the work here over eleven months without other compensation than my rations. I feel that the time has been well spent, not having gone into it with any expectation of remuneration."

"LITTLE OSAGE STATION, *Secondmonth* 28, 1875.

"We have made several visits to the camps, and put a number of quilts in frames for the women who have moved into houses. They soon become very expert at quilting, and everything else that we endeavor to teach them. We have made up a number of garments for the children, and cut some out for the women to make. Those who are occupying houses take pride in learning the ways of the whites. We feel much encouraged in the work undertaken, on account of the aptness of our pupils. Some of the Indians attend our religious meetings, and one desired us to hold them at his house." * * * *

"SALT CREEK STATION, *Firstmonth* 31st, 1875.

* * * "There are four female missionaries engaged in visiting the lodges of the Indians, and instructing them in the duties of civilized life. Several of them have learned to knit, make bed-quilts, and sew more neatly. They seem deeply interested in learning the new mode of living. * * * *

MORALITY, RELIGION, AND SCHOOLS.

When I took charge of the Osages, the Catholics had control of the religious and educational interests of the tribe. Sixty children were in their mission schools, most of them being mixed-bloods; no chief or leading man among the full-bloods patronized the school at that time, and up to this date the priests have failed to induce any of that class to permit their children to attend their school; which proves conclusively that the Catholics had not obtained the confidence and control of the full-bloods—as represented recently to the Department, and in the mercenary and partisan press of Kansas and the Roman journals—after undisputed control of their religious training for about twenty-five years. In fact, a strong feeling existed in the tribe against their system of education, and I was frequently importuned to establish a different kind of school. I was not able to do this until about twenty months ago, at which time there were only twenty-three children in the Catholic school, and there were during the past summer only eleven, and they are all half-breeds; while at the Government school at the agency, which is not sectarian, there were at the same time thirty-four half-breed pupils, most of whom had been taken from the Catholic school by their parents without any solicitation on my part. The remainder in attendance, sixty-six, were full-bloods, not orphans sent merely to obtain a home, as was the custom heretofore, but the sons of the governor, chief councilor, and of nearly every chief and leading man in the tribe who had children of suitable age to send to school.

Nothwithstanding this marked preference on the part of the Indians for the agency-school, divers petitions are manufactured on the occasion of the frequent visits of the priests to the agency, and sent to Washington, representing, falsely, that the Osages are very unhappy, having no religious freedom, and suffering great persecutions from the agent. Long and pathetic, but false, editorials have appeared in the Roman Catholic and envious Kansas newspapers on this subject. The truth is, the priest has invariably had the use of the chapel when he chose to occupy it; the usual religious services, which are union in their character, have been waived to give them the hours they desired. He has had the pupils who were claimed as members to confession, and to private rooms for instruction.

We have listened from time to time to his abusive discourses, describing us as heretics, &c. When he publicly denounced the system of civilization adopted by the Government for the Osages, he was not molested, because he evidently desired to be made a martyr; and had I removed him from the reservation my motives would have been grossly misrepresented. His visits have tended to excite the prejudices of the half-breed Catholic pupils. On such occasions I would tell them that they could have choice of schools, their expenses would be paid at either, and have advised their parents to send them to the Catholic school if they or their children had the choice for it; but in no instance have I been able to induce any of them to make the change. If the priests would let the Catholic half-breeds alone, they would much prefer sending to a school where most of the time was not occupied in the study of religious ceremonies.

The average attendance for the year, at the agency-school has been sixty-six. Under the liberal and enlightened system of instruction adopted, the pupils are advancing rapidly in their studies; this being particularly noticeable in the full-bloods, who learn to read, write, and speak English in a short time. A few Sabbaths since, at a religious meeting, a little girl of that class voluntarily led in the singing. Some of the employés gather the Indians on the Sabbath in the more densely populated neighborhoods for moral and religious instruction. They are thus taught to look forward to the Sabbath as a day of rest and serious thought.

THE KAWS.

This tribe has been on their reservation about two years, and has made good progres particularly during the past year, under the stimulating influence of the law requiring labor for their rations. They have been subsisted in this manner from their own funds, provided by Congress.

Each family now has a claim, under Government survey, recorded in this office. Over 150,000 rails have been split, and nearly all laid up in good fence on their farms. They are building houses, and otherwise manifesting an interest in civilization that they have not heretofore done. Their corn is estimated at 1,600 bushels. About 600 acres of prairie has been broken for them, a considerable portion of which they are preparing to sow in wheat.

A steam grist and saw mill has been erected for them; also a commodious barn for the school-farm. Both these buildings are of stone. The school has been well attended, and successfully managed during the year, averaging about 45 pupils. Meetings for worship and Sabbath schools are well sustained.

A GOOD HOME FOR EVERY OSAGE IN TWO YEARS MORE.

Taking the progress made by the Osages during the past three years as a basis, it will require but two years more, with the same appropriations as last year and this, to provide every family with ten acres or more of well-fenced and cultivated land, fruit-trees, farming-implements, a good hewed-log house, and furniture, stock, and poultry.

In making these improvements, the adult Osage becomes so skilled in agricultural labor,

nd so inspired with new hopes, that his self-support is insured. As a large portion of the tribe have been thus advanced by the assistance of their ample means, would it not be wise in the Government, and just to those bands who have been hindered by improper counsel from accepting the offers of the Government, to assist them in the coming two years to the same condition of comfort and support as the other bands?

CAN THE WILD ADULT INDIAN BE CIVILIZED?

The prevailing idea, even among the friends of the Indian, that the wild adult "savage" cannot be domesticated and made self-supporting by his own manual labor is demonstrated by the Osages to be a fallacy; and there can be no doubt, if the same system for civilizing was applied to other wild tribes, that similar results would follow. So long as we rely upon schools as the principal means for producing this end, civilization will be indefinitely postponed. The public mind justly requires that at the earliest possible period all the wild tribes should be brought under the control of civil officers, and induced to provide their own food. This would be no difficult task to perform if only a few of the men who legislate for and direct our Indian business believed it could be done.

If this demand was met and accomplished, then the different religious denominations could take their own time in Christianizing and educating them, without the interference of the war officers, politicians, and venal press.

CONDUCT OF THE OSAGES.

Taking all provocations into account, the Osages have behaved themselves well the past year.

No satisfaction has yet been obtained by them for the four men killed at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, over one year ago, nor for the sixty head of ponies and other property taken at that time. Several attempts have been made by small war-parties, composed of their friends, to leave the reservation for the purpose of retaliating. On one occasion recently chief Che-sho-how-kah offered his own life, after giving his favorite horse and his chief-money to the relatives of the deceased, to prevent them, when determined on going to take revenge where their brothers had been so ruthlessly murdered and robbed. A slight exhibition on the part of the whites of the manhood and generosity which prompted this chief to give his most valued property and offer his own life to save the lives of white persons in Kansas would have secured such reparation for the wrong as would have quieted and entirely satisfied the aggrieved Osages. That revenge will be taken, sooner or later, on some innocent person, is not questioned by those acquainted with the religious customs of the Osages and with the unjustifiable killing of their people. The blood of the innocent victims, whoever they may be, must rest upon those whose duty it is to repair this deep wrong. Every effort has been and will be made by this office to restrain them. It has afforded the tribe much satisfaction to know that the Department has promised to ask Congress to make some provision for the orphans of the deceased and for the restoration of the property.

During the past year several herds of cattle were pastured on unoccupied lands west of and contiguous to the Osage reservation, where the Osages habitually herd their ponies. I have no doubt it is true, as alleged, that the Osages have killed several head of these cattle. Drovers having authority to herd them should be well paid for such losses. Five horses were also stolen from a ranche on the cattle-trail, which were returned to the owners. This summer three families of thriftless, indigent Osages left the reservation without permission, and located on the Chisholm cattle-trail, to gain a living by collecting tax of the drovers. They had obtained a few dollars in that way, which they expended with a trader near by for flour, &c. Some beeves were also obtained. The United States soldiers, being informed of their business, made an attempt to capture them, which resulted in the killing of one Osage—an old man, and near-sighted.

The killing of an Osage insures the murder by his relatives of some white person, unless his conduct and character were such that, by general consent of the tribe, he deserved death. I trust this summary punishment will prevent such enterprises in future.

It was generally but falsely asserted, about one year ago, that the Osages had murdered eighteen persons in two years past. No troops have been on the reservation, nor any police force, nor even a United States marshal, during the past year to protect the lives of scores of unarmed employés scattered among these "savages." A more peaceable community can scarcely be found, although differences have been fomented by outside parties that would certainly have terminated in bloodshed among a people possessing the ordinary vices of civilization.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the agency are the blacksmith and gun shop, wagon, shoe, and harness shops, which have furnished employment for several Osage apprentices. The monthly reports show a large amount of work performed.

Smithing has been carried on at the three stations during the plowing season. Commissaries have also been erected for the storing of supplies for laboring Indians.

Wheat was purchased on the Kansas border, and made into good flour at the agency mill. About 4,000 bushels was ground during last winter and spring; now the full-bloods are thrashing their wheat by hand, and bring it to the mill nicely cleaned for grinding.

A member of the tribe purchased a portable mill, which has sawed most of the lumber required for buildings distant from the agency-mill. A large number of shingles have also been made. Quite a number of Indians have been provided with milch-cows, hogs, wagons, harness, plows, and harrows. Grass is now being cut for them, which they are hauling and stacking. Sixty-five yoke of steers have been broken to work during the summer, which will be loaned to Indians to prepare their ground for fall wheat.

Temperance and a good moral influence prevail in the tribe. They have recently elected a principal chief and chiefs for the different bands. The unity and good feeling prevailing in the tribe is attributable to the fact that they are too poor to attract those having mercenary designs.

The statistical report for the tribes is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 20, 1875.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs :

In compliance with instructions contained in Bureau circular, I submit the following as my fourth annual report of the condition of this agency :

The past winter was one of unusual severity for this latitude; this fact, coupled with the destitution following the severe drought of last year, caused great suffering among many of he Indians of this agency. In accordance with my request, the sum of $500 was placed at my disposal for the purchase of seeds, &c., for the use of the most destitute. With this a supply of seed corn, potatoes, &c., was furnished to those who were unable to help themselves, thus enabling all to put in their spring-crops.

The present has been a very favorable season for crops ; corn especially is very heavy ; wheat and oats are also good, but, owing to a series of heavy rains in Seventhmonth, was not saved in as good condition as it should have been.

The general health of the Indians included in this agency has been good until within the last few weeks ; since the overflow of the bottom-land, there has been some ague, with occasional cases of a more serious nature.

In industrial pursuits there appears to be a greater determination this year than ever before for advancement. While the amount of new land put in cultivation is less than last year, yet this is not attributable to lack of energy on the part of the Indians, but to the scarcity of feed for their teams, which were in most instances scarcely able to do the necessary work for planting the ground already in cultivation in proper season.

The Quapaws seem to be the only exception to the general advancement, and they, I believe, have shown a better spirit this year than last ; but a long course of indolence, vice, and idleness has so demoralized them, that I fear but little can be accomplished with the present adult generation. I have hopes that the children of this tribe, now being trained and educated to habits of industry in the mission-school, will, when they come to mingle with and participate in the business of the tribe, infuse new life and energy into it. Quite a number of this tribe who were connected by blood with the Osages have returned to them ; consequently the statistics show a decrease in numbers since my last report.

On the 2d of Fourthmonth last, in pursuance of instructions, in conjunction with Major C. F. Larrabee, United States special Indian agent, I held a council with the Quapaws, at which they agreed to relinquish to the United States about two-thirds of their reservation for a future home for the captive Cheyennes, &c. In case such cession should be made, I would recommend that the funds arising from the sale should be expended for them in improvements, stock, implements, assistance in agriculture, &c.

The Confederated Peoria, &c., Indians are in good condition, and are making commendable progress in civilization. Their farming operations are conducted in a manner comparing favorably with that of the whites in the neighboring States. Their moral condition is improving ; drunkenness is decreasing, and their interest in the education of their children is growing. Quite a number of the tribe, including their head chief, have united with the church, and are endeavoring to lead sober, Christain lives.

The Miamies who have removed to this reservation are, notwithstanding their many discouragements, doing well. They have been in a very poor condition consequent on their first starting in a new country and the total failure of their crops last season. This, together with their disturbed condition consequent upon the unsettled state of their business, has had a tendency to retard improvements among them. I have endeavored to assure them that Government will properly care for their interests in due time, and much of the feeling of uncertainty and distrust is allayed. I would urge upon the Department the importance of

using every effort to bring about a settlement of their matters, at least so far as their land interests are concerned, at the ensuing session of Congress. Since their removal here they have taken active steps in organizing a church. Commencing with twelve members less than two years ago, they now have seventy-seven among the Miamies and Peorias. The effects of this movement can be plainly seen in the decreased number of drunken brawls, and in the general improvement of the conduct and morals of both tribes.

The Ottawas have been energetically engaged during the season in putting in and caring for their crops. The general condition of the tribe is good. The majority of them attend church, Sabbath school, and temperance meeting regularly. The public sentiment of the tribe is decidedly in favor of temperance, and as a result drunkenness has greatly decreased among them. A few of the dissolute young men of the tribe have long been suspected of horse-stealing, and the tribal regulations proving to be insufficient to restrain them, in accordance with the wishes of the chief and leading men I had two of them arrested by the United States marshal, and taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where they are now in jail awaiting trial, with almost a certainty of conviction. This appears to have had a salutary effect on others, as no complaints of similar offenses have been made since. There have been two deaths and nine births during the past year.

The Eastern Shawnees have but few men in their tribe, yet considerable work has been done in farming. But little additional improvements have been made, but the old ground has produced luxuriant crops of corn, &c. The amount of drunkenness has been much less this year than heretofore in this tribe.

The Wyandotts have raised large crops of corn, oats, and wheat this year, and will, I believe, have but little trouble in getting through the coming winter without assistance. The progressive portion of this tribe seems to have gained the ascendency in their council, and as a consequence I am able to report their general condition as encouraging. With few exceptions, they are disposed to be steady, industrious, and sober people.

The Senecas, situated in the most southern part of this agency, are well advanced in industrial pursuits. The tribe is composed of members of each of the old "Six Nations," but the majority are Cayugas. A large number of them have good farms, well cultivated and stocked. Their crops this season are good, and there will be a considerable surplus of corn among them. The energy and thrift of this tribe is to be especially commended. Notwithstanding the above favorable facts, I regret to say that some of them still hold tenaciously to many of their old traditions and customs. This is much to be regretted, as, aside from this fact, I regard the Senecas as being in every respect in as favorable a condition in reference to civilization and advancement as any tribe in this portion of the Territory.

The Modocs have been more quiet and better behaved than could have been reasonably expected of them. They have engaged in manual labor with more readiness and perseverance than I had any anticipation of. They have, during the past year, made and put in fence 17,200 rails, built 12 log-houses, and planted 50 acres of corn and vegetables. The average number of men in the tribe able to work has been about 20. I contracted for and had 200 acres of new ground broken for them this season, at a cost of $3 per acre. They got 160 acres of this inclosed with a good rail-fence; the remainder I expect them to fence during the coming winter, in order to have the whole farm ready for planting in the spring.

I have furnished them with two yoke of oxen and two wagons to do their necessary hauling. In order to encourage them and give them a start in stock-raising, I purchased for them eight cows and calves, which I placed in charge of those whom I considered the most trustworthy of the tribe. Bogus Charlie, the principal chief, had already saved a sufficient sum of money and bought him a cow and calf. For the last two months there has been a great deal of sickness among them, and in several instances it has proved fatal.

The schools of this agency have been in successful operation during the greater portion of the past year. Their condition has been better, and more good has been accomplished than during any previous year since their opening. The attendance has been better, and the feeling of the adult Indians toward them is more favorable than ever before. This I regard as one of the most encouraging features of the work in this agency.

The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott mission-school buildings were enlarged and improved last fall, so that the original capacity of the buildings was doubled. The school is under the care of Henry and Anna B. Thorndike, as teacher and matron. The enrollment was 123, with an average attendance of 73. The progress of the children was very good. The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, physiology, and botany. This is really a "graded school." In the lower room the child on first entering school is taught the use of the English language and the rudimentary branches. As fast as the pupils are far enough advanced they are transferred to the upper room, where a systematic and thorough course of study is pursued. Religious meetings, Sabbath school, and temperance meetings have been kept up during the greater portion of the year, in connection with the school, and have been pretty well attended, both by the children and the neighboring Indians.

The Ottawa mission-school, under the care of Pelatiah and Cornelia E. Bond, as teacher and matron, has had an enrollment of 45 during the past year, with an average attendance of 29. The children attending this school have received careful instruction, and have made corresponding advancement. The progress made in geography and arithmetic is especially

noticeable. One great disadvantage under which this school labors is the lack of sufficient room for the proper accommodation of the children. This I have been unable to remedy, as the amount of means at my disposal applicable to this mission has been only sufficient to meet the current expenses of running the school. The religious meetings, Sabbath schools, and temperance meetings have been well attended, and great interest has been taken in them.

The Quapaw and Modoc mission-school, under the care of A. C. and E. H. Tuttle, has had an enrollment of 90, with an average attendance of 70, during the past year. The advancement made by the pupils is very satisfactory. This is especially the case with the Modoc children, whose application and regular attendance has been exceptionably good. The children attending this school are carefully instructed in the rudimentary branches of an English education, as well as in the habits and customs of civilized life. Especial care is taken to instill into their minds religious and moral sentiments as a proper basis for Christianization and civilization. The Sabbath school and religious gatherings at this mission have been full of interest, and have been followed with beneficial results. The work here in the cause of temperance has also shown good fruit.

The children at all the missions are instructed and employed in manual labor out of school-hours; the boys to do general farm and garden work, care for stock, &c.; the girls to cook, wash, iron, sew, and do general housework. One great object always kept in view is to fit them for the practical duties of life when they leave school.

The Confederated Peoria, &c., day-school, during the winter, was not in as flourishing a condition as I could wish, the attendance being small; but after the re-opening of the school in the spring, and arrangements being made for boarding some of the children who lived too remote from the school to attend from home, the attendance has been better, and the interest of both the children and parents increased. The total enrollment is 36; average, 30. The school since spring has been under the charge of Joseph H. Newlin.

A school-house is now in course of erection for the use of the Miamies. It is to be completed about the 15th of Tenthmonth, when a school will be opened for the benefit of this tribe.

Very respectfully,

H. W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 10, 1875.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter of Seventhmonth 8, 1875, I have prepared and herewith forward my third annual report of the state of the Indian tribes under my charge, viz, the Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, and Mexican Kickapoos.

POPULATION.

Sacs and Foxes, (including detached band in Kansas) about	700
Absentee Shawnees	563
Mexican Kickapoos	426

The detached portion of the Sac and Fox tribe, known as Mo-ko-ho-ko's band, have not yet been removed from Kansas to their tribal reservation, which is their only rightful home. During Twelfthmonth, 1874, the Department asked the consent of the Indians at the agency to use $1,000 of their annuity-funds to defray the expenses of a delegation of this band in making a visit to Washington, with a view to making arrangements for their removal to the Indian Territory. It was the express understanding of the Indians and myself, when they consented to the use of this money in this manner, that if said delegation made the proposed visit it would be considered equivalent to forcible removal, if they would not willingly remove; otherwise it would be a useless expenditure of the funds of the tribe. By treaty provisions the members of the tribe are prohibited from receiving any portion of the annuity unless they are on the reservation. This leaves that part of the tribe in a very destitute condition. The Indians here have manifested generous feelings toward them by frequent gifts of money and provisions to supply their wants. The tribe has now done its full share to heal up the breach and secure a reunion of the tribe, by bearing the expenses of the delegation to Washington, and other acts of kindness. With this condition of affairs, and when the interests of this band are so hazarded by contact with border society and its attendant evil influences, as whisky, &c., and living vagabond lives in a land not their own, where their children are growing up in vice and ignorance, when they have an immense reservation, legally theirs with ample provisions for the education of their children, and annuity which they could draw if they were here, it would seem that the duty of the Government in this case is perfectly plain.

That portion of the Mexican Kickapoo tribe which, under the successful negotiations of

Special Commissioners Atkinson and Williams, started from Mexico in Fourthmonth, 1875, arrived here in the Seventhmonth following, without the loss of a single person except an infant which was born on the road. I visited them the next day after their arrival, to talk with them, ascertain something of their condition, and provide for their needs. When I arrived at their camp I found them holding a religious feast, which was to continue from sunrise until sunset, for the purpose, as their chief said, of "thanking their God that they had got through alive." On account of some peculiar notions, they have refused to be enrolled for a time. As nearly as I can ascertain, they number 114. They have consented to be enrolled soon. Only a part of them are willing to draw rations. They report the number still remaining in Mexico to be about 100.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The past season has been unusually favorable for crops of all kinds. Rains have been frequent and plentiful, while during previous summers even the prairie-grass would wither for want of water. The immense growth of vegetation this year has proved that this virgin soil is rich and capable of producing great crops, if only supplied with water. Wheat, oats, and other small grain, give better yields than corn, not only this year but during previous years. Only three Indian families have tried the experiment of raising wheat, but in these cases it worked so satisfactorily that others will be induced to follow their example. The manual-labor school produced 32 acres, and while it was being harvested, Indians came from far and near and witnessed with lively interest the operations of the reaper.

The following statistics will give an idea of their farming operations for the past twelve months:

	Acres cultivated.	Acres broken.	Rails split.	Bushels of corn.
Sacs and Foxes	404	None.	3,280	12,120
Absentee Shawnees	1,201	179	60,900	29,820
Mexican Kickapoos	63	63	23,440	1,200

Where there has been any lack in teams or implements, I have tried to supply the demand. I have bought and turned over to the care of the Sac and Fox chiefs twenty gentle steers to assist those inclined to work to do their breaking and heavy hauling, as they did not have a sufficient number of good teams.

The Mexican Kickapoos were placed under my care in the early part of the autumn of 1874, and as they had nothing with which to gain a subsistence by labor, I bought and distributed to the principal families 30 two-horse wagons, 61 plows of the best make and of such kinds as seemed best adapted to their wants, 58 hoes, 54 shovels, 73 iron wedges, and such other articles as would enable them to farm successfully. As they had no teams used to work, I furnished them 22 mules, with good harness, and 26 gentle oxen, with yokes and chains complete. But after spending twelve years roving from place to place in quest of plunder, as they have, it is rather a sudden change to settle down to quiet farm-work, and they have not done as much as they might. And yet they have done as well as any one acquainted with their former life could expect, and, everything considered, there are hopeful signs of their becoming settled and peaceable Indians. They are not lazy, as their flying marauding trips have educated them to be sharp and stirring, and once thoroughly interested in farming, they will excel most other tribes.

The Absentee Shawnees, having neither annuity nor special appropriations, are entirely dependent upon their own efforts for a subsistence, and as a result of being thus dependent for several years, sheer necessity has made them an industrious and self-supporting people. All the families in the tribe have cultivated fields, which vary in size from 1 to 60 acres. Their farming will compare very well with the farming done by the settlers in our frontier States and Territories. Corn is their principal crop, but they also raise beans, pumpkins, melons, &c. Some of them are preparing to sow wheat this fall.

By an act of Congress, approved Fifthmonth 23, 1872, these Indians were permitted to take allotments on the "thirty-mile square" tract ceded to the Pottawatomies. But it being a time-honored custom among the Indians to hold their land in common, this proffered gift was not regarded in a favorable light, and with great reluctance did any accept of land in that way. The sentiment of the tribe is divided on this point, and even until the present time, one band, nearly one-half of the tribe, has persistently abstained from taking allotments. The other party, including the members of one band, have mostly taken their portions of land, the date of the first entry being Firstmonth 15, 1874. During the spring of 1875, 6,960 acres were allotted to 91 persons. I give below a statement of the whole number of allotments taken in accordance with the provisions of the law, up to the present time, to wit:

	Acres.
139 adult persons, (over 21,) 80 acres each	11,120
110 children, (under 21,) 20 acres each	2,200
Total	13,320

Notwithstanding these persons were opposed to taking allotments at first, they are now so much attached to their little farms, and so much enjoy the shelter of their houses and the fruits of their labor, that instead of looking back and wishing themselves in their former state, they are looking hopefully to the future and devising plans to improve their present condition.

STOCK.

Special effort is made on the part of the Indians to accumulate herds of cattle, as cattle-raising is highly profitable and does not require much labor. Grazing is excellent in summer, and is sufficient in winter (which is very mild here) to keep their cattle in fine condition without any additional feed or shelter. Constant attention is given to improving the quality of the various kinds of stock.

I here give a statement of their stock, including the natural increase:

	Horses.	Natural increase.	Cattle.	Natural increase.	Hogs.	Natural increase.
Sacs and Foxes	876	188	1,217	376	1,860	1,067
Absentee Shawnees	797	175	1,639	407	2,339	1,068
Mexican Kickapoos	300	50	26	None.	None.	None.
Total	1,973	413	2,882	783	4,199	2,135

HOUSE-BUILDING.

The Sacs and Foxes have built eight hewed-log houses. The Indians cut, hewed, and hauled all the logs, and built the houses as high as the eaves. By an arrangement made in council, the Indian building a house was not to call upon the carpenter for any assistance, except advice, until that much of the work was done. He could then inform the carpenter, whose duty it was to visit the house and calculate the amount of lumber required to finish the house neatly. It was made the duty of the Indian to haul all the lumber, rails, &c., and assist the carpenter whenever he could. All the chiefs and headmen now have houses, 33 in all, and the sentiment is strongly in favor of house-building. I have effected arrangements by which any member of the tribe who wishes a house and is willing to perform the stipulated amount of work is entitled, free of charge, to good flooring, sawed rafters, doors, windows, and other material, and to the carpenter-work necessary to make the house complete.

The Absentee Shawnees, having supplied themselves pretty generally with houses previous to the time included in this report, have built but six houses the past year. There are 210 houses, all log-houses, occupied by the families of this tribe.

The Mexican Kickapoos have built two hewed-log houses. To them it would seem too much like civilization for many of their number to live in houses. They shelter themselves from the storm by a kind of hut, about 16 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, built artistically of poles and the bark of trees. These huts, over thirty in number, are grouped together in some order and present the appearance of an old-time Indian village.

SANITARY.

There has been but little sickness among any of the tribes until about two months ago. The unusual rains of seventhmonth, the consequent large growth of vegetation, and the hot weather that followed immediately, brought on bilious and malarial diseases. All who came under the treatment of the physician recovered. It was impossible for him to see all the sick, as the tribes are so scattered; the Absentee Shawnees thirty-five miles and the Mexican Kickapoos thirty miles distant from the agency. The Mexican Kickapoos seem to be very ignorant of how to care for themselves when sick, and ten have died since the sickly season set in. But the Absentee Shawnees, knowing better how to care for their sick, have conquered the disease in every case. The mode of living and dress among the Sacs and Foxes and Mexican Kickapoos has caused a predisposition to lung-consumption among their people. Nothing exerts a stronger influence in this direction than their manner of dressing their feet, which is by the use of moccasins made of dressed buckskin. This article is of very

little account to keep their feet warm and dry when they most need to be in that condition. There should be a physician at Mexican Kickapoo station to practice for that tribe and the Absentee Shawnees.

TRADING-FACILITIES.

There is one trading-house at the agency and two at Shawneetown. The head clerk in the agency-store is a Sac and Fox Indian. One of the stores at Shawneetown is owned and managed by an Indian, and the other has Indian clerks exclusively, though it is owned by the proprietors of the agency-store. I have made it an especial object to see that the stores do not sell any other than goods of intrinsic value, believing that in this manner the Indians will have a practical demonstration of some of the advantages of civilization. The employés use the same grade of goods, and no other, that are sold to the Indians. I believe our stores, with a few exceptions, as fully subserve the interests of the Indians as is practicable by any system of merchandising.

WORK OF MECHANICS AND MILL.

By assistance received from civilization-funds, through Superintendent Hoag, I was enabled to furnish the Absentee Shawnees with a blacksmith for nearly six months. Their plows and other implements were in such poor condition that they could scarcely be used. They were mostly repaired, which enabled that people to raise much better crops.

Below is an exhibit of the work of our mechanics, rated at customary prices.

	Value of work.	Salary.
Blacksmith at agency, (a Sac and Fox Indian)	$918 30	$700 00
Blacksmith who worked five months and eighteen days for Absentee Shawnees, and two months and ten days for Mexican Kickapoos	678 50	541 33
Gunsmith, (including work done on tin-ware)	1,152 90	700 00
Carpenter, (not counting his work as sawyer)	600 00	900 00

The above concerning the carpenter is the value of his carpenter-work alone, such as work done on eight houses for Indians, making furniture, repairing wood-work of broken wagons, plows, &c. He has one Indian apprentice working with him. He is, also, head sawyer at the mill, superintends its running, and has charge of the lumber-yard.

Feet of lumber sawed, 175,000, at a net cost of $1.75 per hundred feet.

Number shingles sawed, 85,000, at a net cost of $4 per thousand.

Number lath sawed, 40,000, at a net cost of $4 per thousand.

Bushels corn ground, 1,000, at a net cost of 7½ cents per bushel.

The carpenter is the only white man who works in the mill. The engineer, "off-bearers" of lumber, and all the other hands are Indians.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Sac and Fox manual-labor school has been in successful operation, without intermission, except for a few days, since last report. During the winter months an addition was built to the boarding-house, which now affords sufficient room to allow two rooms for boys' and girls' play-rooms, and one room for a reception and reading room. The capacity of the school is to accommodate 50 children. The enrollment for the year was 49, and the average attendance 31. Ten have learned to read, and all have made about equal progress with white children, considering that they have the difficult task before them of learning the English language, with its many variations of words, pronunciation, and forms of expression. Our teachers use the word system, aided by objects, in teaching the primary classes. Reviews are taken quarterly, and one day is devoted to an oral examination of the more advanced classes, most of the employés, agency people, and a few Indians turning out, thus making the occasion interesting and profitable. Those manifesting sufficient thoroughness in the branches pursued are advanced to higher studies. The evening following is occupied by an entertainment, consisting of declamation, compositions, and songs prepared for the occasion. The object of these public exercises is to do away with a certain kind of timidity so common with Indian children. All the children large enough perform manual labor. The superintendent of the school arranges a programme at the first of each week, specifying the work of each pupil. Their natural aversion to manual labor is still strong, yet the school has gained ground in this respect. They have 79 acres in cultivation—22 acres in corn, 32 in wheat, 8 in oats, 4 in millet, and 13 in garden-vegetables. They have 52 head of stock-cattle, 40

head of hogs, and 7 milch cows. They have in their barn at this time 20 tons of good hay.

The Absentee Shawnee manual-labor school was opened as such on the 8th of seventh-month. Six months previous to that a small day-school was sustained, with an average attendance of 9. By the aid of civilization-funds received from Superintendent Hoag, I was enabled to erect a boarding-house 24 by 36 feet, and capable of accommodating 16 children. I have supplied it with some furniture, bedding, dishes, &c. By a continuation of favors from civilization-funds, together with funds secured by Dr. Nicholson from Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, the school was organized as a manual-labor school at the time mentioned, and now has 8 children boarding. This change started new interest in the school, and since then new day-scholars have come in and the enrollment has reached 40, with an average attendance of 23. By an order of the Secretary of the Interior, 354 acres have been reserved for this school as farm-land. Six acres have been cultivated, and 38 acres have been broken and fenced for use next year. The Absentee Shawnees have not less than 150 children of a suitable age for school, and this school is their only provision for education.

The Mexican Kickapoos have had no school. A school-house is now in process of erection, and arrangements are now being made to build a boarding-house, with a view to opening a manual-labor school next spring.

The citizen-class of Pottawatomies, who are not under the charge of any agency, and who live sixty miles from this agency, are, as yet, destitute of educational advantages. By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $2,500 were set apart to be expended in the interests of education among this people, and that money was placed in my hands for that purpose. I proceeded immediately to the erection of a school-house, which is now more than half finished. A day-school will be opened there as soon as the house is ready. They have about 60 children of a suitable age to attend school, but are too sparsely settled for more than about 30 of that number to attend and board at their homes.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

This is a difficult subject upon which to report. The process of changing the language and customs of a people is shown by history and the very constitution of man to be a slow process. The most effectual means for civilizing the children is the manual-labor school. But this means is much crippled when less than 50 per cent. of the children are in the school, as is the case with the Sacs and Foxes. These Indians are just entering what may be called a transition state, and when their children leave the school they find the predilections of their fathers, mothers, uncles, and aunts so strong against civilization that they must either be a kind of serf, re-adopt Indian customs, or forsake relatives and seek associations elsewhere. To forestall some of these difficulties I have made some effort to form what I call "half-breed" settlements. I believe that this plan, carried out for several years, and throwing the children as much as possible upon their own resources, is the final thing necessary to make their education and civilization a fixed fact. The best method of civilizing adult Indians is to create a necessity on their part of performing manual labor. This is most satisfactorily demonstrated at this agency by the Absentee Shawnees. Among the many obstacles to hinder the progress of civilization, those mentioned have seemed to me the most deeply grounded. Notwithstanding these I have full faith that the present policy, if continued, will accomplish the desired result. The evidences of an advance during the past year are: 1st, the increased enrollment of scholars at the schools; 2d, the increased number who have performed manual labor; 3d, the increased desire for home-comforts, as houses, wells, &c.; 4th, the decreasing dependence upon the chase, and the increasing desire for stock and larger crops; 5th, their increased and avowed willingness to follow the example of the larger civilized tribes to the east of them, as Cherokees, &c; 6th, their frequent discussions of the necessity of protecting themselves with laws; 7th, their greater regard for human life; 8th, their fuller appreciation of the fact that their hunting-grounds are being forever destroyed by the ax and plow of the emigrant, and that this territory is coveted by the same white race that has driven them back this far and are now entirely surrounding them; and 9th, that if they would hold their lands they must do it with improvements, and by having their corner-stakes driven.

RELIGIOUS.

Meetings for religious worship are held at the agency three times a week, at which moral and religious instruction is given. The school, all the employés, and about half a dozen Indians attend regularly, and about twenty Indians attend occasionally. Two Sabbath-schools—one at the agency and one at Shawneetown—are held each Sabbath. These gatherings are a source of great benefit, and, I may safely say, of real satisfaction to all who attend them, as I believe they have received the blessing of Heaven.

I transmit herewith my statistical report.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. PICKERING,
United States Indian Agent.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Anadarko, Ninthmonth 1, 1875.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Department, I herewith submit my sixth annual report.

At the time of presenting my last annual report the Indians of this reservation were very much disturbed by the engagement that had just taken place between the Indians of the plains and the United States troops, by which they had suffered in the destruction of their property by these irritated and lawless bands. This region was also passing through a period of excessive drought, by which crops had failed, vegetation was dried up, the country burned over with prairie-fires and the grass on the prairies mostly destroyed. Many of the homes of the affiliated bands had been desolated by fire and pillage, and the Indians had congregated into villages for self-protection. A few of them left the reservation altogether, and sought refuge with the Absentee Shawnees.

Owing to the appropriation made by Congress for furnishing supplies to the Indians belonging to this agency not being sufficient for purchasing a full supply of provisions for the year, early in the winter the articles of food were all exhausted except beef. Generally, in previous years, the Indians had laid up corn, pumpkins, beans, and perhaps some other things for winter use, but from the circumstances already referred to, they were unable to make any such provision for the past winter. Heretofore, too, in cases of necessity, and sometimes from choice, the Indians would, in the autumn, hunt buffalo and other game, by which means they could partly support themselves. But they were now restricted to their own reservation and kept from their usual hunting-ground by the operations of the military against the Indians that were considered hostile. Under these restrictions, and with no food except beef, our situation looked gloomy, and it was feared that suffering must consequently follow. To prevent this, an extra quantity of beef was issued—the usual ration of all the provisions being insufficient for them—and as soon as it was thought prudent, application was made to the commanding officer at Fort Sill for an arrangement to be made by which the peaceable Indians could be permitted to hunt, which being now sanctioned and encouraged, preparations were finally effected by which they were allowed to go. They were very successful in procuring a quantity of meat for food and a fine supply of robes, which, being prepared by them, they bartered for articles of necessity, and were thus enabled to pass the winter without suffering.

In Twelfthmonth a small band of Pawnee Indians from Nebraska arrived and reported that nearly the whole Pawnee tribe, numbering between fifteen and sixteen hundred, were on their way and would soon join them here. They did not reach the agency, however, till Secondmonth, about two months later. Over three hundred and fifty of these Indians having come here the previous winter, there were now upon the reservation about nineteen hundred Indians in addition to the usual number of the affiliated bands. The agent of the Pawnees had been here waiting for them since the first of the year; and soon after their arrival he took a delegation of about forty to look at a new reservation he had selected for them, but the main body of the tribe remained with us, and had to be fed. Having had previous instruction from the Indian Department, beef-cattle had been provided, and issues, of beef made to them in the same manner that the issues were made to those who regularly belonged to the agency. They continued here till near the end of Sixthmonth when the main body of the tribe was removed to their new reservation. Having planted a considerable amount in corn, melons, pumpkins, &c., nearly four hundred of them were allowed to remain to attend to their crops, and, when matured, to gather and remove them.

Having referred to a time of scarcity, solicitude, and anxiety, in which the Indians of this agency were unsettled and in a state of uneasiness and uncertainty, it is gratifying to be able to present at the present time a state of affairs that is highly encouraging. Notwithstanding the difficulties to which I have alluded, they gradually became less suspicious of evil as the year advanced, and as confidence was restored they began to return to their former homes and settle down as heretofore. As the season for planting approached, I held councils with them on different occasions, at which they were informed that all would be done for them that could be done to procure seeds for planting, that plows would be ready for them when needed, and, as far as practicable, their losses in implements, gears, and other things pertaining to their industries would be restored. Upon these assurances they seemed to take courage, and as spring opened commenced their farming with spirit and energy beyond that of any previous year. During the time for preparing the ground for planting it was common to see from two or three to eight or ten two-horse plows running in a field, all being worked by Indians, and their crops were very generally put in in good season. The summer having been favorable for the growth of all kinds of vegetation, their labors are being crowned with ample success. They have melons in abundance; pease, beans, and other vegetables have done well, and their corn-crops are heavy.

In company with Dr. Grinnell and his wife and Isaiah Worth, I made a tour of the greater part of the reservation in Seventhmonth, and found a pretty general state of improvement over that of former years, partly the result of their own industry, which has been noticed, and partly owing to the favorable weather of the season. The industry that was exhibited and the success attending their labors were noticed and commented upon by us all.

It is very true that these Indians are still far from being all that we desire them to be, but when we compare their present condition with that of former years, I believe it must be admitted that their improved condition is very marked, and that they were never in a more hopeful way of advancement.

As accurate a census was taken upon this tour as it was practicable to obtain, and we found the Indians to number as follows, to wit: Caddoes, including Delawares and Ionies, 552; Wichitas, 228; Wacoes, 66: Tawacanies, 102; Keechies, 90; Comanches, 165; and the Pawnees now here, 374; total, 1,577. There has been some falling off in some of the bands, owing principally to removals.

During the disturbed state of feeling above noticed, some of the Ionies and a few others went among the tribes eastward in the Territory, mostly to the Absentee Shawnees; a band of Tooc-a-nie Kiowas (part Wichita and part Kiowa) who had been for several years with the Wichitas and Wacoes went to the Kiowas of the Kiowa agency, and some of the Penetethka Comanches joined other Comanches.

The Caddo Indians, including the Delawares and a few others, planted and cultivated successfully the fields mentioned in my former report, but they have also extended and improved their individual places, and many of them have made a fair beginning for establishing good homes and farms that will be permanent. They have their grounds well fenced in; they have planted fruit-trees, and with proper encouragement they will soon take that pride in improving their premises which marks the thrifty white man.

The Wichitas, Wacoes, Tawacanies, and Keechies have labored with increased energy; their fields which were formerly fenced have been mostly well cultivated, and having corn, beans, melons, and other articles for home use and for sale will incite them to perseverance. Some of them are desirous of having their separate homes, and efforts will be made to have them so settled.

The Comanches, who have done but little heretofore in raising crops, have shown a degree of energy and perseverance that was hardly looked for, and their labor has rewarded them with good crops. Thus all the bands of the agency have been industriously engaged, and are making fair progress toward providing for their own support.

The extension to the school-building and the houses to be erected under the contract made last year are not yet completed. The extension is roofed in and ready for plastering, and the other buildings are under way, but the delay in the transportation of materials last fall and winter by the freight-contractor interfered greatly with the progress of the work, which otherwise would have been driven forward to completion at a much earlier period. When the school-building is completed there will be accommodation for all the children of this agency, and the house and the arrangements, which are for a manual-labor and boarding-school, will be substantial and of first-class order. The school has been eminently successful, and the desire shown by the adult Indians for the education of the children has very much increased, and the advancement made by the scholars has been constant, and in some instances peculiarly marked and rapid.

The restriction in the bill appropriating funds for conducting the affairs of the agencies, where only a prescribed amount can be applied for the payment of employés, cripples our work, from which the school, as well as other departments of our labor, suffers. For the complete success of an Indian school like the one here, where the children should be constantly under the care and supervision of their care-takers, a force of employés equal to that required in a well-conducted boarding-school for white children is necessary. Those care-takers should be men and women of ability, energy, and a devotion to the cause they have in hand that knows no tiring, and none can be fully successful without these qualities. For information concerning the progress of the scholars and the general condition of the school, I would refer to the teacher's report herewith.

In connection with the restrictions above referred to, I would respectfully say that no one at a distance can have the information necessary for conducting the affairs connected with any kind of business successfully, and unless the information of those having such affairs immediately under care is acted upon, no business can prosper. Agencies which are placed under the care of religious bodies should be visited by special representations of those bodies so frequently that they would, at all times, be fully in possession of the views and action of the agents and become familiar with the condition, necessities, and the working of the agencies; and when the agent is not competent or trustworthy he should at once be removed. With the information thus obtained the Department and the Government could act understandingly, and the affairs of an agency could be conducted prosperously.

The health of the Indians and all others on the reservation has generally been good, as the monthly reports of the physician have shown. Indeed, the position of the agency appears to be a remarkably healthy one, and the diseases contracted by the Indians along the river-bottoms are in most cases manageable.

I am under many obligations to friends of Philadelphia for their sympathy and support, and for liberal donations for the benefit of the school and for other Indian service.

Under the conviction that an overruling Providence has been with us, without which all our efforts must have been unavailing, I would commend the work to the fostering care of the Department, and to the friends of humanity everywhere.

I am, very respectfully,

JONA. RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, September 23, 1875.

SIR: Pursuant to requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa for the year ending August 31, 1875.

Upon my acceptance of the position of agent, I found but few of the tribe on their lands, and it was not until the month of June that I could call them in from their winter hunt and trappings, when I proceeded to enroll the tribe for payment and other purposes. This tribe own 419 acres of land, situated in Tama County, Iowa. The land is held in common, having been purchased by the different agents, from a part of their annuity set apart for that purpose after payment, and held in trust for them. They number 341 by population, there being 161 males and 180 females. During the last year there have been ten births and twelve deaths. There has been some sickness among them, owing to excessive high water this summer, which overflowed their lands, inundating their dwellings, creating dampness, and causing malarious types of fever common to low lands. They have in cultivation, by estimate, about 125 acres, selected according to their individual tastes and convenience. The greater part of this is planted to corn. Beans, squashes, and potatoes, being well tilled, will yield an average crop for the season. They have made some advancement in farming, several having purchased harness and plows and prepared their own ground, and a great many more would do the same thing, but they have no means.

The men have shown a better disposition to work their land this season than ever before, but the high water has prevented much enlargement of their grounds. During harvest, all the able-bodied men that could work went out in the fields and earned good wages. Quite a number of boys down to twelve years of age also went out, and seemed willing to labor when there was a sure reward. Their lands are only partially fenced, and in such a manner that they do not derive much good from it, the fencing being mostly by railway and by adjoining white persons, who have kindly built entire line-fences at their own expense, and kept the same in repair for years, and who have patiently submitted to constant trespass from their ponies, by reason of the Indians not having their land fenced in for pasturing. What pasture-land they have lies in common, and would have been fenced in but for high water, which prevented crossing over the Iowa River. The chief and old men of the tribe consented to fencing their lands, but are now opposed to it. It is imperative that it should be done, if they desire to remain here, from the peculiar situation of their lands. Their stock must be kept on their own lands, as a large and wealthy neighborhood surrounds them, and every day engenders trouble from letting their ponies run at large or attempting to herd them. They have entirely too many ponies for the amount of land owned by them, and the number should be decreased by sale, or exchange for other stock, which I have urged upon them to do.

Their school-house has been completed under contract, and is a very good and substantial building, pleasantly located, and large enough to meet all wants of the tribe for some time. It is furnished well, and has upper rooms for teacher and family. They are, as a majority, opposed to going to school, especially the old men. It will take slow and earnest labor, dependent upon time, to remove their prejudices and educate their young, on whom must depend any degree of success in the future. Their prejudices against schooling have been strengthened by some designing whites, who have enlarged greatly upon the necessity of the scheme to the Indians, and in such a manner that they are suspicious and mistrustful of any good result. When once assured that all is well, there can be no trouble, for they apt and intelligent. Their nomadic habits stand decidedly in the way of education. They must remain continuously on their land, and not take their young away on their hunting and trapping expeditions and keep them every winter.

I would most earnestly recommend that the attention of the different aid societies interested in behalf of the Indians be called to the fact that these children will have to be clothed before sending to school, and also, if it can be done, that clothing be sent and placed in the hands of the agent by the Commissioner, not only to protect against the inclemency of the weather, but as an inducement for the young to attend school, and to teach them the habits of civilized life. I have not, at the date of this report, opened their school, but shall as soon as matters are arranged.

The situation of this tribe renders the education and government of them very difficult, as they are in close proximity to several towns, and constantly coming in contact with a certain class of whites, from whom they learn profanity, gambling, and other evils, and who associate with them for the purpose of reaping gain in a secret and unlawful manner. This has proved the most serious question in the government of the tribe, and not unfrequently has been productive of evil. The citizens residing near have manifested a kindly feeling, and desire their advancement. The men, as a general rule, are very temperate, and a good degree of honesty exists. There has been a good share of credit extended to them by merchants and farmers, without which at times their families would suffer. The women are very ingenious at bead-work, making baskets, carpet, matting, and moccasins, but only work to meet immediate wants. The estimated value of their personal property is about $15,000, consisting chiefly of ponies.

This tribe manifest a friendly and peaceful disposition when allowed to continue their

tribal relations, but oppose, as a majority, any infringement upon what is deemed their religious belief or traditional laws and customs. Situated as they are, they are in a true sense citizens, but lack that protection of person and property, by being considered wards of the Government, that should surround them, and suffer frequently from lack of authority through the agent to provide in civil and criminal actions the necessary means for appeals, and to furnish bonds for appearance and costs. My opinion is that they should be treated as white persons in this respect, and authority given to the agent to act by adequate legislation.

These Indians do not need the charity of the people so much as wholesome protection. By educating them they become wiser; but a firm and unyielding effort to instill in their minds the idea of self-dependence, reached by honest industry, will in time produce the desired result. They should be taught the relation of property to labor, and have removed from their minds the old prejudice that labor is degrading, and that idleness and vagrancy are crimes. Means should be provided for building them comfortable houses, and they should be removed from their bark dwellings, which would in a great measure do away with their roaming all over the country, and give better protection to life and health. Means should also be provided, independent of their annuity, to buy farming implements and mechanical tools. Their annuity procuring a bare subsistence, they cannot buy, while if these things were placed before them they would learn their use, as abundant testimony has proven. They should in every way become permanent, and made to feel that what they do is for themselves and the good of their families, and all doubts brushed from their minds that the Government is going to remove them from their present home, which has been told them so often that it has become a saying of truth, and renders them suspicious of any advancement.

I cannot say that these Indians are well and regularly fed, and that they are comfortably and properly clothed. Some few of both sexes have adopted civilized dress, but there is great room for improvement, both for comfort and health. The morals of the tribe, so far as my knowledge extends, is a subject of praiseworthy remark, considering their surroundings and condition.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that perceptible improvement has been made during the last year, based upon the clearly defined policy of the Government to mete out kindness and uniform protection to these people in such a manner as will best subserve their common interest. No other policy can succeed except that of christianizing and educating them, and impressing upon their minds the necessity of their obligations to each other and to the laws, at the same time bestowing a warm approval and reward upon any conformity or acceptance by them of such measures as may be intended for their mutual good.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. FREE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY INDIANS IN KANSAS,
Ninthmonth 10, 1875.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Bureau, I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending Eighthmonth 31, 1875.

The tribes in this agency are the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians.

Of the Prairie band there are about 450 persons present on the reserve and about 175 who are voluntarily absent in Wisconsin. The absentees are not enrolled for annuities, and receive no portion of the benefactions to which they would be entitled if present on the reserve.

The reserve of these Indians contains 77,357.57 acres of land. It is well watered by springs and running streams, contiguous to which are considerable bodies of cottonwood, oak, and other kinds of timber, sufficient at least for the present wants of the people. The larger portion of the uncultivated prairie is covered with a magnificent coating of blue-stem grass, which makes splendid pasturage or hay, as may be required. The soil is a rich sandy loam, yields large crops of corn and oats, and produces fair returns of potatoes, wheat, and rye. Atmosphere is dry, with heavy winds in autumn and spring.

The Prairie band in the last two years have made considerable effort to raise small grain, but owing to drought last year and grasshoppers this spring they have failed both years. During the planting-season their corn in some fields was destroyed two and three times. The Indians, however, continued to replant until the grasshoppers left, and now have their reward in the prospect of a good crop of corn. During the past three months I have issued o these Indians, purchased by their own funds, over thirty wagons, about forty sets of harness, and agricultural implements, sufficient, with what they had on hand, to complete a fair supply for the present wants of the tribe.

Since the Prairie band have been settled within the limits of their present reserve, and he area of territory over which they were previously permitted to roam and make tem-

porary fields has been circumscribed, they have been improving, and in the last few years they have been making rapid strides toward civilization and happiness. Their fields are inclosed with excellent fences, their houses are strong and comfortable, and the majority of them act like persons who, after a toilsome journey, have found a place of rest and comfort. They perform all their labor, and manifest much pride in a successful result.

Until the last few years the Prairie band did not have the advantage of a school, and, in fact, it was a difficult task to establish one among them. Even yet there is a faction in the tribe that oppose it, and, indeed, every other measure having a tendency to supersede the cherished customs transmitted to them through so many generations. The school during the year has had an average attendance of over thirty scholars; they are of suitable age to receive instructions, and have made meritorious progress in their studies and in deportment. With two exceptions, they all read and write, a majority of them understandingly, and a number of them are quite advanced in studying geography, grammar, and history. Their parents and friends show increased interest in the school, and when visiting it evince much pride in the accomplishments of the children. A person unacquainted with Indians, visiting the school, would be surprised to see the affection, obedience, and intelligence displayed by these children, when his conclusions of Indian character may have led him to look for exactly opposite qualities of heart and mind.

In addition to the buildings now being used for school and mission purposes, we are erecting a commodious school-house, dairy, and smoke-houses of suitable sizes, and a well-arranged barn, 40 by 46 feet in dimensions, two stories high, with lower story built of rock. These buildings are substantial, and have an attractive appearance.

At the last term of the United States district court, held in Topeka, Kansas, I caused three men to be indicted and fined for stealing timber from the Pottawatomie reserve, and three persons punished for selling whisky to those Indians.

The Kickapoos residing on their reserve number about 280 souls. This number includes some few allottees, under the treaty of 1862, who have not received their *pro rata* shares of the cash-credits of the tribe. Their reserve is about thirty-five miles north of that of the Pottawatomies, is located within the boundaries of Brown County, Kansas, and contains 20,273.53 acres of land. It is well watered, with sufficient growing timber to meet present demands for fencing and fire-wood. The prairie affords almost unequaled pasturage or hay, and the soil is of the same character as, and perhaps richer than, that of the Pottawatomie reserve.

The Kickapoos, though distinguished by many Indian proclivities of an extreme character, have been for many years friendly to education, and send a large proportion of their children to school. Their school-buildings are only moderately good. They have native preachers, and a number of the people attend church regularly. The efforts of these preachers have a moral tendency and are of benefit to the tribe.

The Kickapoos have met with considerable success in past years in raising small grain. The last two years they have failed from causes heretofore assigned. They do not farm so neatly or raise as good corn as the Pottawatomies. This, I am inclined to think, is caused by their inferior farming-implements, the smallness of their fund for educational and agricultural purposes not permitting as liberal purchases of farming-implements as the larger fund of the Pottawatomies. In the latter part of the fiscal year I issued to them five wagons, ten sets harness, one combined machine, and one mowing-machine. With very few exceptions, they live in frame and log houses, are careful in their expenditures of money, and express much anxiety about the welfare of their children.

Comparison, experience, the better health of the tribes during the past year, and many changes, present incontestable proofs that they are steadily and surely relinquishing the unstable supports of their traditions and customs, and are grasping with ready hands the means being offered to raise them physically, mentally, and spiritually out of the the condition of degradation and mystification to which they have so long and persistently adhered. Intercourse with them clearly proves that they are now laboring as hard to learn the arts of peace and to prepare comfortable homes for their families as did their fathers to learn the trade of war and to desolate the homes of those who provoked their displeasure.

The present system of trading with Indians is a subject upon which I have deeply reflected. My conclusions are that it is always demoralizing to the Indian, and often, in a moral sense, ruinously so to the trader. For instance, a trader has exclusive right to trade with a tribe of Indians. His position gives him an actual influence and power that makes itself felt, according to the trader's character, all through the tribe. In times of scarcity or want he can diminish his stock and increase his prices, making the plea that the Indians have bought all they can pay for. Let a time for payment be appointed, however, and it is astonishing with what rapidity his depleted stock enlarges. At payment, the trader stands waiting for the Indian to draw his money, and it is only drawn to be transferred to his cash-box. The Indian then turns to the store of the trader, when his arts and the inclination of the Indian lead him to buy large quantities of gaudy fabrics which he does not need, and in the succeeding months, until payment comes again, he has doled out to him paltry amounts of necessaries which are sold high because his annuity is nearly exhausted.

Notwithstanding the money belonging to each head of a family or individual is paid into his or her hands, they are in many instances forced by threats and intimidations to pass the

money over to the trader or traders. In this agency I have endeavored to correct this abuse by introducing an order-system. To an Indian applying for an order, I give one for such articles as he needs and an amount corresponding thereto. These orders are not addressed to any particular firm, and are accepted at face-value wherever presented.

When I came among the Pottawatomies I made an effort to induce them to raise cattle instead of ponies. I partly succeeded, and there are several herds among them now. Since that time, however, a new phase of the pony-business has been presented. During the year five car-loads of ponies have been sold, at an average price of $32 per head. The ponies are much more easily herded and do not require near the amount of care or feed that cattle do during the winter. I have concluded, therefore, that raising ponies pays them fully as well as raising cattle—at least with the knowledge the Indian has of raising cattle at present. Under these circumstances I advise them to raise all the ponies and cattle they can and pay close attention to improving their stock.

The experience of another year has added to my convictions that a kind and conciliatory policy with Indians, either as communities or individuals, will lead them toward civilization, while an aggressive and arbitrary one will deepen in their minds dislike of the white race and the enlightenment that distinguishes it. The policy alluded to, combined with firmness, decision, and exact justice in all business transactions and dealings with Indians, will surely win their confidence. When this is accomplished and the system is consistently followed up, suggestions or reforms will be reflectively considered, and, in a majority of cases, adopted.

Indians have deep religious convictions. They are all believers in the divinity of their Creator and worship no other God. Those of mature age depend alone upon the creed of their fathers as an avenue through which, after death, to pass to an endless existence of physical enjoyments. They have a reverential faith in the Creator, but need an enlightened understanding to enable them to comprehend the plan of salvation as proclaimed by Christ for the salvation of the world. Therefore the introduction of religious subjects, where the Indian has not the enlightenment to comprehend them, is not only useless but injurious. To such we can only give the example of Christian lives—lives whose every day of existence is sanctified by the commission of some practical Christian action.

With the young people and children rests the solution of the problem of civilizing Indians. Give to them the education which they are mentally qualified to receive, and through its enlightening and christianizing influences the veils of superstition and relics of barbarism will disappear from the tribes

Herewith forwarded find statistical report for Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes of Indians.

Thine, truly,

M. H. NEWLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

OFFICE OF MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Lansing, October 5, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my annual report of my agency, which embraces the care of all the Indians within the State of Michigan, comprised of four tribes, viz, the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, and the Pottawatomies of Huron.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

Are resident of the Upper Peninsula, and number about 1,200. They have two Government schools and two Christian missions. One mission is sustained by the Roman Catholics and one by the Methodists. They are about equally divided in locations, numbers, and religion. They are a peaceable and improving tribe of Indians, wear citizens' dress, live in houses, and subsist mostly by fishing and catching furs The bay, (L'Anse, or Keweenaw,) on either shore of which they are located, abounds with fish. During the month of June I made an allotment to them of their lands on their reservation, in severalty. This has stimulated them to efforts at agriculture, and resulted in a larger crop, mostly potatoes, than they ever produced before. By permission of the Department I made an offer of $5 for each acre they would prepare for and put into seed. It was well received and acted upon.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

This is the largest tribe of Indians in the State, numbering about 6,500. In 1872 their tribal relations to the Government were dissolved, and their last payments received, so that

they are citizens of the United States. The last promise of the Government has just been fulfilled in the delivery of patents to those Indians that were twenty-one years of age at the formation of the treaty of July 31, 1855. The balance of the land of their reservations was opened by act of Congress in 1874 for homestead-entry. There were about 100,000 acres of excellent farming-land. It has nearly all been taken for homesteads. Many of the younger Indians thus received lands to which they were not entitled under the treaty. This will practically determine the capability of the Indians to join with the whites in the business of civilized life, for the whites have surrounded and intersected them. I anticipate that the general result will be beneficial to the Indians. The example of that class of men that have entered upon their homesteads will show the Indian what can be done and how to do it in making the "wilderness blossom as the rose."

The Government sustains but one school, viz, at Middle Village, in Emmet County. I therefore cannot give information concerning their educational condition. But my hopes in this respect for them are greatly encouraged by the flood of emigration of white homesteaders that has rolled in upon them. So, too, of the institutions and influences of a religious nature that will be forced upon them by this new state of things.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

About one-half of the number of this tribe live on the reservation, set apart for them, in Isabella County; the rest are scattered along Saginaw River, a distance of thirty miles. In point of prosperity the Indians off the reservation are full as well off as those on it. They have had more of the influence and example of the whites to help them. There are three Government schools in use for the tribe on the reservation. Religiously they are generally of the Methodist Church, and on the whole are making progress slowly. Their attention is being turned to farming. Many of the young men work in the lumber-camps winters. Very little attention is paid to the old habits and customs of the Indians, nor do they hunt and fish a great deal. The march of civilization has been more marked and rapid with these than those previously referred to. They number about 1,600. They have had their lands patented to them, and having patents in fee-simple many have sold out and are being scattered abroad, while others are improving their lands.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON

Are a small band, numbering 60, the remains of a once large and powerful tribe of Indians that inhabited Michigan, but emigrated west.

REMARKS IN GENERAL.

In the Indians of Michigan may be unquestionably seen the triumphs of our Christian civilization over Paganism. They stand out in the strong light of a striking contrast with the aborigines. They almost universally wear the dress of citizens. Many speak and more understand the English language. Large numbers have adopted our industries; camp and tent are superseded by shanty and house; domestic instead of nomadic life is their rule. The mummeries of idolatry and conjuring of Paganism have given place to the prayers and praises addressed to the true and living God. Polygamy is practically abandoned, monogamy accepted, and the rites and *rights* of marriage and home regarded and respected.

To compare the Indian with the white man in his exaltation of Christian culture is not the way to ascertain the results of the efforts of civilization to improve the Indian; but compare the Indian in Michigan of to-day with those of fifty years ago, making due allowance for the degeneracy of hereditary descent, the debasing influence of the barbarism of civilization, which, in its vilest forms, not unfrequently exhibits itself to the Indians by the whites; then the feeble and fitful means employed to enlighten and save them, together with the universal aptness of human nature to evil; take all these considerations into the account, and I am sure a generous and impartial judgment will affirm that the civilization of the Indian is an accomplished reality.

In considering the interests of the Indians and how best to promote their prosperity, my conclusion is that no great progress can be made in mental, moral, or material life, unless their attention and efforts can be turned from the chase and chances of the woods and waters. A white man or race will degenerate by fishing and hunting. Hence, I have made a vigorous and persistent effort to encourage the Indians in agriculture. To do so, I have labored to secure to them patents for their lands in severalty, and farming-implements, oxen, seeds, &c. The result has been quite satisfactory. Of course some have not appreciated or improved their advantages. Some have squandered their property, (but whites will do so too,) while others have been thus lifted into the dignity of conscious manhood.

My last plan of land-allotment, for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, was to obtain for them patents, with such restrictions on the power of alienation as would prevent their sale. This I heartily approve of, and deeply regret that it had not been adopted sooner and for all the Indians.

Six Government common schools are maintained, and for the past year have been better worked and patronized than heretofore, but there are so many circumstances that interrupt the regularity of attendance that the progress of the scholars in education is slow. Yet there is some progress. The zeal of missionary enterprises of all the churches is not so ardent as in former years, when there was a romance associated with Indian missions. Churches have learned that means and efforts in this work do not yield so large results of success as when expended among the freedmen, or among foreign nations. So there are not so devoted or sacrificing men and efforts to christianize the Indians, and the missionary work is not so vigorous as it was thirty years ago. Yet they are nominally Christian, and have many native preachers, and exhibit bright examples of Christian living.

Very respectfully submitted.

GEO. I. BETTS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SPECIAL INDIAN AGENT,
Leech Lake, Cass County, Minnesota, July 26.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the agency under my charge for the past year:

There has been no disturbance of the general good feeling existing between the Indians and Government employés. The Indians express themselves as satisfied that all is being done for their welfare that is possible under existing circumstances.

No glowing accounts can be given of their advancement in civilization, the majority continuing their roving life, depending mostly on hunting and fishing for subsistence. The small amount of tillable land embraced in the reservation gives them very little encouragement to engage in agricultural pursuits.

In accordance with instructions from the Department, I have examined various tracts of land with a view to the subsequent colonization of those who wished to engage in agricultural pursuits. Have not decided as yet on the particular point to be recommended.

For information as to the amount of crops, &c., the past year, I would respectfully refer to statistical report herewith transmitted. Their crops, at present date, promise a fair return for the labor expended. Their present tribal relations are a great hindrance to any permanent improvement. Until the introduction of law, and adequate punishment for its infringement, very little can be accomplished.

The school has been reasonably prosperous, more scholars offering than could be accommodated in the boarding department. The day-scholars are not numerous, the Indians being so scattered the children cannot avail themselves of the educational privileges. Various improvements have been made on and around the school-buildings, making them comfortable and convenient.

Of the White Oak Point Indians but few reside permanently on their reservation, many living around the lumber-camps and occasionally working for the lumbermen.

The more intelligent of the Indians are now anxious that the pine and cedar timber be sold, and funds obtained for their assistance. The harmony existing among the Indians is satisfactory and commendable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. WHITEHEAD,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RED LAKE, MINNESOTA, *September* 3, 1875.

SIR: I herewith submit my third annual report of the affairs under my charge among the Red Lake Chippewas of Minnesota.

The Indians of this agency number 1,141, as per last enrollment, and are located one hundred miles north of the nearest point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, Detroit, Minn.

AGRICULTURE.

Of the 2,250,000 acres of land in this reservation, 1,500,000 acres are valueless, about 1,000 acres are tillable, the balance being wooded and grazing. The tillable lands are located along the margin of Red Lake, a strip varying in width from 50 rods to half a mile. In addition to this narrow strip there are some bodies of hard wood, and one tract of prairie having a rich soil, and only requiring the clearing-up of the wooded tracts to render imme-

diately available for cultivation. The Indians are dependent on this hard wood for their sugar, and doubtless would object to clearing up the same on that account, as well as the hard labor required in preparing such land for cultivation. The prairie-land is on the extreme northwestern portion of the reserve, along Thief River, and quite remote from the agency as well as their present homes. The Indians have raised this year crops in about the following quantities: Corn, 5,000 bushels; wheat, 80 bushels; potatoes, 2,000 bushels. The last two articles were seriously injured by the grasshoppers, drought, and the potato-bug. They evince a desire to improve their condition and means of living.

EDUCATION.

The former teacher resigned her position last fall, and a vacancy existed until last March, when the present teacher, Isabelle A. Allen, entered upon her duties with as fair an attendance, perhaps, as can be hoped for in a day-school, where the pupils live remote from school, and no public sentiment to induce them to attend, the average during May, June, and July being a little over 14. The discipline maintained is good, a mutual liking seeming to exist between teacher and pupil. There is some prospect of an increased attendance this fall, but I most earnestly urge the establishment as soon as practicable of a manual-labor boarding-school as the only means at all adequate to secure, on the part of Indian children, punctuality of attendance, advancement in study, or improvement in manners. I am entirely satisfied that by this means only can we hope to reach, reclaim, and prepare for citizenship and self-support the youth of this people. The Indians, many of them, are quite anxious to send their children to such a school, and would gladly patronize it if established.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This work is under the care of Rev. F. Spees, sustained by the American Missionary Association, who has, through the benevolence of friends of the cause, obtained a small printing-press, with which he prints, either in Ojibwa or English, hymns and portions of Scripture for use in church and Sabbath-school. Regular services are maintained on the Sabbath, in the morning in Ojibwa; Sabbath-school in the afternoon for both whites and Indians, and our own English services in the evening, at which a sermon by some prominent clergyman is read. The missionary likewise renders assistance to some who are building houses, in the way of advice and showing them how to perform their labor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians manifest a growing desire for a surer and better livelihood, for homes like the whites, with similar comforts and conveniences, and to this end are anxious to obtain work, are willing to work well and faithfully, and have cleared up more land adjoining their gardens, thus increasing the area under cultivation. Their crop of corn is good, notwithstanding the drought, while the wheat, although severely injured by the grasshopper, is double that ever raised here. The potato yield will be under their average return, owing in part to lack of seed, severe cold freezing them, and to the bug. They have, it is estimated, secured the following: 1,000 barrels fish, 40,000 pounds sugar, 400 bushels berries; woven by hand 1,000 yards of matting, and cut 150 tons of hay; own 100 horses, 20 head of cattle, 14 swine; sold 50,000 skins of fur-bearing animals, worth $20,000. Several of the chiefs and headmen are quite industrious, engaging actively in manual labor on their farms or gardens, and thus setting a good example to their people.

CIVILIZATION.

Many of these Indians are not only industrious, but they desire to improve their condition in the way of better houses and more furniture, while nearly one-half of them wear citizens' dress, and all are engaged in cultivating gardens, even though they resort to the lake at their very doors for fish, which constitute a large element of their food. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, and orderly, about as much so as a white settlement in the same locality would be. When unemployed they largely engage in their national pastime—gambling. It is to be regretted that in the matter of plurality of wives and lack of chastity the facts are so discouraging.

SANITARY.

The health of this people has been fair. During February an epidemic prevailed among children, carrying off quite a number who used Indian remedies, while the agency physician lost but one—a puny twin-babe, nursed by a sickly mother. The marked success which has attended his practice here has served to draw the attention of the Indians to the superiority of the white man's medication, so that at present nearly all employ the agency physician, except where the "medicine men" succeed in persuading some to part with a blanket or similar articles for the sake of having jugglery performed over them.

The classes of diseases prevailing are cutaneous, scrofulo-syphilitic, rheumatic, and pulmonary, caused by filthy habits of living, and by exposure to cold and moisture. Many deaths occur where they might be saved, it is thought, if provided with suitable hospital accommodations where they could receive proper treatment and food. When requested by

them the physician visits their sick at their homes, as in a white community, which pleases them and affords him a better opportunity to see the sick and treat them intelligently, rather than merely putting up in the office such medicines as they may ignorantly call for.

PROGRESS.

In this, the most interesting and important item in any annual report, I can say these people cultivate more land each year, raising better crops, where not cut off by drought, &c., are more industrious, improving their homes, more generally wearing citizens' dress, are a law-abiding people, to a fair extent, with an increasing number of those who prefer the white man's medicine to Indian medicine-dances.

During the year, I have, with the help of the Indians chiefly, opened and built a very fair wagon-road, with the necessary bridges, from this agency to the northern line of the White Earth reservation, a distance of about fifty miles, there connecting with a road via White Earth to Detroit, our shipping-point on the Northern Pacific Railroad. This road, when completed beyond the aforesaid fifty miles as well as our part now is, will enable us to obtain our freights at better rates and with much less exhaustion and wear to our teams and wagons. In its present condition it is very trying to the Government teams, having disabled two horses.

Some half-dozen comfortable hewed-log houses for Indians we are just finishing at this date.

The mill is now in good working condition, capable of turning out 10,000 feet of lumber in a day, having one run of burrs, which will grind corn and wheat, but will not bolt the flour or meal; also, having a good cut-off saw, an edging-saw, a planer, and a matcher. Logs were cut and placed in the pond last winter to the amount of 375,000 feet, and about 100,000 feet have been sawed. A good horse-barn, 30 by 40 feet, with a basement suitable for keeping horses in this cold climate, has been nearly completed, and at a cost to the Government of not over $50. Nearly 100 tons of hay have been secured and are in the barns and racks near them. The old warehouse has been converted into a somewhat commodious blacksmith-shop.

SUGGESTIONS.

The pine question continues to be an element of dissatisfaction; the Indians claiming, and quite naturally, that this reserve is of right theirs, having the prior title to the whites, and never having relinquished the same, or any part thereof, and having selected this tract as their final home on account of its fishing facilities, and its good and salable timber, which is rapidly going to waste, as the fires sweep over portions of it every year or two, killing it, and leaving it to fall and decay; and now to be told by those coming later into the country than they, that the pine must not be sold, is a sad disappointment, and I would urge the prompt settlement of this vexed question by appropriate legislation.

To the end of developing individuality and a home-feeling, I would suggest that this reservation be surveyed, at least to the extent of establishing the principal lines, from which it would be easy at any time to run the other lines when needed in allotting lands in severalty to them. When this is done, and an Indian has his home and some property on it, he is under a kind of bond to keep the peace which no blanket-roaming Indian ever feels.

In view of the late legislation of Congress in relation to the distribution of supplies, &c., if it be held to embrace the cash-annuities as well, I would suggest that an effort be made to honorably abrogate the existing treaty, and give them something in lieu of it satisfactory to the Indians and in harmony with the spirit of said legislation. The people here bitterly oppose the demand that they shall perform labor or in any way purchase that which, by solemn treaty obligation, is theirs; that if the Great Father insists on their laboring to pay for the cash and goods distributed as annuities, he will rob them of their guaranteed rights.

I would renew my request in last annual report, that some resident judicial authority, having power to try criminals and punish crime committed on this reservation, be created by Congress, and empowering the Indian agent to act, with certain restrictions, as any United States commissioner might. At present the reservation is, to a large extent, without law. I have thought the power to select a few responsible, active Indians to act as a police force in the prevention of crime and detection of criminals would be desirable. Such a combination, the powers of a United States commissioner wielded by the agent, assisted by said police force, and a small but substantial prison, would go far toward securing order and punishing crime. In addition to the foregoing reasons for such a law, there is a further one, never to be lost sight of: when the Indian discovers and understands the white man's plan of punishing crime to consist of a fine to be wrought out, or imprisonment, or both, instead of their plan of killing an offender's horse, or injuring his canoe or wigwam, he is soon convinced of the superiority of the white man's government, and is preparing to become a good citizen of our country.

We very greatly need a good boarding-school, where manual labor by the pupils is required: where their manners and language are looked after as well as their recitations; where they will rapidly learn our language, hearing it constantly, instead of using their own nine-tenths of the time, (as in a day-school;) where they learn the art of housekeeping and the boys learn how to farm and work in a shop at mechanical pursuits.

This agency consumes about 100 tons of hay annually, much of it brought from the outlet of the lake, a distance of twenty miles, at a cost of about $4 per ton, on our flat-boat. One-third, perhaps, of this people live on the north shore of the lake, ten miles distant in a direct line, forty-five miles around the end of the lake, besides having four unbridged deep streams to cross, a route almost impracticable. They need lumber and other material to build houses. They need to exchange their products for goods on this side. The agent, physician, and farmer ought to be able to visit them when occasion requires. At present they are unable to do so on account of the magnitude and roughness of the lake. I would, therefore, earnestly urge an appropriation sufficient to procure and put on the lake a steam-tug with which to haul our hay, (at a saving of about $150 annually,) our lumber, and other articles to the Indians on the north shore. Such boat could be built here, and, with the engines complete, would not cost the Government over $1,000.

I would also urge the prompt completion of that portion of the White Earth road beyond the north line of the White Earth reservation, as it is the only route by which we obtain all our freight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PRATT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Chippewa Agency, White Earth, September 21, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

God in his gre t mercy has been pleased to bless this reservation with a propitious season. Last fall we had a small snow-storm, just enough to prevent the prairie from burning, which saved our hay from the fires that usually visit us, and the result is that we lost no cattle in the winter. The past spring was very favorable for sugar-making, and the Indians made large quantities of maple-sugar. Furs have brought good prices. We have had good crops this season. The grasshoppers have spared our crops, and we have not been visited with as severe rains and storms in harvest as our neighbors farther south. The Indians, as a general thing, have worked better this year than usual. Crops are nearly all in, and many of them are now plowing for wheat next spring. A great improvement is plainly visible in their habits and customs.

There has been a conflicting element during a greater part of the year, which has greatly retarded the progress of the Indians in civilization. The Roman Catholic missionary here, named Ignatius Tomazin, has been creating disturbances from time to time, and in fact all the time to a certain extent, and many of the Indians believed that they would have a new agent by the first of March last, under the Catholic Church, when they would not be obliged to work for their living; that higher wages would be paid them for doing their own work, and they would get everything for nothing; that the present administration was a fraud, &c. It had a tendency to take the Indians back to their starting-point in civilization. Many Indian men who formerly wore citizens' clothing and appeared like men, now appear in blanket, feathers, and paint. He claimed to have a large number of communicants and a school. I called on him twice for the purpose of obtaining statistics from which I could make a re port, but could obtain none. As far as I can see, he has no school at all.

The Otter Tail and Pembina Indians living on the reserve have no assistance from the Government except their annuity, which is but little for a people who have comparatively nothing. Congress made an appropriation two years ago which assisted many to settle here, but it was only for one year. What we want is some $5,000 a year to assist them in running schools, saw-mill, and for agricultural purposes.

The most thoughtful of the Indians have the impression that the Government will some time take this fine country from them and give it to the whites. They were much encouraged when books and blanks were received for making out applications for certificates for their lands. I think there should be some provision made for them by Congress, by which they could have a county organization, and be amenable to the laws, and have privileges like white men.

In addition I have only to say that if the Government, through Congress, will appropriate as much toward the support of the Indians, in addition to their annuities, as is appropriated in most cities for the support of their poor, this people will become self-supporting in a very short time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS STOWE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, M. T.,
September 25, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Indians for the past year.

Having only relieved my predecessor on the 24th day of January last, my report can only embrace such information as my experience has collected during the time since, together with that received from sources deemed reliable.

Believing a knowledge of the traditions, religion, laws, and former condition of these people to be essential to a correct understanding of them, and a matter of interest to the Department, I deemed it proper to collect such information and data as came within my reach, and, though far from perfect, I beg to offer it, thinking such a statement may be of some value in view of the vast wave of civilization and settlement now rapidly spreading over the country and obliterating the past.

The Sakitapix nation, or people of the plains, as they call themselves, are divided into three tribes, viz: Piegans, Bloods or Kanaans, and Siksikas or Blackfeet. Their tribal possessions of land formerly embraced all the country from the forty-seventh degree to the fifty-first degree north latitude, taking in the upper valley of the Saskatchewan and of the headwaters of the Missouri, south and west, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, the lower Saskatchewan plains, or Cree and Assinaboine country, forming their extreme boundary; the total area being about twenty thousand square miles, of which five thousand square miles of their best lands are situated south of the forty-ninth degree parallel, or United States boundary-line. The migrations of the buffalo lead them to hunt north of the line during the greater portion of the summer, but they invariably take up winter-quarters on United States land.

Greatly reduced by almost constant war with other tribes, and the fearful ravages of small-pox, their present number is about 7,000 souls. They all speak the same language, with a slight difference in the pronunciation of certain words. Each tribe is divided into a certain number of bands, with a band-chief or war-chief, and a mina maska, or priest of the sun, for each.

The sun, incarnated under the name of Napea, has been their principal divinity. In olden time human sacrifice was annually offered in the person of a virgin twelve years old, but in latter years they contented themselves with bloody offerings of cut fingers instead.

The band-chief was responsible to other chiefs for the conduct of those under him, and controlled the war-chief and mina maska, or medicine-man. There were formerly thirty-three of these bands in the nation, each independent of the other, but answerable for all offenses against each to the Exkinoya, or Great Council of the tribe. The same organization and government prevailed in all the tribes, and each enjoyed its independence in all local matters. The Exkinoya of each tribe formed a confederate supreme council for the decision or sanction of all matters affecting the entire nation and the declaration of war or peace with neighboring tribes. Early in the spring of each year the head chief named a day for a general meeting of all the members of the tribe, which is then formed in a single camp for the summer season, under the direction of the soldiers or warriors, for the purpose of celebrating mis-i-mam, or the feast of the sacred seed, which is held for four days preliminary to the surrender of all authority by the band-chiefs over their kinsmen into the hands of the supreme confederate council.

There are seven degrees or classes in the soldiers' lodge, and every male in the tribe is compelled to pass through each degree, or class, before he ranks as a perfect warrior or is entitled to become a member of the supreme council. The probation time is four years in each class, but every year some new members take the places of those advanced to a higher degree. The passage from one class to another is marked by an examination of ability, the selling of insignia of rank to his successor, and the purchase of those belonging to the degree to which he is admitted; the usual price being from two to ten horses, from the lowest to the highest a certain amount of bravery being an indispensable requisite. The first four classes form the West Point education of the future warrior, while the last three prepare him for a statesman among his people. The seventh class, called Exkinoya, is at the head of the soldier lodge, and alone possesses and exercises all judiciary and legislative powers, and whose decision is final. The Exkinoya chief is head chief for the year, and the rest form the senate, while the other chiefs form a body of representatives. The sixth class included all the war-band chiefs; they are charged with the proclamation and enforcement of all laws enacted by the supreme council, the protection of the camp, all police matters, and also the punishment of public offenders. The fifth class busied themselves entirely with the hunting and marching of the camp.

The Exkinoya chief kept his council nearly every day settling differences among the members of the various bands, examining candidates for the different degrees, assigning the band-chiefs to their fall and winter quarters, the Blackfeet north, the Bloods in the middle, and the Piegans south, in the tribal lands. Okan, the feast of the sun, which is the national feast of the Blackfeet, is held for four days as a closing ceremony; after which the Exkinoya and soldiers' lodge dissolve themselves, and the members of the tribe resume their band-camp organization under their respective chiefs and disperse to their fall and winter quarters. About this time the several band war-chiefs, having selected their men, started

on the war-path, having first fixed a day and place to meet their people on the return of the war-expedition.

The foregoing is a brief statement of the customs and organization of these people in the past, showing a knowledge of the value of organization and government, and which prevailed at the time of the white settlement, about twelve years ago. On coming here I found them disorganized and spiritless; the different bands unfriendly, some hostile to each other and without any head-chiefs. They appeared to have no purpose in life except to hunt and procure robes and peltries for the traders No thought of settlement, no knowledge of the value of agriculture, no comprehension of social or family relations or morality, and without any intelligence whatever except the animal instinct of self-preservation and the cunning that provides for it.

The cause of this strange contrast with their former condition, so far as I can learn, has been the greed of evil white men, who have reaped immense profit from illicit trade in whisky for robes and peltries, and whose immoral conduct, teaching, and example completely debauched the manhood of the Indians and made him the mean, treacherous, lying creature that he generally is, so distrustful of all, especially his agent, who, his enemies have taught him to believe, is his direst foe.

The new boundaries of the reserve allotted by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, was a source of continual complaint, and which was aggravated by unfounded promises to the Indians that the said act would be rescinded and the former lines restored. The condition of the stock, wagons, tools, and agricultural implements could not be worse, and this, coupled with the entire destruction of the farm-fence presented an appearance anything but encouraging. Such, in brief, was the condition of affairs on my arrival January 24 last.

My first object was to call the Indians together, nearly all of whom were scattered at long distances from here. After considerable exertion I had the satisfaction of seeing them coming in little by little, until I had over five thousand, embracing bands belonging to the different tribes. I immediately commenced counseling them to organize, elect head-chiefs, and pass laws for their government. I urged and talked about the matter for several days, pointed out the evils of their condition, the curse of intemperance, which had destroyed their head-chiefs and so many of their kindred, over one hundred and thirty having fallen victims to whisky the previous year; pointed to the growing white settlements, and told them they must change their course of life or they would become extinct in a few years, as the buffalo would become very scarce after a few more snows. Five days were passed in preliminary talks between the different bands, at the end of which I had the pleasure of convening them in council for the purpose of electing three head-chiefs and passing a code of laws. Little Plume, White Calf, and Generous Woman were the chiefs elected, and a code of laws was adopted, a copy of which was forwarded your office April last, abolishing polygamy, traffic in women, punishment for theft, and assault or brutal conduct, and establishing the death-penalty for murder. Everything was fully deliberated upon during the three days' council, and the entire proceedings proclaimed and universally understood throughout the camp.

Although hopefully impressed by the manner in which the laws were passed, I was unprepared to find them so rigidly maintained and observed, and also to see the strict sobriety and exemplary conduct of these people here.

During the council White Calf complained of the encroachments of the whites, and the taking away of the fairest portion of their reservation. My reply was that they had more land than they wanted; that if he or any other Indian would take ten acres and cultivate it, the same as white men do, it would yield enough food to feed over ten persons during the entire year. A number of the chiefs present expressed themselves as anxious to commence farming if they had the implements to do so the same as white men, but they had nothing but their hands. I told them as soon as we got to the new agency I would do everything in my power to help them.

A large number of buffalo ranged in the hunting-grounds of these people during the past winter, but the amount was insignificant compared with that of former years. Each year the vast herds that once swept the prairie like a tempest become less. The great continental railroad has broken the line of their annual migration, and the hardy frontier settlements are pursuing them to their most remote pastures. A few years and the hunt will afford but a scant, precarious means of living.

During the months of May and June I fenced and planted about sixteen acres of the farm with potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and other vegetables, all of which promised well until the latter part of July, when a flight of grasshoppers came and destroyed everything except the potatoes. Recent frosts have injured the latter very much, so that the yield will be small and inferior in quality.

I found the school poorly attended, no interest manifested by the pupils, and but few of the children attending regularly; no effort made to teach the importance of cleanliness, nor any attempt at inculcating instruction as to the parental relation, so essential to be understood by children. As soon as circumstances permitted I commenced reforms. I caused the children to wash and comb their hair before entering the school, and provided dresses for those in want from the annuity goods. A programme of exercises was also adopted, dividing the time and allotting a certain amount to each study. Vocal exercises were added for

opening and closing each session, consisting of hymns of praise to their Creator, which the children sang with great taste and correctness. Cutting and sewing are also being taught the girls, which is an important and most necessary part of their education, no knowledge of this ever having been brought to their notice; and I am glad to state that the female pupils especially pay an earnest and respectful attention to everything taught them, and that they are now making rapid progress; also that the school has increased in numbers and efficiency. Yet a number of the boys are irregular in their attendance, and consequently make slow advancement. This is not altogether owing to a want of disposition on their part to attend, but is attributable to the roaming propensities of their parents, who must have an occasional hunt, at the end of which time the child returns to school, having forgotten everything previously learned. The only remedy for this is a boarding-school, where the children can be kept, and trained to an attendance; and besides, our language can be taught them by this means, as the child never cares to use our tongue so long as he inhabits the wigwam, for there he has neither encouragement nor desire to acquire it. So soon as the agency is removed to the new location I shall submit estimates for a boarding-school, to accommodate twenty-five pupils, the male portion of which can be instructed in agricultural labors and carpenters' and blacksmiths' work, and the female portion instructed in housework, needlework, and cooking. This is the only practical method in which to inculcate and impress the minds of the coming generation with the superiority of civilized over the uncouth and precarious course of life in the wigwam. This appears to me to be of the utmost importance, as our strongest hope lies in the coming generation, for the more civilized and intelligent they are the fewer vagabonds and criminals will there be to burden the coming communities with which the immediate future will populate this fair Territory.

The sanitary condition of the tribes has been excellent, but few deaths occurring, the result of age and chronic disease. Diseases of a filthy character are fast disappearing since the adoption of the laws and the resolve of these people to avoid liquor, proving that the curse of intemperance was one of the leading causes.

A great reform has taken place in the mode of burial. Instead of tossing the body into a hole, without preparation or ceremony, the remains are now coffined, followed to the grave by a procession of the entire camp, and burial-service held, with uncovered heads at interment.

Divine service and Sunday-school are regularly held every Sabbath, with prayer-meeting and instructions every Thursday evening, which are largely attended, the school-room being filled to the utmost capacity.

I am pleased to notice the decline of pagan ceremonies and observances. The medicine-man is now seldom heard, and when heard his mummeries fall on unbelieving ears, his office being only tolerated as a relic of the past. Even the old people have discarded his savage antics and rely on the resident physician for cure.

These people are steadily progressing at present. Since the establishment of the laws not a single case of their infraction has occurred. No quarrels or intemperance; on the contrary, sobriety and kindness. They are at peace with Indians and whites, and have committed no thefts on either. The occupation of the whisky-trafficker is gone, as the Indians have declared against using his vile poison; but a strict watch must be kept on this class during the coming winter, when the robes and peltries of the Indians will stimulate them to extra exertions. Every precaution will be taken to prevent even a temporary relapse of these peo ple to the misery and degradation of the past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA, *September* 10, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following annual report of this agency:

I assumed the duties of agent on the 7th day of December last, relieving my predecessor, Dr. James Wright. Several bands of Mountain Crows were at the agency on my arrival, and others came in from time to time until they were all together. They left the agency in a body about the last of May for their summer hunt. Since that time various parties have occasionally visited the agency for the purpose of obtaining provisions. In April about one-third of the River Crows arrived, and on the 1st of August the whole tribe, I believe, for the first time, came to the agency. I have made as correct a count as possible of the numbers of the Crows, and find that they do not differ materially from the numbers reported by my predecessor.

THE PROSPECTS OF CIVILIZATION.

The Crows, as a tribe, are wild Indians in every sense of the word. They are intensely attached to their mode of life, and as long as buffaloes are found in abundance it will be very difficult to induce large numbers of them to adopt the habits of civilized life. Still I have had some success in influencing individuals to undertake farming; and I am confident

that when the Sioux raids are stopped very encouraging results in agriculture will be obtained. I have hopes of results still more important from the supply of stock-cattle, the purchase of which has been authorized.

REMOVAL OF AGENCY—NEW AGENCY-BUILDINGS, AND INTERRUPTIONS BY THE SIOUX.

The first ground was broken for the new agency on June 2, and the work proceeded rapidly until the early part of July, when the timber-party were driven in by hostile Sioux Indians, with the loss of one mule. On the same day the agency-herder, José Trojio, was waylaid and killed, and the beef-cattle driven off to the hills. On the morning of the 5th of July, while yet dark, the bars of the corral were quietly unfastened, and all the agency horses and mules, and also twenty-two mules hired for agency use, were stampeded. At daybreak the Indians appeared on the bluffs and exchanged shots at long range. Simultaneously another party made its appearance in the neighborhood of the old agency and killed a teamster hauling for the agency-contractor, and severely wounding his companion, also securing their horses. A few days later three men, carrying dispatches from a settlement near the mouth of the Big Horn River, were attacked about twenty miles from the new agency. One of them was killed outright, and another is still suffering from his wounds. At this time the men at work became very much discouraged. However, in a few days confidence was again restored, and the work went on smoothly, with the exception that it was necessary to reduce the building force in order that the timber and lime parties might be sufficiently large to resist any probable attack, it being frequently necessary to send out from ten to twenty men, where, in a settled country, two or three would have sufficed.

About the 1st of August a charge was made on the herd. The herder was driven to the brush, and narrowly escaped with his life. A relief-party from the post, not two miles off, arrived in time to rescue him, but not quickly enough to prevent the work-cattle, forty-eight in number, from being driven off.

The same day a train with supplies for the agency was attacked not far off. The Indians were easily repulsed, and no damage done. As soon as the train arrived a party was organized and the Indians, followed for a distance of twenty-five miles. They were not overtaken, and it was not deemed prudent to follow them farther with our small party. However, nine steers were recovered, all more or less wounded by bullets and arrows, and eight dead animals were found. About a week later James Hilderbrand, night-herder at the lime-kiln, and his companion were ambushed by a small party, and after a short fight Hilderbrand was mortally wounded, his companion being with difficulty rescued by a party from the camp. Shortly after this all hostile Indians disappeared from the neighborhood, and there has been no trouble since; but there is no knowing at what moment they may re-appear, and every precaution is therefore necessary. During the whole period they were in this neighborhood a large party remained in the immediate proximity of the Bozeman road and of Fort Ellis, easily evading the troops sent after them. At the settlement at the mouth of the Big Horn two men have been killed during the summer. Their whole operations evidently show a concerted attack on all the white settlements within reach of the Sioux hunting-grounds. The Crows also, early in the summer, were attacked by the Sioux and driven off from their reservation.

Returning to the building of the new agency, I would say that, notwithstanding the interruptions and delays consequent on our Indian troubles, the work has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. The following buildings have been put up since the 1st of June: one log building 20 by 60; one warehouse and issuing-rooms, 26 by 200, of adobe brick; one frame building, 25 by 50, for carpenter's shop; one adobe building, 20 by 40, for blacksmith and wagon shop; seven adobe buildings, 26 feet square, for employés quarters. There has also been made for the saw-mill and adobe-mills a main ditch, a mile and a half long, with several feeders, which will also irrigate several hundred acres of land. A corral, 100 by 150 feet, is finished; and the walls of an adobe stable, 130 by 16, are now up; as also the adobe walls of the interpreter's house, 50 by 20. There is now in course of construction a row of adobe buildings, 150 by 23, to serve as council-room, office, and additional quarters. The walls of a two-story building of adobe, 30 by 30, have been raised above the first story, and will soon be finished. Six Indian houses of adobe have been begun, and are now under way. The saw-mill has been roofed in but temporarily. All adobe buildings have a good solid foundation of stone, and are laid in lime burnt by agency-employés; and those already finished have been covered by shingles from the agency-mill. In fact, all articles entering into the construction of the buildings have been produced by the agency-employés, with the exception of window-sashes, doors, nails, locks, and other similar articles.

Our work has been hindered by the Sioux to the amount of four and a half to six thousand dollars. The buildings of the new agency are of an excellent and of a permanent character, and are much the best of any public buildings in the Territory. The appropriation of $15,000 will be expended by the close of the present month.

THE SIOUX RAID.

The annual Sioux invasion of this reservation and of the eastern settlements of Montana is a matter of very serious importance, both to the Crows and to the whites. This summer eight whites have been killed and several wounded. About one hundred horses and mules

belonging to whites, and something over two hundred horses belonging to the Crows, have been stolen. Besides this, the expense of guards and the abandonment of farms by isolated settlers have placed the country in a condition of war in its most pitable forms; and this is but a repetition of the disasters of this section for several years.

The effect upon the Crows is, and can but be, to paralyze the efforts and expenditures of the Government for their civilization, and were it not for their most remarkable friendship and good faith toward the whites would in all probability precipitate them into a condition of hostility. They see their hereditary enemies mounted on the best horses, supplied with the best breech-loaders and plenty of ammunition, clad with blankets and sheltered by tents that bear the U. S. brand, systematically murdering and plundering the whites as well as themselves from year to year, without any effort being made to repress or punish them. From the first explorations of the country, the Crows have been the fast friends and strong protectors of the whites. From the same time the Sioux have been their robbers and murderers. In fact it is the constant plaint of the Crows that the larger and most fertile portion of their reservation is permanently occupied by their enemies, and that as long as they are harassed and driven from point to point, during the summer months, there is no use in asking them to settle down and farm; and further, that as the whites cannot protect themselves, so much the less can they protect the Crows while endeavoring to carry out their treaties. I once said to the chief Blackfoot that the Sioux would be obliged to make peace or be punished. He replied, "I will see; I have heard that before." In justice to the unswerving friendship of the Crows, and in justice to the claims of the settlers on the eastern frontier of Montana, and admonished by the sad lessons of the thousands of graves and unburied bones of murdered whites, (most of them without offense against the Sioux,) I respectfully urge that such action shall be taken as shall effectually quiet the hostile Indians of the Yellowstone country, and give to the whites peace, and to the Crows opportunity for progress in civilization.

ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

The effort of the military authorities to protect the settlements and the United States property, during the past summer, has simply been a worthy subject of ridicule. Various parties have been sent out in different directions, but, as far as I could learn, without seeing a single hostile Indian and without taking any precautions, and generally without going to any place such as would secure the probability of meeting them; and at the same time I could scarcely send a man to my lime or timber parties, nor could a man travel the public road, from the Yellowstone crossing to Fort Ellis, without falling into a deadly ambush. A considerable force is now stationed on the forks of the Muscleshell, and has been for several weeks in that vicinity. An officer of the Army informs me that the avowed work of this force is to protect Gallatin Valley. It is located many miles out of the route of all war-parties bound for the Gallatin Valley, at a point where the Sioux seldom, if ever, come; and has, and can be, of no possible use for that purpose. My requests for military protection, even at times when we have been in imminent peril, have been very promptly refused on the plea of insufficiency of troops; and at the same time detachments have been sent to points that were of little importance, and where there was no public property threatened by any hostile demonstrations.

These facts, interpreted in the light of remarks made to me, in person, by the commanding officer of the district, force me to the belief that the exposure of this agency, and of the settlements of the Upper Yellowstone and Gallatin Rivers, has been unnecessary and intentional, and caused by his avowed displeasure at the removal of the agency.

DISPOSITION OF THE CROWS.

The Crows have been well satisfied with their supplies, annuities, and presents received during the year. Most of the annuities of the last year, with the exception of the blankets, have not arrived; but the purchase of clothing and presents, which I have been authorized to make, have well supplied their place. There was some dissatisfaction during the winter with the anticipated removal of the agency, which was fostered by illicit traders north of the Yellowstone River; but I succeeded in allaying this, and since the removal has commenced I have heard of no dissent on the part of the Crows.

The Mountain Crows are not addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks, and consequently odtain good prices for the large amount of robes and peltries which they collect, and are generally in a comfortable and prosperous condition.

The River Crows also collect very large amounts of robes and peltries, but so many of them are attached to whisky, a habit which has been contracted from associations on the Missouri River, they receive a much less value, and are generally in a poorer condition.

Robes and peltries collected and sold by the Crow Indians:

Mountain Crows, 5,400 robes, value	$27,000
Mountain Crows, 35,000 pounds peltries, value	7,625
River Crows, 4,000 robes, value	20,000
River Crows, 60,000 pounds peltries, value	16,500
	71,125

The above amounts are very nearly correct.

FARMING.

Six Indian families have been farming during the present summer with good success, all above the cañon of the Yellowstone, a point which the Sioux do not invade. These Sioux raids are the almost insurmountable obstacles to agriculture and all other civilized pursuits of the Crows. When they are stopped it will not be difficult to induce considerable numbers to undertake agriculture and stock-raising.

SCHOOL.

The agency-school has been kept up during the entire year. Its numbers are small, but under the very faithful labors of the teacher, Mr. Bird, the scholars have made excellent progress. I have great confidence that the next year will see a large addition to its numbers. It is the principal hope of the future elevation of these people.

A small but prosperous church organization, of the Methodist denomination, is maintained. The great want of religious work here is a missionary who can labor with the Indians in their own language. They are an exceedingly religious people, and with all their superstitions and savage practices present traits of character and faith that can but command the respect of all thoughtful, religious persons. I believe there is no more promising field for missionary labor.

Four thousand Indians, always friendly and faithful, almost alone in this of all the Indian tribes, far superior in person and bearing to any of their savage neighbors, with a splendid reservation, and, as yet, but little contaminated by the vices of civilization, can, I fully believe, be controlled, saved, civilized, and Christianized, by faithful and competent missionary effort.

DEXTER E. CLAPP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Montana Territory, September 13, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I submit the following report in regard to the condition and affairs of this agency.

Having assumed charge as late as the 1st of July last, I am therefore unable to furnish much desirable information from personal experience and observation, and the report must necessarily be incomplete in many particulars.

The statistics accompanying were partly compiled from the meager records in the office and such estimates as were deemed most reliable.

This agency is located near the head of a pleasant valley, on a small tributary stream of the Jocko River, in the southeast corner of the reservation and distant about twenty-eight miles from the town of Missoula. The country intervening between it and the settlements, owing to its mountainous character, is uninhabited for fourteen miles, and the road leading to the agency from that direction is almost impassable for wagons.

The present site of the agency was located by former agent, C. S. Jones, in 1871; but nearly all the Government buildings were erected as late as 1873, and are therefore new, but in an unfinished condition. The old agency, (situated one mile below the new one, and in existence since 1860,) consisting of a few dilapidated houses and the best farm, so far as land is concerned, in this valley, was abandoned to Arlee, the Flathead chief, and a few of his people, in the winter of 1873. A new site might have been more wisely chosen in one of the adjoining valleys, nearer the habitations of the majority of the Indians, where more available land could have been found, and in larger tracts; although the Jocko Valley cannot be excelled anywhere for grazing, timber, and water-privileges. What little there is of fertile land along the Jocko and its tributaries is occupied and cultivated by Indians and mixed-bloods; and it is altogether impossible to find and break up another large and suitable farm for Government purposes in close proximity to the agency.

The Indians belonging to this reservation are—

First. The Upper Pend d'Oreilles, who have occupied the soil since and before the treaty; they number, as near as can be estimated, about 850 souls. A large majority of them live in the neighborhood of Saint Ignatius Mission, some few near the mouth of the Jocko, and their chief, Michelle, with a few followers, resides on and cultivates a small farm four miles west of the agency. Some of this tribe have made laudable and successful efforts to become self-sustaining by the labor of their own hands in agricultural and other pursuits. The greater number, under the second chief, Andree, who is chief in all but drawing a salary from the Government, make regular annual excursions to the east side of the Rocky Mountains on their accustomed buffalo-hunts.

Second. The Kootenais, numbering about 350 souls. One-half of these, with their chief, Eneas, live on both sides of the line near the center of the Flathead Lake; occupying them

selves with some little effort at agriculture, but chiefly with hunting, fishing, trapping, &c. The remainder of the tribe comprises the destitute, aged, blind, cripples, and prostitutes. Many of the helpless rely upon the Government for support, while the balance infest the neighboring towns, pandering to their own low passions and to those of depraved whites. For want of horses, but few join in the annual hunts. Generally speaking, the Kootenais are willing and able to work at manual labor, but their ardor for gambling prevents them from accumulating property.

Third. The Flatheads removed here from the Bitter Root Valley, under the Garfield agreement of August 27, 1872. A census was taken of them by me on the 7th instant, in order to correct the pay-roll; and I find them to consist of twenty heads of families, numbering in all 81 souls. They reside in the immediate vicinity and within two or three miles of the agency, in houses constructed for them two years ago, Nearly all of them may be said to be civilized, only a few of the young men joining parties in the hunt or other pursuits off the reservation. They are chiefly occupied with agriculture, and cultivate the old Government farms (100 acres) and several small patches besides. In consideration of their removal from the Bitter Root Valley, the Government appropriated $5,000 per annum for ten years, which sum has been regularly paid to them, and the money, so far as I can ascertain, has, with few exceptions, been wisely expended.

Arlee, their chief, is very anxious for the fulfillment of the agreement entered into between General Garfield and himself, and he should be encouraged to that end. In several interviews with me he complained that 600 bushels of wheat, guaranteed to be delivered to his people the first year after removal, have neverbeen provided. By referring to the second article of the agreement it will be found that the then superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana was to furnish the wheat in question. Why it was not furnished I have no means of ascertaining; but if the Indians are entitled to it yet, I think it would be a wise policy on the part of the Government to appropriate means to obtain it for them. Indeed, the small sum of money requisite for the purchase of 600 bushels of wheat is trifling in comparison with the good which it might accomplish. The strict fulfillment of all obligations will not only encourage those Flatheads already removed to persevere, but will have a great influence on the ultimate removal of the remainder of the tribe from the Bitter Root Valley. There are yet between 300 and 400 Flatheads living in that valley, adherents of the chief Charlos, who so far have refused to listen to any counsel for removal, and hold no communication with the agency whatever; having apparently abandoned all relations with the Government, believing that the Garfield treaty will never be fully carried out. However, as an order has been issued by the county authorities for the assessment of their property with the view of collecting taxes, the majority of them will, if the Garfield promises are kept in good faith before them, probably remove to the Jocko within another year. I wish here to state that Adolfe, the second chief who signed the agreement, has failed in every particular to comply with its provisions, and his name has therefore been stricken from the pay-roll transferred to me by my predecessor.

All of the Indians belonging to this reservation have ever been friendly-inclined toward the whites; but complaints reach this office, from time to time, of missing horses alleged to have been stolen by them; of setting fire to timber and grass in distant parts of the Territory, and other like offenses. The crime of killing a white person has only once been laid to their charge, and the murderer, a Pend d'Oreille, was promptly surrendered, and suf fered death by hanging. Upon going to the annual hunts they associate themselves with large bands of Nez Percés, Spokans, Coeur d'Alénes, and other Indians coming over the mountains from Idaho; and offenses alleged to have been committed might have been perpetrated by members of other tribes. Unprincipled white men will sell them liquor, and an intoxicated Indian will, if he does not commit some outrage, cause fright. Under date of August 6th last, the governor of Montana complained that certain Flatheads were roaming over the settlements, without escort, causing fright and committing depredations; the whole correspondence on the subject was submitted to the Department for instructions, under date of August 16. I believe the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of this reservation to be an urgent necessity. An outbreak on the part of the strange Indians coming over the mountains annually, has long been feared by the citizens; and although the Indians belonging to my agency are considered peaceable, it is not known at what time they may enter into a combination with the non-treaty Nez Percés, Spokans, &c., and cause serious disturbance, as has been the case with other equally peaceable tribes. But, setting aside all danger of hostility, I still believe a company of soldiers to be a necessity, to keep roving bands of Indians from leaving their reservations, and thus exercising a salutary influence toward their civilization. An Indian will naturally work rather than starve, and confined within the limits of his proper country he would have to turn his attention to some industrial pursuit.

Of the crimes committed by one Indian against another, the generality of cases are adultery. This offense among the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais is punished by severe flogging and confinement. I cannot countenance the whipping, which in nine cases out of ten is administered to the women only. It is barbarous, and I have advised the chiefs to try and adopt some other mode of punishment—for instance, work for the benefit of all. There has been one case of murder reported, where one Pend d'Oreille killed another; the causes were woman and whisky. The murderer is now confined in the Indian jail, but as the killing was done

through strong aggravation and partly in self-defense he will probably be acquitted. The Flathead chief, at my suggestion, will organize a police force, and punish offenders among his people with work and fines, for the benefit of the poor and destitute.

The Government should give the Indians of this reservation more assistance in the way of providing tools, &c. About 60 plows, 60 double harnesses, 10 or 12 wagons, and some edged tools would be applied to excellent use. As the field and garden crops are very short this year, owing partly to a late spring, grasshoppers, and ruinous rains after the grain was cut and shocked, some of the poorer should be provided with seeds by next season. I find here about 50 small packages of garden-seeds, from the Agricultural Department, which should have been issued last spring, but will be held for issue next year.

The educational affairs are in the hands of the missionaries, three Sisters of Charity being the teachers. The schools are at Saint Ignatius Mission, and consist of one boarding and one day school. The boarding-school is attended by twenty-eight female scholars, who have made excellent progress in the common English branches, house and needle work, &c., and the school must be considered a decided success—for girls. But a boarding-school for boys also is indispensable for the future welfare of the Indians. The education of girls alone might be of greater benefit if it were not certain that they would finally marry ignorant Indians and soon lapse into semi-barbarism, or, at least, forget, practically, all that had been taught them at school. If boys alone were instructed they would make better use of their acquirements, and if they should marry uneducated girls they would take pride in imparting their knowledge to them, or would at least teach them the English language and civilized manners and customs. Yet the training of boys alone would not produce the desired result. Both sexes should be educated, and at the same time. The boys will not go back to Indian habits, and when they marry they will select their equals in intelligence, if they are to be found. Thus will the next generation have become English-speaking and well-informed beings. Then would we have English-speaking chiefs instead of our now ignorant ones; this of itself would go far toward improving the condition of all. I believe that five years of schooling for both sexes will be of greater benefit to the Indian tribes than ten years devoted to boys, or twenty years to girls, alone. I hope, therefore, that the Government will at once see the propriety and necessity of establishing an additional boarding and industrial school for boys, leaving their training in the hands of the worthy missionaries now controlling the educational interests of the reservation, and that a sufficient sum will be appropriated therefor at an early day. The small sum necessary for establishing such a school would, in a short time, more than balance the amount which will otherwise have to be expended on the same children if allowed to grow up in ignorance and in their usual wandering and non-productive life. The honorable Commissioner is well aware of the fact that, under ordinary circumstances, a "boarding and industrial school" is the only practical kind for Indians.

Arlee, chief of the Flatheads, is very desirous of trying a day-school at the agency for the children of his tribe; but I consider it decidedly impracticable, as the experiment at the mission, for the past two or three years, has been a failure. Indian children, when they can come and go at pleasure, cannot be induced to attend regularly or take much further interest in book matters than the first novelty of being taught.

I desire to call the attention of the Department to the fact that the employé force of this agency is inadequate. It is utterly impossible to find men out here who would willingly work for the wages now paid them and subsist themselves. As it is, I have to arrange my appropriation for "pay of employés" in such a manner that I can have only a few indispensable hands, who must be subsisted out of the same fund; and besides subsisting these, there are many persons who come here on business for whom it is impossible to refuse accommodations. In my opinion, the whole amount appropriated for employés should be paid in salaries; this would give me two or three additional hands. An extra appropriation should be made for subsistence, especially this year, when nothing has been produced at the agency.

Under date of July 19 last, I made a special report in regard to the condition of the public property received from my predecessor. A great many of the tools are broken and unfit for use, and all the animals, with one or two exceptions, are fit only to perform half service. I have purchased such articles as were immediately necessary, as far as the means at my command would allow; and the employés have been kept steadily busy on improvements of the agency when not occupied on Indian or other current work; but much remains to be done to give the buildings a decent appearance outside and have them comfortable within. I am trying to be as economical as possible, and have purchased articles of every description at the lowest market-rates by paying promptly, but may yet be obliged to make a special requisition for shops, mills, and buildings. The mills are doing fair work, but a new smutter for the grist-mill must be purchased very soon.

In my estimate for funds for third and fourth quarters, 1875, I requested $5,000 to be expended on roads. The roads on this reservation, and leading from here to the settlements, are the worst in this Territory, and the amount asked for should be appropriated; which, if judiciously expended, will be a benefit to all concerned, and ultimately save double the amount in the wear and tear of Government wagons and teams, and also of those of the Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians will compare favorably with other tribes, and the

medical service is in charge of an experienced and competent physician; the only drawback being the want of a hospital and medicines. A liberal supply of the latter was shipped by the Department over a year ago, but was never received, the loss of which is severely felt. The fault for non-delivery lies with the contractors for transporting Government freight, and I reported the fact to the Department under date of August 7, 1875.

Accompanying I furnish a map of the reservation, believing it to be the most correct that has yet been made.

Believing that, with proper attention, this reservation and the people belonging to it can be brought to a good state of prosperity within a reasonable time by the assistance of the Government in carrying out my suggestions, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. MEDARY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT BELKNAP SPECIAL AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 12, 1875.

SIR: This post, located upon south bank of Milk River, ninety-five miles north of east from Fort Benton, was built in September, 1871, for trading purposes, under supervision of Milk River agency, then established at Fort Browning, fifty miles south of east from this point.

In consequence of the number of tribes attached to Fort Browning, and their hostility to each other, Fort Belknap soon became a distributing post for Government supplies to a portion of these tribes, and was occupied in conjunction with the traders by Government employés as a part of Milk River agency until August, 1873, when Fort Browning was abandoned, Milk River agency proper, consisting of the more hostile Assinaboines and Sioux, transferred to Fort Peck, one hundred and eighty miles below this point, and a new special agency established here, with three tribes of Indians, Upper Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, and River Crows assigned to it. The River Crows being subsequently detached and assigned to Mountain Crow agency, there now remain here Assinaboines, numbering 3,500, Gros Ventres, 950. The name Assinaboine leads to considerable confusion in locating Indians; they are all part of the great Sioux family, and, like all other Sioux, distributed in bands throughout the entire country; those belonging here are Tunica's or Long Hair's band, under nine petty chiefs, or headmen, Tunica himself having died March, 1874. Numbers of Assinaboines, almost beyond estimate, inhabit the country north, across the boundary, with Crees, who, occasionally, when in distress for food, come in here.

The Gros Ventres, a once powerful tribe, now reduced by whisky and small-pox, are the especial prey of illegitimate traders, from their fear of Sioux, if living in the vicinity or under the influence of an agency.

The Assinaboines attached here seem to have been a poorer portion of the tribe, without energy and of the habit of living about trading-posts, thus being for a long time accustomed to whites and less hostile; their condition is improving; habits of living of the rudest nature, and uncleanly in the extreme; their manifest disposition is friendly to both whites and surrounding Indians.

The progress apparent for the past year, is an increased endeavor to obtain better lodges, better horses, and taking better care of their property.

From this point of observation, one great question affecting the civilization of Indians is the relations between them and whites in regard to marital rites, and all influence for improvement is oftentimes overcome by some worthless straggler through the country taking up his habitation with their women, or living upon the frontier of the reservation and inducing the women to go to and from his cabin and camp. It seems to me this and all other relations between whites and Indians, off the reservation as well as upon it, ought to be more definitely defined by legislation. The seizure of the proceeds of illegitimate traffic ought to be less restricted by law, and the burden of proof that it was not illegally obtained thrown upon its possessor, rather than, as at present, upon the official that it was.

This country is especially adapted to stock-raising, and these Indians might easily be brought to its successful prosecution.

Agriculture, for garden purposes only, has been undertaken, but sufficient has been developed to satisfy any mind that, with irrigation, these river-bottoms are most prolific for any early-maturing crops. No mission-work or schools have ever been undertaken.

New buildings are now in an advanced state of completion for the use of this agency, furnishing it the first home within an inclosure independent of other influences.

WM. H. FANTON,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT PECK AGENCY,
Montana Territory, October 20, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

The Indians under my charge are several tribes and bands of wild Sioux and the Canoe band of Assinaboines, and by actual enrollment, not including the Uncpapas, number upwards of 6,000 persons. During last winter I became convinced that all my efforts to control a portion of the Uncpapa Indians, numbering about 1,000 persons, or induce them to remain on the reservation and forego their visits to the hostile Indians in the Yellowstone and Powder River country, were in vain. I determined to cease issuing supplies and annuities to them, since which time I have adhered strictly to this rule, and have fed and cared for such Indians only as are tractable, have remained constantly on the reservation, and refrained from all acts of hostility.

INDIAN POLICE ORGANIZED.

During the month of June last I organized an Indian police, consisting of about ninety men; many of the best disposed and most influential men among the Yanctonnais belong to this police. My instructions to them were, of necessity, brief, but definite; they were to be held responsible for the movements and deportment of the entire camp; they were instructed to discourage and prevent, as far as possible, the fitting out of raiding and stealing parties, and to punish severely all persons or parties who should in any manner interfere with the persons or property of white men. They were also instructed to destroy all spirituous liquors brought into their camps, and furnish me with such information as would lead to the detection and arrest of any and all persons engaged in the traffic. To their credit, I am now able to say they have faithfully discharged the duties which were imposed and the trust they then accepted. I am now well informed that since the police was organized not a war or stealing party has been permitted under any pretense whatsoever to leave the camp; and although these Indians have been repeatedly menaced and depredated upon during the summer by neighboring tribes, such has been the influence and authority of the Indian police-acting under my instructions, that no war-party has been permitted to go out even for the purpose of retaliating. This convinces me of the entire practicability of organizing and operating a governmental power among such Indian tribes as are in any degree peaceably disposed, that will eventually supersede all necessity for military interference. I am convinced that Indians, as a general rule, will submit with much better grace to authority apparently emanating among themselves, than they will to any interference or dictation from a different race.

PROGRESS OF THE SIOUX.

I may here remark that while no rapid or gigantic strides have been made towards their civilization the last year, the Yanctonnais and other Sioux Indians of this agency have slowly but preceptibly improved in their conduct towards the whites, in their sentiments toward the Government, in an increased sense of honor, and last, but not least, in the power of self-control that distinguishes the civilized from the barbarous, and men from mere animals.

HINDRANCES TO THEIR CIVILIZATION.

These Sioux Indians are, however, yet far from taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of industrial pursuits or civilized life; they are in many respects children in understanding, yet with almost unlimited confidence in their own judgment and strong faith in their barbarous customs and habits of life. Among these customs may be mentioned the sun-dance, the war or scalp dance, and the medicine-dance, and their cruel rites and self-tortures for the dead. These have all such strong hold upon them that it will require years of earnest effort on the part of the Christian teacher and philanthropist to eradicate them from their minds. But perhaps among the most formidable hinderances to a more rapid advancement in civilization may be mentioned the following:

First. The almost irresistible attraction of buffalo and other game which is still found in considerable numbers on this reservation. It should not be considered strange that the infatuating yet comparatively indolent and desultory life of the chase, which attracts and almost uncivilizes so many white men on the frontier, should prove almost an insuperable barrier to the civilization and christianizing of those who feel that it is their only hereditary occupation.

Second. Their surroundings and association with white men are not always such as could be desired. These Indians see and know but little of civilization, except its worst phases; they are often brought in contact with white men who, living remote from settlements, lead a sort of nomadic semi-civilized life, and are often so dissipated and vicious that they are only calculated to give the Indians very unfavorable impressions of the white man's boasted civilization. A large number of this class of white men have been for years living on the Upper Missouri; many of them are living with, and some are married to Indian women. As a general rule, these men lack in habits of industry, cleanliness, and laudable ambition, and in many respects are below the standard of an average wild Indian; yet these are the kind of men that we have been, from the force of circumstances, sometimes compelled to employ to

perform the labor at this agency. Our remoteness from the settlements and the prevailing idea of great danger here, render it difficult at times to obtain suitable employés at the salaries allowed by the Department.

THE ASSINABOINE INDIANS.

The Canoe band of Assinaboines, numbering in all nearly 2,000 persons, are in docility, friendship, and their evident desire for peace and conformity to the policy of the Government, considerably in advance of other branches of the Sioux Nation, consequently are in a more hopeful condition as regards their permanently locating and assuming the responsibilities of a different mode of life.

On account of their well-known friendship to the whites they have often suffered in person and property, and are still menaced and raided upon by their hostile neighboring tribes. Yet in their evident desire to remain at peace and conform to the wishes of the Government and obey the instructions of their agent, they appear ready and willing to make almost any sacrifice that Indians can be supposed to make. They are almost the only wild Indians I have yet seen who manifest any marked degree of gratitude for favor. With proper encouragement I am confident that a majority of these Canoe Indians can be induced, within the next few years, to permanently locate and engage in industrial pursuits, with a view to self-maintenance.

FARMING-OPERATIONS.

Early last spring I induced a majority of the Canoe Indians to separate themselves from the wilder tribes of this agency, and locate at Wolf Creek, about fifty miles east of Fort Peck, a locality well adapted to farming and stock-raising. At this place I broke about 50 acres of ground, and furnished the Indians with seed and implements of husbandry. I also erected there during the summer a large warehouse in which to store supplies, a double log-house for employés, and a small temporary school-house.

The Indians at this new settlement have done remarkably well during the past summer. In addition to watching and taking care of their own ponies and procuring a portion of their subsistence by hunting, they have cultivated about 40 acres of ground with wheat, corn, pease, potatoes, turnips, squash, and some other vegetables, doing the planting, weeding, hoeing, fencing, and harvesting almost exclusively themselves. In addition to this, they have, with little assistance, built a large and substantial root-house or cellar, 20 by 60 feet, in which they have stored the vegetables, saved principally for seed next spring; and they have also made and stacked about 90 tons of hay for their own use during the coming winter; the employés doing but little to assist them except running the mowing-machine. As soon as the products of the farm were sufficiently matured for the purpose, they were somewhat liberally distributed to those Indians who materially assisted in the farm-work; consequently I am unable to approximate closely to the amount produced; however, we have saved and stored for seed, &c., next spring, 30 to 40 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of peas, 5 bushels of beans, 400 squashes, and 325 bushels of potatoes. The turnips, rutabagas, and beets, not yet gathered, will probably amount to 300 or 400 bushels.

Some of these Indians are now engaged in building log-houses for occupancy, and I intend to break up separate pieces of land for those who may thus permanently locate.

I propose purchasing for these Indians during the present fiscal year 50 head of American cows, 500 sheep, a few wagons, harness, &c.; these, in addition to the work-oxen and farming-implements purchased during the last year, will, perhaps, be sufficient for them to make a beginning in cultivating and stock-raising. They appear well pleased and very much encouraged with what is now being done for them, and I have no doubt that they will appreciate and make good use of every article furnished.

Much more could and would have been accomplished at Wolf Creek settlement but for the small and inadequate appropriation made for the Indians of this agency and the restricted amount allowed for the pay of employés; the entire appropriation for the support and civilization of the Indians of this agency for the present fiscal year being but one-third of the amount made for them three years ago. The embarrassing position in which I am placed in this regard may be measurably realized when I state that, after paying for annuities, the number of employés allowed, and the necessary expenses of running the agency during the year, the remainder would scarcely be sufficient to subsist the Indians of this agency three months.

SCHOOLS.

I organized a day-school and employed a teacher during the month of February last; but on account of the resignation of the teacher and my inability to secure another at that time, I was compelled to discontinue the school, after maintaining it about six weeks. This short period was sufficient to convince me of the desirability and practicability of establishing a permanent day-school. I therefore secured the services of a competent teacher on the 1st of July last, and a school has been maintained regularly, first at Fort Peck, then at Wolf Creek, since that time, with the most encouraging results. I have found it necessary to employ additional help in the school, and have secured for this purpose an educated Indian, Rev. P. O. Matthews, who, during the past year, has filled the position of teacher at Fort Hall agency.

NEEDS OF THE SERVICE.

I am desirous of giving every possible encouragement to this settlement of Assinaboine Indians in stock, cattle, implements, seeds, &c., and in educational advantages, for they are not only deserving, but their advancement in civilized pursuits and material prosperity will have a salutary influence upon the wilder Indians of this agency. I trust the Department will feel, as I do, the great importance of protecting and providing for this very interesting and promising community. A generous provision for two or three years, for buildings, seed, stock, and provisions, or until such time as the Indians can support themselves by their own industry, will be true economy for the Government, and will demonstrate the wisdom and eminent practicability of the present humane policy, when applied to peaceably-disposed Indians.

I trust that the next Congress will make a special appropriation of at least $25,000 for agency buildings and the necessary expenses attending the erection of suitable houses for the Indians. We cannot lose sight of the fact that in the change of life and habits contemplated in permanently locating these Indians, in their cultivating the soil and raising stock, it of necessity requires more means to properly care for them than when they are leading a nomadic life and securing a partial subsistence by the chase. In addition to stock, implements, seed, &c., they require to be subsisted and clothed, almost wholly, for the first two or three years, or until they can raise their own subsistence, save a surplus for seed, procure material, and manufacture their own clothing.

MISSIONARY.

I regret to say that no direct missionary labor has yet been performed among these Indians, and I cannot but think that many of the religious denominations to whom this work is committed have measurably failed to realize its importance and the moral obligations they are under to cultivate this field of labor. Millions are spent annually for the spread of the gospel in foreign lands by the missionary societies of this country, while the heathen at our very door are comparatively neglected. They are perishing for the "bread of life" is as true when applied to the Indian tribes as it is when applied to the most distant and benighted heathen. I think it is evidently the part of the benevolent religious societies of the land, and not that of the Government, to provide Indians with mission-schools, and religious teachers, and other means necessary for their conversion to Christianity.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

While the "peace policy" has been in the main successful with well-disposed Indians, I must say that, so far, it has failed to control the hostile tribes inhabiting the Yellowstone and Powder River country. For the past eleven years they have not ceased to depredate and commit acts of hostility upon the frontier settlements of Montana and other Territories. This condition of affairs has not only served to bring into disrepute, whether justly or unjustly, the entire management of Indian affairs, but it has had a direct tendency to demoralize and keep in a perpetual foment the neighboring tribes of agency Indians, who would otherwise be perfectly manageable, and have generally manifested a peaceable disposition. In justice to the exposed frontier settlements and the well-disposed and peaceable Indians, those hostile tribes should be firmly dealt with, and punished with sufficient severity to insure peace and good behavior for the future. In the management of the Indians known to peaceable I do not think it is at all necessary to invoke the aid of the Army, but I do think it should be employed against those tribes and bands of hostile Sioux who have been virtually defying the Government, and who for years have been committing thefts and depredations upon the frontier settlements with impunity. The humane policy of the Government having failed to impress them with any sense of obligation, or in any perceptible degree to win their allegiance, they should now be made to feel its power, for it appears evident that they cannot be reached or controlled by any other means. If these hostile Indians were once thoroughly subdued and brought under subjection to the Government, the management and ultimate civilization of the peaceable Indians would, under the present policy, be a comparatively easy task.

On the 13th of November last Wm. Benoist, interpreter at this agency, was shot in the back by a Yanctonnais named Musk Rat, who lay concealed behind one of the lodges, and died from the effects of his wounds on the 17th of December, 1874. The Indian who committed the deed was known to hold a bitter personal enmity against the interpreter for some real or supposed insult, and took this opportunity for revenge. I am reliably informed that Musk Rat, the murderer of Benoist, was recently killed by an Indian of his own tribe.

Considerable illicit trading in liquor and ammunition was carried on by parties from Carroll and vicinity with the Sioux Indians of this agency during last winter and early spring, but since the organization of Indian police, and the appointment of Capt. D. W. Buck as special United States detective, it has been almost wholly suppressed.

CONCLUSION.

In the management of the Indians and affairs at this agency during the past year my aim has been to be practical rather than theoretical. I have endeavored to look honestly at and comprehend all the difficulties of the situation, and thus be more fully prepared to ad-

vise and direct these Indians in a course which would result most certainly in their ultimate civilization. The work has been very arduous, at times extremely dangerous, and often discouraging. As though the duties and responsibilities attending the management and control of upwards of 6,000 wild Indians, and all the official labor connected therewith, were insufficient for the glory of this position, I have had to bear some part of the opprobrium which, during the past few months, a willfully malicious and notoriously unprincipled opposition press has sought to cast upon the entire management of Indian affairs. Amid all this I am not wholly discouraged, for there is a brighter side to the picture. I have the satisfaction of seeing many of the wild Indians gradually submitting to my advice and instructions, and the peaceably disposed sending their children to the school to be educated, while many are actually taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of civilized life.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. ALDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LEMHI VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
Idaho Territory, October 15, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with requirements of circular-letter of September 20, 1875, I submit my second annual report.

The following estimate, the lowest and most reliable one yet obtained, exhibits the number of Indians receiving supplies at this agency: Bannacks, 210; Shoshones, 500; Sheep-eaters, 340; total, 1,050.

The above estimate will not vary much from an actual enrollment. I cannot make a reliable estimate of males and females. I am forced to think these Indians are on the increase naturally. True, a great many died last winter from the inclement weather, and not having received any annuities they were greatly exposed. They caught the whooping-cough, and it proved fatal in many cases.

In frequent councils with these Indians, their chiefs and headmen, prominent among whom is Ten Doy, principal chief, have often expressed to me a willingness to engage in agricultural pursuits, provided I could give them such assistance or support as they should have or needed in their present impoverished and isolated condition; but I have said to them that their appropriation is too meager to get all at one time; that yearly a few could engage in farming, and I and my employés would aid and teach them as they needed. Farming this year has been discouraging; nearly everything was destroyed by grasshoppers, that emigrated here just as the grain was turning into blossom.

The sanitary condition of these Indians at present is very good, in fact during the entire year, except the extreme cold season last winter, when they suffered as heretofore stated.

There has been no missionary work performed among these Indians.

When I was ordered to remove these Indians to Fort Hall reserve, I discontinued the school, and I find it less difficult to get the Indians to work than to get them to send their children to school. They think more of money than education. However, as soon as practicable, I shall open a school.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the uniform courtesy and forbearance which have been shown me by the Department during the past year of my arduous official duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRISON FULLER,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Neb., Ninthmonth 21, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND: During the past year the Indians of this superintendency have been peaceable, orderly, and comparatively industrious. No white person has been killed by them; the only case of personal injury to a white person reported against them is that of an assault and battery upon a man detected in the act of stealing agency-timber.

An increased acreage of tillage has been made on each reservation. The early crops on the Ottoe and Great Nemaha reservations were destroyed by grasshoppers; later crops have all escaped their ravages, and give promise of being bountiful.

The number of agriculturists in each tribe is largely increased. Indian apprentices are learning the mechanical trades. Schools are established for the instruction of Indian youth on each reservation, and with the same ratio of improvement it will require but a few more years of the humane, just, and honest treatment they have received during the administration of President Grant to make each tribe self-supporting, and its members fit to become American citizens.

SANTEE SIOUX.

The Santees have adopted the costume of the whites, and the majority of the tribe have become members of Christian churches. Most of their families are upon allotments of land, and live in log or frame houses. The Santees have not made as rapid advancement in self-support as the Winnebagoes, Omahas, or Iowas. I attribute much of this result to their system of regular rations, consequent with their connection as members of the Sioux or Dakota confederation; could their funds be separated from the general "Sioux of different tribes" fund, and used according to the demands of their advanced state, much good would result to them. Necessity is compelling tribes having fewer advantages to labor for their subsistence, and this compulsory labor is one of the greatest incentives to self-support.

While Indians are in the hunter condition, the culture of the earth is considered secondary as a means of subsistence; tillage is generally confined to small patches of ground, cultivated by women for family use. Agriculture is not pursued by them for the purpose of selling or bartering the products of the soil. As most of our tribes still tenaciously desire to follow the chase, it is very difficult to induce the masses to give that attention to agriculture which is necessary for success; it is, in fact, a new business to them as a source of income or profit. As a class, Indians are industrious and willing to labor when there is a prospect of compensation for their toil. In each tribe, where the implements of husbandry are available to the members and one bountiful harvest has brought its golden fruits to the cultivators, volunteers have the next year in increased numbers entered into the new business and labored, trusting to the harvest for their reward.

The ration system is destructive to all industry. It is a necessary first step when wild tribes are gathered upon reservations, but when Indians are located upon good agricultural soil, rations of subsistence should gradually be reduced as the tribe increases its tillage, until all necessity for them ceases except to the aged or helpless members, who should be then placed in infirmaries, under proper care, so that the subsistence issued for their use will be received by them, and not be consumed by the strong members of the family.

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebagoes are a boisterous people, and require a firm head to control them, but have given much attention to agricultural pursuits. Every encouragement has been held out to that portion of the tribe removed to the reservation from Wisconsin to induce them to remain in Nebraska; houses have been built, and prairie-sod broken on the tract of land purchased from the Omahas, and agricultural implements have been given to those desiring them; but, with all these advantages, there now remain in Nebraska only about 204 persons of the number removed.

Much inconvenience and embarrassment have been experienced by the agent of this tribe in being compelled to reduce the salaries of employés to conform with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1875, and the progress of education and mechanical industry will probably be retarded thereby, as the salaries now paid are not sufficient to retain skilled labor, and the tribal fund saved by such reduction will be of less service to the tribe if paid in annuities or rations of subsistence.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas have probably made a greater advance in industrial pursuits during the year than in any previous year; all available lands have been tilled, and, under the judicious management of the agent, the Indian villages have been depopulated and the inhabitants largely removed to their allotments, upon which they have broken 681 acres of prairie-sod during the year without compensation, their hope of reward for their labor being through future tillage. A large amount of agricultural implements have been carefully purchased and distributed to the more industrious Indians. A contract has been let for building an infirmary for the aged and infirm, which will also be used as a hospital for the sick, and will be placed under the care of the village matron, there being no agency physician in this tribe.

PAWNEES.

During the autumn of 1874, about 1,800 Pawnees were removed from their reservation in Nebraska to the Wichita agency in Indian Territory, subsisted there during the winter, and have recently been removed to a reservation selected for them between the forks of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers, in Indian Territory, east of the ninety-seventh degree of west longitude. The removal was accomplished by agency employés under their annual salaries, and was comparatively without expense to the tribe. The remnant of Pawnees now in Nebraska will be removed to the new reservation in the same manner during the present autumn. As it is necessary for the comfort of the employés and advancement of the tribe that erec-

tion of proper agency buildings should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, I would respectfully call attention to the importance of an early transfer of title of said land in trust for the Pawnees, and also for a sale of their valuable reservation in Nebraska in such manner as will realize for the tribe its full market-value.

The Pawnees have contributed funds from their annuity for the erection of a hospital for the sick at the new agency, and material is being prepared and collected there for employés' dwelling-houses, agency-shops, an industrial-school building, and flouring-mill.

On the 23d and 30th ultimo, hostile raids were made upon the defenseless Pawnees left upon the Nebraska reservation, in each of which one Pawnee was murdered. The first raid occurred while a company of United States infantry were stationed at the agency for the protection of the Indians. The hostile party escaped without discovery. The last raid was made by fourteen persons dressed as Indians, and supposed to be Sioux.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

During the autumn of 1874, while the agent was properly absent, some refractory Ottoes led a portion of the tribe from the reservation with the view of visiting southern tribes. They were captured by the military, the leaders confined at Fort Hays, and the others sent home. The punishment of the leaders by a few weeks' restraint was salutary, but the tribe has grave objections to the transfer of nearly $1,000 of their funds to the War Department in compensation for the board of the offenders.

The Ottoes and Missourias have had a very successful summer buffalo-hunt, which relieved the agency of the expense of weekly subsistence-rations to them. The purchase of a herd of domestic cattle will, it is hoped, prevent the necessity of such hunts in future.

A survey of the eastern portion of the Ottoe reservation has recently been made by the Land Department. I recommend that measures be early taken to issue certificates of allotment to such Indians as desire them, giving 40 acres of land to single persons over eighteen years of age, and 80 acres of land to heads of families, and that said certificates convey the same rights and privileges to the holder as the land-certificates already issued to the Omahas and Winnebagoes.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives at its last session and will probably come before Congress at its next session as unfinished business, providing for the sale of the Ottoe reservation in connection with the sale of the Pawnee reservation. I am informed that the said bill does not provide that the consent of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians shall first be obtained to said sale. As some three-fourths part of said tribe appear at present to be adverse to a sale of any other portion of their reservation than the western half part by a straight line drawn north and south, and are opposed to a removal, I believe no bill for the sale of said reserve should be permitted to become a law that does not provide for the assent of the Indians previous to such sale, and also limit the sale above a minimum value therein mentioned.

The Ottoe industrial-school building has been finished, and preparations are now being made to organize a boarding-school therein at as early a period of time as is practicable.

GREAT NEMAHA.

The Iowas continue to be interested in the industrial home and in agricultural pursuits, and are opening farms as rapidly as their funds will admit of the purchase of implements and stock.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have for the first time made an appropriation from their trust-fund interest for the breaking of prairie-sod and supply of tools. A combined school-house and dwelling for teacher has been built for this tribe, and an educated Sac woman engaged as teacher with a salary per month, the school-fund not being sufficient for her proper compensation during the year.

There was a large surplus of grass on this reservation which was needed by the neighboring white settlers, and by permission from the Department the agent made sales to them, the proceeds from which would have been of benefit to the tribe, but the United States commissioner for that district of Nebraska having threatened to prosecute all who removed hay from the reservation, the contracts have been annulled and the grass will be consumed by prairie fires.

The Sacs and Foxes still desire the sale, under provisions of Congress, of the ten western sections of their reservation, and the expenditure of the proceeds therefrom for the improvement of their condition on the remaining portion. They express no wish or desire for removal, and, as with the Ottoes and Missourias, I earnestly hope that no measures will be taken to remove them without their free and full consent.

EDUCATION.

Upon the proper education of the youth we must principally depend for the advancement of Indians in civilization. As the funds of many tribes will not admit of industrial boarding-schools, and the parents are not yet sufficiently interested in school-learning to voluntarily send their children regularly to school, it is necessary in most cases to provide persuasive or compulsory means for filling the day-school houses. In some instances we have provided he pupils with a lunch, paid for out of private funds; in others an addition to the family

flour-rations has been made weekly according to the attendance of the children at school. The first method appeals to the child, the latter to the parent. Both systems have worked measurably well, but have not been as satisfactory in results as we desire. Our most successful attempt at filling a day-school with regularity was with the Ottoes and Missourias, when the parents were on a buffalo-hunt. An arrangement had been made by the agent with the parents to leave their children at home, he promising to care for them. A contract was then made with proper Indian families living near to board the children for $1.50 each per week, with a proportionate deduction from the price for each day the child was absent from school. Those Indian landlords not only cared well for the children at home, but each one considered himself a special guardian of the education of his wards, personally conducting his children to the school-house, or seeing for himself that they were actually in school. Some such persuasive system is probably preferable to a compulsory one.

CONCLUSION.

During the six years the Santee Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Pawnees, Ottoes and Missourias, Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have been under the care of the Society of Friends they have made marked advancement and improvement in civilization and industrial pursuits. No murder of a white person has been charged upon them for four years, and although several Indians have been killed by whites during that time, for which crime the murderers were not punished, no attempt at retaliation has been made by the Indians. As a rule, these Indians are honest and temperate in regard to strong drink; in these respects being probably above the average of the same number of white persons in the State in which they reside. The majority of the Winnebagoes, Santee Sioux, and Iowas have given up the chase as a means of subsistence, and are devoting their attention to agriculture. The disposition and intention of all the tribes is good and tending toward the arts of civilization. With just treatment, the adults are easily controlled, and the children are apt scholars in most branches of school-learning.

Were it possible for the Nebraska Indian to receive from his white neighbor the treatment and respect due to a man, and from the Government equal rights with the white man before the law, he would soon stand as his peer, and become as valuable a citizen.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. EDWD. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Table of statistics in regard to Indians of Northern Superintendency for the year ending 31s August, 1875, to accompany annual report of Barclay White, superintendent of Indian affairs for Santee Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Pawnees, Ottoes and Missourias, Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, and Iowas.

Population	6,446	Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits with their own hands	1,303
Number of above who are mixed-bloods	703	Number of bushels of grain raised	114,635
Number of schools	18	Number of bushels of vegetables raised	24,240
Number of teachers	22	Number of horses owned	2,513
Number of scholars	702	Number of cattle	1,067
Number of Indians who can read	640	Number of swine owned	713
Number of births *a*	217	Amount contributed by Friends	$5,387 47
Number of deaths *a*	139	Number of church members	424
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress *b*	2,192	Number of houses occupied by Indians	480
Number of white persons killed by Indians	000	Number of houses built for Indians during year	54
Number of acres cultivated	6,293	Per cent. of subsistence of Indians obtained by their own labor in civilized pursuits	.64
Number of acres broken	2,248	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by hunting, fishing, &c	.08
Number of acres under fence	5,830	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by issue of Government rations	.28
Number of rods of fence made during year	7,080		

a No report from Pawnees. *b* No report from Ottoes.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebr., Ninthmonth 1, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions from Indian Department, per circular letter of July 8, 1875, the following is respectfully submitted as the report of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri tribes of Indians for the year ending Eighthmonth 31, 1875.

By direction of Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I was assigned to take charge of this agency, vice C. H. Roberts, resigned, commencing services Twelfthmonth 22, 1874, my commission not arriving until Fourthmonth 29, 1875; and as no school or other statistics previous to the former date are on record in the office, this report will be compiled from data secured entirely subsequent to Twelfthmonth 22, embracing nearly nine months.

Owing to the absence of a licensed trader for nearly three months, and the failure of crops the preceding season, the Indians were found to be in a very destitute condition, and those who were able to do so had obtained credit from surrounding settlers and merchants, thus securing what little they had upon which to subsist. Many also were not supplied with sufficient clothing to protect them from the extremely severe weather which was experienced during the past winter; and having to depend entirely upon their cash annuity for both provisions and clothing, it required strict economy to live through the winter with any reasonable degree of comfort.

As the two tribes at this agency are so unlike in their state of advancement in civilization and industrial pursuits, it will be necessary to report for each separately; and in referring to the

IOWAS.

It is but justice to say that they have reached a point in their efforts to derive their subsistence from the soil where they deserve all the assistance and encouragement it is possible to give them. With the exception of one or two families, they plant and cultivate their crops in a manner that will compare favorably with that of the surrounding white settlers; and they evince a sprit of perseverance worthy of imitation by those further advanced in civilization. After the two years of almost entire failure of crops, it was surprising with what alacrity they responded to the efforts to induce them to engage more extensively in farming.

They sowed 165 acres spring-wheat, 75 acres oats, 20 acres barley, 4 acres timothy, 16 acres buckwheat, and planted 8 acres potatoes, all of which presented a fine prospect of an abundant harvest, until about Fifthmonth 1, when the migratory grasshoppers, which had been hatched in this locality about Fourthmonth 15, began their depredations, destroying every vestige of wheat, oats, barley, and timothy, thus completely chilling the ardent hopes of those engaged in the labor.

A large portion of the grain above mentioned was sown by the Indians themselves, after having received instruction from the agent; and no more difficulty was experienced in teaching them than would be found in teaching whites having the same opportunities. Those who are most largely engaged in agricultural pursuits can speak and understand the English language, and show a spirit of emulation to do as their white neighbors, and obtain their subsistence from the land they own, as their annuity of about $35 each, upon which they have had almost wholly to depend during the last two years, is entirely inadequate to support them. But, not unlike all classes of human beings, some among them are shiftless, and either live upon the product of other's labor, or eke out a miserable existence upon their scanty annuity. This is the exception and not the rule here.

As nearly as can be estimated, by calculating each field separately, without actual measurement, the Iowas have planted and cultivated in a creditable manner 500 acres corn, which includes a large portion of the land that had previously been sown with wheat, which was destroyed. When it is remembered that nearly all this corn was planted twice, and much of it three times, the first and second planting having fallen a prey to grasshoppers, whatever they may succeed in harvesting must be credited to the perseverance of the Indians. It is not expected that a full crop will be realized; but estimating 20 bushels per acre, which is a low estimate, for some of it will exceed 50 bushels per acre, there will be raised 10,000 bushels of corn, besides a large amount of rough provender for stock. This, in addition to the hay cured, which will amount to 700 tons, will furnish abundant food for all the stock of the tribe, and allow a liberal amount for marketing, by which we hope individual wants can in a measure be supplied. The buckwheat, though not sufficiently matured to enable an accurate estimate of the crop being made, is very promising, and will probably yield 15 bushels per acre, or 240 bushels. Summing up everything in the way of crops, the prospect of a winter of comfort is much more flattering than appeared one year since.

The Iowas, save two or three families, live in comfortable houses for summer; but owing to not being well finished, and some not at all finished, are not a complete protection against the chilling blasts of winter. These few families are very desirous of having houses, and in a few more cases, where two or more families occupy the same house, it is desirable that they should be separated as soon as practicable, each family having a home of its own, for it is a most potent obstacle to civilization to have them promiscuous y huddled together in one ranch, as dumb brutes. They are much disappointed that these houses can-

not be supplied the present fall, which it was fully expected would be done, until notified that means usually remitted from "civilization fund," wherewith to conduct the schools, had been withdrawn; and now we are thrown entirely upon tribal resources for improvement, which probably might be adequate during successful farming seasons. Had the usual Government assistance been allowed the present year, we might have been able by another year, if successful in farming, to settle upon a basis of self-support. Those who occupy houses make an effort to imitate whites in their manner of living, using stoves for cooking purposes, tables, chairs, bedsteads, &c., as house-furniture. The men all wear citizens' dress, they being much more neat in their personal appearance than the women, who occasionally wear the blanket; though all would be improved by more attention to habits of cleanliness. Indeed, this is one of the most difficult objects to accomplish, to teach them personal neatness. Some adhere with tenacity to primitive customs, that of carrying their children upon the back, for instance. and a male is but seldom seen carrying an infant, though they perform the more difficult labor, according to civilized customs.

THE IOWA INDUSTRIAL HOME,

Was on Fourthmonth 1 organized as a Government institution, and is conducted in conjunction with the day-school. The children attending the day-school are principally boarded at the industrial home, and there they are instructed in various branches of industry pertaining to housekeeping and farming. The boys, when out of school, are under the care of the "teacher of industry," who is the head of the institution. The girls are taught by matron and seamstress, as their stations indicate. The live stock, farming-implements, and house-furniture are now agency-property, except such of the latter as was formerly supplied by Friends, and is still held as belonging to them.

There were at the proper season 25 acres spring-wheat sown on the home-farm and 9 acres oats, all of which was lost, except a small fraction of the latter, which may possibly yield 100 bushels grain of very inferior quality. All the ground upon which the small grain was destroyed was afterward planted with corn, together with 20 acres, not previously planted, making in all 54 acres corn; a portion of which will make a fair yield, the remainder having been planted after the departure of the grasshoppers, being too late to produce a crop. One and one-half acres potatoes are quite flattering, and will yield over 100 bushels. An additional field of 50 acres has been fenced for the home, and 26 acres new ground broken, making the farm now contain 80 acres cultivated land. It is proposed to seed 25 acres of it with fall-wheat, and, with an average success in raising farm-produce, it is believed that the home can be made almost a self-supporting institution, save the salaries of the employés. But owing to failure of crops, and the withdrawal of the usual support received from general funds, much embarrassment the present year will be experienced, if, indeed, the school and home do not have to be suspended; a circumstance to be deeply deplored, as much good is discernible resulting from the labor in this direction.

The maximum attendance at the home for any single month was 31, with an average of 25, being the full number provision can be made to support comfortably. The maximum attendance at day-school, 42; average, 31. The teacher of the day-school, who has had a number of years' experience as a teacher, reports the Indian children quite as apt at learning, when their natural diffidence is once overcome, as white children of corresponding ages and better opportunities, seeming not only to learn, but to understand their lessons, and are much more easily governed, seldom noticing the petty contentions so common among children of school-going ages, in which parents not unfrequently participate. The day-school, in connection with the industrial home, is expected to be conducted in a measure as a manual-labor school, though the latter is not so much needed in this tribe as in many others. The Indians, being practical farmers themselves, frequently require the assistance of their children.

Two Indian women, at a salary of $50 each per annum, as assistant to matron and assistant teacher, have been employed at the home and day-school with much success, each performing her duties with credit to herself and benefit to those whom she is expected to instruct; though it is believed the influence of white instructors among the children is to be preferred. There is found to be more necessity for instruction—especially among the girls—in habits of cleanliness than in almost anything else; for when grown to the age of womanhood they are seldom found to be idle. The girls render considerable assistance in the culinary department, as well as in the laundry and sewing-room, one girl of about twelve years of age, under the instruction of the seamstress, having, in a short time, learned to operate the sewing-machine. They are interested in their work, and strive to excel, and if not so closely surrounded by former Indian habits and manner of living, while at their own homes, as practiced by parents, might soon become good housekeepers. Indian prejudices and habits of life are obstacles not easily overcome; and it is only by the most persistent determination not to yield to the influence of the natural Indian tendency that any great amount of good can be accomplished.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

The members of this tribe show a growing desire to do something for themselves, the most practical evidence of which is that contained in resolution signed by chiefs and head-

men, Fourthmonth 17, 1875, diverting $2,000 of their annuity, usually paid to them in cash, for the year ending Sixthmonth 30, 1876, to be used for purposes of general improvement. Notwithstanding Congress has for two successive sessions failed to legislate for the sale of the western ten sections of their reservation, for which the tribe has petitioned, also for the repeal of the defective act of June 10, 1872, authorizing the sale of all their reservation lying in Nebraska, for which they never asked, and do not want, as their land lies in both Kansas and Nebraska, and the sale of that portion designated by act of Congress would deprive them of all their timber, they have concluded to apply a portion of the means already at their command to improve their condition, even while their affairs are in this unsettled state. If the question of location were speedily settled, as it undoubtedly should be, they would improve rapidly, being a small tribe, and not difficult to govern.

I would respectfully urge, with all due earnestness, that all proper means be employed to secure congressional action during the next session to decide the question of their improvement of their present home or their removal to the Indian Territory; for it seems useless to improve land already virtually taken from their ownership. They have ample means within themselves for all necessary improvement, if properly applied, instead of being paid to them wholly as cash annuity, as heretofore, continuing them in habits of indolence, dissipation, and debauchery, in which they have been reveling.

The law requiring the performance of labor equal in value to the amount of cash annuity paid Indians has a salutary effect upon them. Although strenuously opposed at first as a tyrannical imposition, it was finally accepted as an inevitable regulation, and with very few exceptions they have responded to the requirement, and the result proves there is wisdom in the enactment, for Indians cannot be civilized unless they are induced to labor. There have been on their reservation the present year, cultivated in corn, 300 acres, which will yield 6,000 bushels. Wheat and oats were both sown, but were destroyed. Two hundred acres prairie have been broken, in tracts of from 5 to 10 acres, for individual families, upon claims selected by themselves, and paid for from tribal funds, 50 acres of which were broken by Indians. They also have 500 acres inclosed with fence, 100 acres of which were inclosed the past year. They will cure 500 tons of as fine hay as could be found upon a western prairie.

There have already been purchased from their own appropriation, and issued to them, three farm-wagons and three sets harness. One Indian has, from his individual or family annuity, purchased a span of horses, wagon, and harness; another a set of harness; and the first chief of the tribe has constructed for himself a comfortable log-house, which is considered an example worthy of imitation. A building suitable for school-house and residence of teacher has been erected from funds appropriated for that purpose in fulfillment of treaty stipulations; and a member of the tribe has been employed as teacher, who opens school Ninthmonth 1. There is a desire among them to have the children educated, though with what perseverance they will be sent to school cannot be conjectured, for they insist upon a plan by which their children can be boarded at the school, and an effort will be made to accomplish that purpose. There are many honest thinking men in this tribe, though they move with great caution, and there are many evidences that but little exertion has ever been made to improve them. Having received a *per-capita* annuity of $90, is it any wonder they should live lives of idleness, especially unless they are urged to look upon labor as a necessity or a blessing?

CONCLUSION.

The justice and efficiency of the present humane policy in the civilization of Indians can no longer be called in question, as the progress of various tribes which have come directly under its beneficial influence will fully testify; and although we may not be able for many years to eradicate the original Indian proclivities, can Indians be civilized is not an unsolved problem. The onward march of progress in the United States demands it, and just so far as they are either taught or compelled to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow" will there be substantial progress made.

* * * * * * *

There are members of both tribes who are anxious to have some assurance that the labor which they expend upon their individual farms may be secured as a permanent profit to themselves or their families, and not, at the option of a few self-constituted leaders, called chiefs, be sold out of house and home, and all their hard-earned improvement go to fill the general coffers. In order that each may have secured to himself all the benefit of his own honest labor, it is respectfully urged that the necessary steps be taken to have the land of the Iowas surveyed, (that of the Sacs and Foxes having already been surveyed,) and that on both reservations lands be allotted in severalty to all members who are willing to locate their claims. Even a conditional title with necessary restrictions would be acceptable to those wishing to make permanent homes on their present reservation, if it would only protect them in the accumulation of property, and secure it as a family inheritance in case of death. A faction of the Iowas oppose allotment, but a large number of the best men earnestly urge it, and in justice to them it should be adopted.

The adjacent traffic in intoxicating drinks continues to be the fruitful source of a large part of our trouble and annoyance, and sometimes chills the zeal of enthusiastic labor. Apparently for no other reason than because they have an uncontrollable appetite for it, and

opportunities for obtaining it are offered by those who act in open defiance of the law, do they indulge; notwithstanding it is discountenanced by the chiefs, and every effort made to suppress it, yet tribal and agency regulations are both inadequate, so long as those who furnish the drinks, the prime offenders, go unpunished. There is no great difficulty in many cases to prove charges preferred against them, but those with whom lie the administration of the law fail to impose a penalty commensurate with the crime, and in accordance with existing statutes. But while these unprincipled white men are permitted to sell with impunity, and we are almost powerless to prevent it, they thus sow the demoniac seed of destruction among these untutored, inoffensive beings, and we must expect to reap the fruits in crime, corruption, and sin. The officers of the law are by no means the least criminal in this matter, for it is believed that, in some cases, they sustain those who sell instead of imposing upon them condign punishment, for all seem leagued together to harass the agent.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. KENT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OMAHA AGENCY, *Ninthmonth* 1, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I hereby submit my annual report of the condition of the Omaha Indians for the year ending the 31st ultimo:

Although there is much to dishearten all laboring with this class of persons—for progress is necessarily slow under the circumstances—yet I feel confident that I can report a decided improvement and advancement in the condition of the Omahas. They are each year becoming more nearly self-sustaining by means of agriculture, and labor now, instead of being considered degrading, is practiced by nearly every man in the tribe, and very many, indeed most, take pride in what they can accomplish. They manifest great desire, which I believe is genuine, to improve their condition, so far as they think they can do so. They often express hope for the future of their children, but frequently say that they (the older ones) cannot become white men; they generally speak in this way as an excuse for some custom or peculiarity that they do not feel ready yet to abandon. I have uniformly endeavored to treat them as men, in the true sense of the word; laboring to impress upon them the importance of self-reliance and self-support, and discouraging the spirit of beggary and dependence so common to Indians, and too much encouraged by many working with them.

The Omahas have cultivated this summer about 1,000 acres in corn, and nearly 500 acres in wheat, besides numerous patches of potatoes, beans, &c. They have sold of last year's crops 10,000 bushels of corn, several hundred bushels of wheat, besides potatoes and beans. They have broken of new prairie, ready for next season's cultivation, 681 acres, in lots of from 5 to 12 acres, all on individual allotments, and without compensation. Considerable revenue is derived from tanning buffalo hides for white hunters and traders.

In the fore part of the season the crops on this reserve promised a bountiful harvest, but the great amount of wet weather has very materially lessened the prospect, and the numerous and heavy rains of late have badly damaged the wheat in stack. Thrashing is not yet done; it is estimated that the average yield will not exceed 7 or 8 bushels to the acre. Corn is very green and still growing; should it not be prematurely killed by frost, I estimate there will be an average yield per acre of 25 bushels. All the sweet or "squaw" corn will be dried while green, for food. As stated in my report last year, there has been no "agency or department farm," the Indians cultivating all for their own individual benefit, with no other remuneration than the prospective crop.

This reservation now comprises about 193,000 acres, including 50,000 acres offered for sale three years ago, but which failed to sell, and is now held in trust by the United States. I am decidedly of the opinion that much, if not most, of the opposition to the Indians felt among white settlers is in the fact that they hold large tracts of land lying idle and unproductive. I think it would be much better for all parties concerned if all this surplus land could be sold; and if the proceeds were not needed for the improvement of the tribe, let it be held as a trust-fund, drawing interest.

The Omahas are poorly supplied with stock; their horses are mostly Indian ponies, very inferior, and unfit for heavy work. Some of the more thrifty members of the tribe see the importance of disposing of these for fewer but better horses and cows. Of the oxen originally issued to the chiefs, but few remain, and they are old and of little value as work-cattle. Most of them will be butchered before winter. Several yoke of young oxen have been raised by members of the tribe. In addition to the above there are about 50 head of cows and young cattle, and 150 hogs.

The idea of fencing the crops has been abandoned as impracticable, on account of the expense and the scarcity of timber. Last spring I caused to be fenced about 320 acres, (on the agency tract,) to be used as a pasture for the horses when not at work; three or four

other and smaller pastures on different parts of the reserve would be of good practical value.

There has been very little sickness in the tribe during the year, and few deaths, mostly very old persons and young children.

The Omahas now number 262 men, 267 women, and 476 children—total, 1,005.

The schools have prospered, and the attendance has been good. The interest the Omahas have always taken in their schools is very much in their favor as a people, as the hope of their ultimate success must depend upon the children. The settlement of the Indians upon their allotments makes the building of other school-houses for the accommodation of their children a necessity. In my last annual report I alluded to the necessity for establishing an industrial or boarding school; but the more I see of the practical utility of the day-schools, the more I am convinced that the same amount of funds expended on them would afford a greater good to a greater number. The child is an educator of the parent; in many ways this is noticeable.

I would earnestly recommend that some system of compulsory attendance at school be adopted, that those who take no interest in education may not be allowed to deprive their children of its benefits.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

T. T. GILLINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebr.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBR., *Ninthmonth* 1, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Herewith is submitted my third annual report representing the condition of the Indian service, and progress made on the Otoe and Missouria reservation for the year ending Eighthmonth 31, 1875.

The year just ended has been characterized by events of some importance relating to the progress of the tribe, some of which have been of a discouraging nature, and some otherwise; but altogether I think the showing is decidedly on the side of progress toward a better condition as relates to pursuits of civilized life and their attendant conditions.

The events of the year previous left the tribe in a very destitute condition, with no provisions in store for their future subsistence, except 1,000 bushels of wheat that had been raised on the agency farm; all other crops had been an entire failure, caused by a protracted drought and the destruction by grasshoppers. The Indians were not unconscious of their destitution, and the natural effect was that of discouragement, under the pressure of which a portion of the tribe, without permission, left the reservation in the hopes of finding a place where they could procure game and other subsistence; but their actions being in violation of law and Department regulations, they were promptly stopped and returned home.

Congress had previously made a re-imbursable appropriation of $12,000 for the construction of agency buildings and the support of destitute Indians, which, under the circumstances above mentioned, signified nearly all the tribe. Out of this fund I procured provisions and issued rations as necessities required, until the close of the year. But little of the fund was used for agency buildings, and with the balance not otherwise expended I procured a herd of 308 head of cattle, to be kept as agency property in the interests of the tribe, as a nucleus of supply for their future wants in the way of beef; and to furnish families with cows, as they become so situated as to take proper care of them.

The plan inaugurated last year of using the annuity money due the tribe under the treaty of 1854, for the encouragement of labor and other beneficial purposes, has been continued with the following results: Under the care of the agency farmer 230 acres have been prepared and sown with wheat, 30 acres with oats, 100 acres planted with corn, 15 with potatoes, and 10 with turnips. All the available land on the reservation has been brought under cultivation. That cultivated by individual members of the tribe and not included in the above is estimated at about 300 acres, making an aggregate of 685 acres; 300 acres have been inclosed with post and plank fence, and 150 acres of prairie broken, besides much other repair-work done; 44,500 feet of logs have been cut, hauled to the mill, and sawed for fencing and building purposes; and all the wood required for running the steam saw-mill and other uses about the agency, was cut and hauled by Indians. The work of cutting and putting up hay is now going on by Indian labor, and when completed it is expected to have 400 to 500 tons prepared for agency use, including feed for the herd of cattle.

All the crops cultivated as above mentioned are good and promise an abundant yield, except wheat and oats, which were injured by grasshoppers and the early drought, and afterward partially destroyed by wet weather. Had the wheat been as good as the other crops, the produce of the present season would have been nearly or quite equal to the necessities of the tribe, but as it is they will have but little flour.

One Indian who broke a piece of prairie last year raised 75 to 100 bushels of wheat on it this summer, which is the first wheat raised by individual Indians since my connection with the tribe, and will, I think, induce others to imitate his example next year.

The present plan of using the annuity-fund to encourage labor, and to furnish implements and stock, has seemed to work well, and I think the appearance of the agency and its surroundings will justify me in saying that there has been decided improvement in the last two years. Yet the change from a cash payment has not gained universal favor in the tribe, but sufficiently so to give us double the labor that could be used with our limited means. The pay-rolls of the past year show 132 names of Indians that have labored, while the census recently taken shows 134 male Indians in the tribe over twenty years of age. Perhaps the most favorable feature of this system is that it creates an individual interest in labor; gives a double value to the money expended; and it is believed is developing a spirit of industry that will lead to the care of a home on an individual allotment of land. Of the land broken this season about 80 acres was by Indians, done without compensation other than that afforded by the prospect of opening a farm. The time has probably arrived when allotments of land should be made to those who are willing to take them, as is provided in the treaty of 1854. The preliminaries of a survey are already completed.

The subject of improvement has been rather an agitated question among the Indians during the past year, resulting in a difference of opinion that is represented by two clearly-defined parties, one favoring active improvement and the other opposed; the former are perhaps three-fourths of the tribe. This, it is believed, is one of the most favorable indications of permanent advancement, and, so far as my information extends, is a condition that marks the turning-point in the progress of every Indian tribe from the wild to a partially civilized mode of life, as well as all important changes and reforms amongst other races of people. This condition being reached, those who are disposed to move in the right direction should receive the encouragement of the Government and all philanthropists, whereby to show an appreciation of their efforts, and tending to bring the opposing elements into a co-operative condition.

The destruction of timber on the reservation the past winter has been very great. A large majority of the settlers in the surrounding country have supplied themselves from the Indians' timber, and many made a regular business of trade by hauling off wood and the most valuable logs they could find, to sell in the neighboring towns, the aggregate value of which would reach many thousand dollars. The tribe has been materially impoverished by this means, and it is but justice that they be re-imbursed to the extent of their loss. Had the timber been taken only by those who were destitute, to prevent suffering, there would be the appearance of an excuse for their proceedings, but the heaviest operators were persons who are reasonably well off.

One day-school has been in operation ten months of the year, and while the Indians were so situated as to attend conveniently the attendance was good, and their progress mainly satisfactory. With funds appropriated for the purpose, and re-imbursable to the United States, a suitable building has been constructed for the accommodation of an industrial school, which it is proposed to organize this present autumn. The appropriation of last Congress made for the purpose will be sufficient for its support the present year, but some enactment should be made for its continuance in the future. An amendment to the bill of 1872, providing for the sale of the west half of the reservation, so as to secure the sale of same for its market-value, and an investment of a sufficient amount of the proceeds for the permanent support of school, whereby it may be maintained by accruing interest, instead of using the principal as at present, will probably best meet the exigency. Funds should also be had from the same source for furnishing the Indians stock and implements, and the means for improvement. The agency farmer has given his attention to the development of the agricultural interests of the tribe, the care of stock and implements held as agency property for the benefit of the same, and the direction of Indian labor on agency farm.

A carpenter has been employed during nine months, and has found constant occupation in the repair-work of various kinds requiring to be done, and the erection of a few small buildings. It is hoped that during the next year circumstances will justify placing under his direction an Indian boy as an apprentice.

The blacksmith has attended to the smithing of the agency, and run the steam saw-mill when required.

A teacher has been employed during the year, and an assistant until the close of the last quarter. Also a village matron, whose duties have been, in conjunction with the teachers, to attend to the wants of the sick, and to instruct the Indian women in domestic duties, and the making of clothing for themselves and families, out of material furnished by Friends of Philadelphia. The garments wholly made by Indian women will number 300, and add much to the apparent comfort of many wearers.

No physician has been employed, but such means as have been placed in our hands by charitable persons of the East have been used as best judgment directed for the relief of the sick. No epidemic has prevailed, and the health of the tribe continues good, and a recent reckoning shows the births to exceed the deaths in the ratio of seven to four.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebr.

PAWNEE AGENCY, GENOA, NEBR.,
Ninthmonth 1, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The general condition of this agency may be gathered from the several reports from the Pawnee Manual-Labor School and the other departments. Our agency affairs are now in a favorable condition of progress, but the past year has been fraught with many changes in the condition and prospects of our Indians. In my last annual report I spoke of the excitement then prevailing, and the growing desire manifested for the complete migration of the tribe to the Indian Territory. The movements of the Pawnees since that time, and the measures taken by the Department to secure their removal and provide a new reservation for them, would require many pages to explain fully, and I will here give but a brief outline of our operations.

On the 8th of Tenthmonth, last year, by direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, B. Rush Roberts, of the Society of Friends who have this agency in charge, and now one of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Barclay White, Superintendent, and myself, held a council with the Pawnees and learned their wishes respecting a removal. The honorable Commissioner had drawn up a plan, upon which alone the Department would consent to their removal, and a series of resolutions, having all the force of a new treaty, embracing that plan, was read and explained to them. They took two days to consider it, and, though not quite to their wishes, finding they could not modify it to suit their own views, they finally acquiesced, and the resolutions were signed by all the chiefs and headmen of the tribe. These resolutions defined the mode of removal and sketched out a general plan of operations for distributing the Indians upon allotments of their own. One party was to go in advance as the pioneers and representative men of the tribe, to aid in the selection of a new home. They were expected to report to the Wichita agency, where they wished to visit their friends, and be ready when called upon to assist in spying out a suitable tract on which to locate. Another party was to start a month later, under the charge of some agency employés, and these were expected to join their friends, the Wichitas, if permission should be granted them, in a buffalo-hunt to procure subsistence, robes, &c. The remnant of the tribe, with some of the headmen of each band, and the aged and infirm, also the children at the industrial school, were to be left in Nebraska, until such time as arrangements could be completed for their removal. Soon after this I was directed to proceed to Indian Territory, and *en route* thither to consult Superintendent Enoch Hoag of the Central superintendency, at Lawrence, Kans., respecting a suitable location. I left home the latter part of Eleventhmonth, in company with my son, Henry Edwin, who was authorized to act as my interpreter and special assistant. We passed through different portions of the Territory, according to instructions, and finally selected a fine tract south of Osage agency and north of the Sac and Fox reservation, in the forks of the Cimarron, or Red Fork, and the Arkansas Rivers, which tract was examined by a delegation of the Indians authorized to act for the tribe, and was to them quite satisfactory. The Department also approved of the selection, and restricted the limits to the forks lying south of Salt Fork and east of the ninety-seventh meridian of west longitude.

In the Indian appropriation bill which passed near the close of last Congress the usual appropriations were made; but a special bill which provided for the sale of the Nebraska reservation, and asked an advance of money to aid the tribe in their immediate requirements for building up a new agency, to be refunded from the proceeds of the sale of their lands, failed, in the general bustle attending the closing hours of legislation, to receive due attention, and thus unprovided for the tribe were left in a bad dilemma. By special order I proceeded to Washington to consult the Department about the most feasible plan to pursue. A course was soon opened which promised relief, and the power to operate under such special plan, in such way as not to conflict with the law, was conferred upon two of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. F. H. Smith, secretary, and B. Rush Roberts, before mentioned. The two parties of the Pawnees previously referred to, and whom I had met at Wichita agency in the Secondmonth, (February,) were now ordered to their new agency; a subagent was appointed to to take charge of affairs there, and a force of temporary laborers was employed to make all the needful preparations for building up the agency.

A pleasant location was selected by myself and others, after a general canvass of the new reservation, on Black Bear Creek, for the agency-buildings, and this on a subsequent visit by Superintendent B. White was approved by him, and the laborers proceeded to erect temporary dwellings and provide for the comforts and conveniences of a permanent home for the tribe. This reservation contains a fair proportion of arable land, while the whole of it will make an excellent grazing region; and it is well stocked with timber suitable for building, fire-wood, and lumber.

At the point selected on the stream there is a fine water-fall and an excellent mill-site, which we hope soon to utilize. A new steam saw-mill, purchased in Saint Louis, is now in successful operation there, and a good ferry-boat is constructed to facilitate travel across the Arkansas River.

The overland route from Coffeyville, Kans., the nearest railroad terminus, to the agency is about one hundred miles, and the road leads directly through the Osage agency. The mail-carrier to the Osages has been employed for a time to convey the mail weekly to the new agency. This distant transportation and a siege of wet weather have retarded labor on

some of the works, but from personal observation and frequent reports from the subagent in charge, as well as from others, I believe they have made very reasonable progress in the work assigned. About 300 acres of sod were broken by special contract, and they have raised a good crop of squashes, pumpkins, beans, and melons, besides some corn, pease, and other vegetables. There is an abundance of limestone, sandstone, sand, clay, and other building material quite near and accessible, and some of the agency-buildings have been planned and preparatory work upon them commenced.

At this agency the farming operations have been more extensive and successful than usual, as the farmer's report will show, and the problem of making Indian labor successful is being gradually solved to satisfaction in our experiments.

Under the plan now partially ordered or arranged it is expec ted that the industrial school will be suspended at the end of the present month, the close of the first quarter of the fiscal year, and the Indians here have agreed that the school-fund for the balance of the year may be applied toward the building of another school at the new agency. It is also expected that the Indians will leave the reservation about the 1st of Tenthmonth, accompanied by some of the employés, and that the operations of the agency here will be broken up and our headquarters transferred to the Territory. That the farm and the improvements here should be left in some way under careful oversight for protection until the same shall be sold I think is important, and I presume it will be done, but measures for that purpose are not matured.

A small company of infantry from the Omaha barracks have been stationed here for a few months past, to assist in protecting the Pawnees from the incursions of the Sioux or other hostile parties, but the season being advanced and no further danger apprehended, they were recently ordered away. A sad accident occurred just after they received their order to move.

On the morning of the 23d of Eighthmonth, about daybreak, the wife of Eagle Chief, having left her lodge to look after some corn she was drying, was shot by some one and instantly killed. They supposed it was by an Indian enemy, and on examination we discovered that a party of horsemen had been camped near by, in an adjoining corn-field, but they fled, and all traces in pursuit were soon lost in the heavy grass, though a few things were found which gave evidence that the party were Indians. I have been pursuing the investigation, but no discoveries have been made that seemed to throw light upon the singular murder. Whether the deed was committed by Indians, or by white men in Indian disguise, is uncertain ; but suspicions have been entertained for some time that the most of our horse-thieving, and the more recent raids upon the Pawnees, have been by a class of degraded white men who infest the unsettled region northwest of our reservation.

In the course of a few months I hope to see the several fragments of our tribe again consolidated at their adopted home, and though there is a vast amount of work to be done before they can be properly arranged by separate families in comfortable quarters, I feel encouraged in the belief that the labor of civilization is progressing as rapidly as with our means and circumstances could be anticipated, and though the project of removal one year ago presented many gloomy forebodings, I now see no good reason why the transition may not prove advantageous, and, under careful management, be attended with complete success.

Since writing the above another raid was made, on the morning of the 30th, at sunrise, by a party of fourteen Indians, who were mounted on fleet horses. Failing to secure some horses they were pursuing, they shot the herder-boy a short distance from our buildings, and then made their escape. The Indians made an unsuccessful pursuit, but have since been carefully guarding their village by day and night from any similar sudden attacks, from all of which they hope now soon to be relieved.

Very respectfully,

WM. BURGESS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
Ninthmonth 1, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND : I herewith respectfully submit my fifth annual report. This tribe, the Santee Sioux, is located on the west side of the Missouri River, twelve miles below the Niobrara River, in Nebraska. They belong to the Sioux Nation, and have the reputation—and justly so—of being further advanced in civilization than any other tribe of Sioux. They all dress in citizens' clothes; the blanket, leggings, paint, and trinkets have entirely disappeared. Our Sabbaths are as quiet and orderly as in any New England village. Nearly all the men, women, and children congregate at one or other of the places of worship. The

Sabbath-schools are well attended. The children demean themselves orderly and manifes a commendable interest in their exercises.

The executive part of this agency is under the care of the Society of Friends. There are also established here two missions; one under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and the other supported by the American Board for Foreign Missions. Each of these have schools under their charge.

The American Board has two schools, one of which is a girls' industrial school, where the children are taught exclusively housework in its various forms; the other is a day-school for boys and girls, where the common branches are taught.

The Episcopal Mission has also a girls' industrial school, devoted mainly to housework; they have also two day-schools for boys and girls, where the common branches are taught.

In addition to these there is one supported by the Government. This is styled "Manual-Labor School." The boys are trained in farming and gardening, and the girls in all the branches of housekeeping. They are also taught the common branches of English education, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, and geography. The children at all the schools show an aptness at learning, and many of them an intelligence not inferior to white children. This branch of the service has shown a marked improvement during the past year.

It will be seen by reference to my last annual report that last season, so far as agriculture was concerned, was an entire failure, drought and grasshoppers destroying everything. This season has been the reverse of last; plenty of rain and no grasshoppers. The consequence is that all who planted and cultivated their crops are rewarded with a bountiful yield. There was much discouragement felt in the spring, owing to the repeated failure of their crops, and considerable of the land thrown out of cultivation, owing to the unprecedented overflow of the river-bottom, which rendered it impossible to do any planting on that portion of the reservation.

The law requiring the able-bodied men to work for their rations is beginning to show good results. As an incentive to labor I told them that all those who worked out their full amount of rations and clothing would be allowed $1 per day for all overwork. Many of them have already worked out the full amount and are now on the pay-roll. My experience with this people leads me to believe that the greatest civilizing agencies that can be brought to bear upon them are schools for the children and agricultural implements for the men.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is pretty good. There is no resident physician at present on the agency, hence there will be no regular sanitary report accompanying this.

The Indian apprentices are all working steadily, and are in a fair way to acquire a thorough knowledge of their trades. There are three apprentices working regularly at carpentering, two at blacksmithing, and one at milling, besides many others who have been instructed in the use of tools. One is being instructed to run the steam engine, with a fair prospect of success. Others are instructed in sawing, and the capabilities manifested so far lead me to believe that they will all become efficient workers at their several trades.

In conclusion I would say that, after an experience of more than four years, I am fully convinced that the present policy, if persevered in, will ere long show a rich harvest of good fruit. Failures there have been, but it is not the fault of the policy, but may be charged in almost every instance to inefficient agents. I was speaking to an old Indian missionary on this subject a few days ago, and he gave it as his opinion that the advancement of the Indians was retarded more by incapable agents than dishonest ones.

My active labor among this people is about to cease, yet I hope and trust that the good work may and will go on; believing, where there are so many honest endeavors and earnest prayers for the success of this good work, that these prayers will not go unanswered nor these endeavors fail of the Divine blessing.

Rev. S. D. Hinman is absent on official business, hence there is no report from his mission.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MISSION OF THE AM. BOARD OF COMMRS. FOR FOR. MISSIONS,
Santee Agency, Nebr., September 1, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully respond to your request to furnish some items concerning the progress of the work under my hand at this station during the year past.

The condition of our church-work is not changed from what it was last year in general. We have lost from the membership of the church, by dismission, 8; by death, 2. We have received 9. Our total membership is 172. Sabbath-services have been maintained regularly at the home-station, and through two-thirds of the year at the out-station, at Bazil

Creek. Two native preachers, Rev. Artemas Ehnamani and Titus Icaduza, have been my assistants.

As one great aim in our work is to bring this people up to independence and self-help, the matter of benevolent contributions is kept before them. The native church has contributed the year past, for pastoral support, $65.20; for relief of poor and sick, $23.04; and for missions, $7.48.

We have had 89 pupils in Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of 40.

Our day-school work has been more prosperous than ever heretofore. In the normal training-school, which includes all the scholars of our boarding-halls and many village scholars, we have had during the year 82. At Bazil Creek we had last fall 7; 5 of these last were not on the rolls of the central school at any time, making a total of 87 under our instruction during the year past. I still have the assistance of two native teachers, Mr. John Eastman and Mr. Eli Abraham, who are able and valuable helpers in the school-room.

The young men's boarding-hall has given a home to 8 scholars.

The "Dakota Home," our industrial school for girls, has received 22 scholars, the most of whom have been very steady and since their entrance have continued. Miss Marie L. Haines and Mrs. Lucinda P. Ingham are the two ladies in charge.

During the winter months a night-school for young men was kept up with encouraging results.

The other laborers in our mission, not already named, are Miss Martha A. Shepard, teacher; Mrs. Mary B. Riggs, and Mr. George Burton, steward.

The amount expended by our board at this station during the current year is $4,050.

In publications our work goes on. We have issued from the press during the year three more books of the Bible. Our Dakota paper meets with encouraging success. An edition of 1,200 is issued monthly. We have a geography in press at New York, and have brought out a very attractive and popular English and Dakota First-Reader; this is rapidly going into general use.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Missionary in Charge.

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent, Santee Agency.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
Ninthmonth 1, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In presenting my second annual report of the affairs at this agency, I have the satisfaction of being able to report the tribe as progressing in industrial pursuits and advancing toward civilization and self-support. Although some events have transpired during the year which have had a tendency to discourage and retard their progress, the majority have borne up under discouragement and still continue to advance.

Since my report last year, the Indians have broken over 800 acres of new land and inclosed a much larger amount with fence. The fence is not yet all completed, it being impossible to saw the lumber fast enough to supply the demand. We hope, however, to have it all completed before the close of the season.

The acreage of wheat this year was less than for two years previous, caused by the very late spring; the Indians, many of them, despairing of getting their wheat sown in time to ripen, did not make any attempt. Those who did put in wheat have harvested about two-thirds of an average crop, which is, with the exception of a few fields, now secured in stack. A much larger breadth of corn, oats, potatoes, and vegetables has been planted this year than ever before, and the prospect is now flattering for an abundant yield.

I had intended this year to purchase a number of cows, and encourage the Indians in stock-raising, but was discouraged from doing so by the uncertainty of the disposition to be made of the Winnebago funds. In my opinion, no branch of husbandry would prove more profitable, or tend more to the comfort and support of the tribe, than this, if properly managed and carried on.

I append a few statistics indicating the condition of the Winnebagoes as regards agriculture during the years 1873–'74–'75, which will best convey an idea of the relative progress made by them in this pursuit:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Acres under cultivation	1,520	1,700	2,000*
Acres broken during year	180	300	800
Acres under fence	1,800	2,000	3,000
Bushels wheat raised by Indians	4,507	6,200	5,800
Bushels wheat raised by Government	2,500	300	200
Bushels corn raised by Indians	7,650	12,000	20,000
Bushels corn raised by Government	350	1,200	2,500
Bushels oats raised by Indians	.....	200	1,000
Bushels oats raised by Government	150	1,300	1,070
Bushels potatoes raised by Indians	500	1,000	4,000
Bushels beans raised by Indians	.....	500	1,000
Bushels buckwheat raised by Indians	.....	.....	25
Bushels onions raised by Indians	.....	25	100
Bushels beets raised by Indians	.....	25	50
Bushels turnips raised by Indians	100	.....	200
Tons squash raised by Indians	50	75	200
Heads cabbage raised by Indians	.....	500	1,000

The different branches of mechanical industries have been carried on during the year with an encouraging degree of success, although some of them have been somewhat retarded on account of the late act of Congress limiting the amount for pay of regular employés at all agencies, which makes it necessary to dispense with the foremen of some of the mechanical branches at this agency. This is a great drawback to the work, as these Indians are not far enough advanced to lay out work or cut material to the best advantage. The grist-mill was last fall remodeled and thoroughly repaired. The wooden foundation being decayed was replaced by a substantial brick. A brick engine-house 22 by 36 feet was built and a new engine put in to supply the place of the old one, which had become worn and entirely inadequate for the work required. A new run of burrs was added, also one new bolt, and the mill now has a grinding capacity of 30 barrels of flour per day; doing all the work required by the tribe without delay.

There being but one engineer at this agency, and the miller filling the position of sawyer also, the saw-mill has been running only when the grist-mill was idle. There has been sawed 150,000 feet of lumber, all for the use of the Indians, and which they have used to fence their land, build houses and barns, &c.

The annual election, which takes place on the last Tuesday in Thirdmonth, (March,) resulted in the election of seven of the old chiefs and five new ones, which result is considered more favorable for the benefit of the tribe than the choosing of new chiefs each year. I would respectfully recommend that the time for holding the election for chiefs be changed to the last of the fiscal year, for the reason that the census is always taken immediately after the election, and it is almost impossible to get an accurate census of the tribe at that season of the year, partly from the inability of many of the tribe to come out during the unpleasant and stormy weather usual at that season, partly on account of very many being absent from the reservation at that time, either at work or hunting and trapping, whereas during the month of June they are nearly all upon the reservation. A police force, consisting of twelve men, is chosen by the chiefs immediately after the election, whose duty it is to arrest depredators and maintain order in the tribe.

Three day-schools have been in operation during the year, taught by Caroline Thomas, Lucy A. Lamb, and Mary E. Bradley. During the first part of the year, after the election of the new chiefs, it was very difficult to get an attendance at the schools, owing to the influence of some of the chiefs against sending their children to school, especially their girls. I found it necessary to adopt more stringent rules in order to secure a better attendance, and also have issued a small ration of flour weekly to those who attend promptly.

On the 6th of Tenthmonth, 1874, the industrial school was opened for the reception of pupils, with an attendance of 21—12 boys and 9 girls—and by the first of the present year the number was increased to 52—27 boys and 25 girls—which is about as many as can be managed with the present limited force of employés. The children in this school advance rapidly in their studies, and if the institution is properly managed will be of great benefit to the future prosperity of the tribe.

There is no religious service held at the agency except the Sabbath-schools, which are held regularly each week, one at the industrial school and one at the school-house most centrally situated for the day-scholars. The one at the manual-labor school is attended only by the scholars and employés of the school, with occasionally a few of the employés of the agency.

*Wheat, 625 acres; corn, 1,000 acres; oats, 100 acres; potatoes and other vegetables 275 acres.

The other has been well attended by a large portion of the school-children and the men of the tribe together with a few women and girls. The exercises consist of singing, and reading from the Testament; all those that can read joining in, after which the lesson is interpreted to them.

The fifth section of the late act of Congress requiring all agencies to come within a certain limit for pay of employés falls heavily upon this tribe. Within the past two years they have increased their working capacity nearly one-half, making it necessary that they should have a full corps of efficient foremen to lay out and prepare work for the Indian apprentices in the different departments who have shown an increased desire to learn the industrial arts. This act will deprive us of many of our best employés, and I fear retard the progress of the work.

The health of the tribe has compared favorably with last year. Some deaths have occurred, though mostly from old age or long-standing complaints. No disease of a contagious or malignant character has been among them during the past year. We still feel the need of a hospital where the infirm and blind could have a comfortable home and be properly cared for, and where the physician and matron could contribute more to their wants than in their desolate and uncomfortable homes.

Those of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes who have remained on the reservation, and have taken allotments of land, are showing a disposition to provide for themselves. Quite a number have broken and fenced their land, and planted it in corn, which promises an encouraging yield. There is still a restless and dissatisfied spirit among some of them, and occasionally I hear of one who has left and gone back to Wisconsin. I last spring let a contract for building 25 frame houses, with brick basement, containing winter-kitchen and cellar, at a cost of $668.75 per house. The underground kitchen and cellar it is hoped will be a means of inducing the Indians to live in their houses during the winter, and also affords them a place for storing their vegetables. These houses are now being constructed on the allotments of those who have proven the most worthy and industrious.

There has been furnished for the tribe during the year, by contribution from New York Friends, clothing and cash to the amount of $1,500. In this is included $50 in cash for sanitary purposes, which has all been expended in providing delicacies for the sick, and has been of great benefit in this way. The balance of cash donated the tribe was expended in supplying the service of a village matron, and in purchasing suitable clothing for the most needy and the school-children, which, together with the clothing sent by Friends, was issued under the directions of the matron and school-teachers.

A summary of the general work, and the results of the work accomplished by the Winnebagoes the past year, is quite satisfactory, and shows a steady improvement. Especially is this noticeable in the awakening of many of the Indians to the great benefits arising from individual improvements, and in owning tools and implements. One of the Winnebagoes has earned the means to supply himself with a new wagon, a set of double harness, and a team. This is the first instance of the kind which has come to my knowledge, and I can even now see the interest excited by the success of this one man. During the past winter I was much at a loss to provide work for the numerous Indians desiring the same, but finally set them at work cutting down the timber (of which there is a large amount) into cord-wood, and paying them at a reasonable rate for their work. In this way they were kept employed, and also over 1,200 cords of wood and about 400,000 feet of logs were cut, much of which would otherwise have decayed and been lost. There are, in the work of "civilizing the Indians," as in all other works, many discouraging features; but with the past year's results before me, I am unswerving in my opinion that the true way to christianize and civilize the Indian race is by a practical method of teaching by illustration and example, and not by force, or a spirit of monarchy.

Very respectfully,

TAYLOR BRADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY, TIERRE AMARILLA, N. MEX.,
September 3, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Department, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

During the past year there has been but one complaint made to me of depredations by the Indians, and that was abandoned immediately upon proof being required. This is a gratifying fact, and I think worthy of note, in view of the fact that he agency is in a Mexican village, the country settled by Mexicans, and that there is a general intermixture of

their stock throughout the country. Nor has there been any serious trouble between the different tribes, or bands of the respective tribes, connected with this agency.

That the Utes and Apaches are more or less jealous of each other is very evident; but they meet together and receive their rations on the same day in peace and quiet, and apparently enjoy the society of each other.

There has not been a murder committed in either tribe during the year, and yet in the general moral condition of these Indians there has been no special improvement, nor can there be while surrounded by present influences.

The Jicarilla Apaches are generally regarded and reported as "thieves" and "vagabonds." That they are restless, and less provident than the Utes are, is true. Let us consider their present and past condition, and see if this is at all strange. The Jicarilla Apache Indian has no home. As a people, they have no country that they can call their own. No incentive to improvement has ever been placed before them; they are left to roam over a section of mountainous country of uncertain ownership; they may be on territory belonging to the United States, or it may be included in a Mexican land-grant.

A treaty was concluded between the Jicarilla Apache Indians and the commissioner appointed by the United States Government, on the 10th of December, 1873. By this treaty, "a district of country" between the San Juan River, in New Mexico, and the southern boundary of Colorado was agreed upon, and set apart "for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Jicarilla Apache Indians;" but no measures have been taken to place them on this territory. The preamble to this treaty reads: "The said Jicarilla Apaches have no place on which they can take up land and settle as permanent homes, which they greatly desire to do." I have had frequent conversations with their leading men on the subject, and they have always expressed a strong desire to be placed where they could have some hope of permanency. They also express themselves as anxious to learn to farm, and have their children learn to read and write. I cannot but feel that, under all the circumstances, they deserve credit for good behavior, rather than to be stigmatized as they have been.

Although the Utes belonging to this agency are a part of the confederated Ute tribe, neither they nor the Apaches receive "annuity" goods from the Government; consequently they are, as a rule, poorly clad, and during the winter many of them suffer, sicken, and die from exposure, particularly children—the number of deaths being about equal to the births. During the year I have given them all the clothing that I could possibly do, with the limited amount of funds at my disposal, and the frequent admonitions from the Department to "keep within the appropriations;" but the amount has been so trifling as to be scarcely worth considering.

On my arrival at this agency last fall I was so impressed with the destitution of many of these Indians in the matter of clothing, that I immediately wrote the facts to the Department, and have frequently done so since during the year, and am gratified to know, by a communication received within a few days, that a supply of blankets will be furnished them this fall; and I sincerely hope that, in addition to this, it may be possible to supply them with enough material for tents to replace those that are now useless, and an additional amount of clothing, before another severe winter is upon them. They have had a sufficient supply of beef and flour, (or, when impossible to get flour, corn or wheat,) and of good quality, also plenty of ammunition and tobacco. It gives me pleasure to add, that the funds to pay for these supplies have been promptly furnished by the Department, and that the financial credit of the agency is much better than it was a year ago.

Recently, a few of my Indians, both Utes and Apaches, have visited the Los Pinos agency, and while there were supplied with blankets, and in some instances the men were given a full suit of ready-made clothes. While I am glad to see the Indians enjoying these needed comforts, and have no complaint to make of the agent for supplying them, it is easy to understand that, in the minds of the Indians, it tends to the disparagement of this agency, and causes them to doubt either the efficiency or the disposition of the agent to care for them, feeling, as they do, that this agency ought to be equally well supplied with goods as the Los Pinos agency. They claim, both Utes and Apaches, and are continually repeating it, that, when their delegations were in Washington, since making the last treaties, and also at the time the treaties were made, this was promised them.

The Utes have a country and home of their own, where their rights and privileges are respected. They are a peaceable, quiet people, fond of hunting, and not disposed to work. Nor do they, at present, desire to have their children educated, but they claim as a right to be placed by the Government in an equally favorable condition in all respects with those of their people connected with other agencies.

The location of this agency is at an elevation of about 7,000 feet. We have deep snows during the winter, and from the first of December until April 1 but few Indians visit the agency. During this time they subsist on supplies stored away late in the fall, by hunting, and upon roots.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency is estimated at 1,300, but not more than 825 rations have been issued at any one time. Some of the Utes are so far away that they seldom visit the agency.

The cost of supplies furnished those who have actually received rations amounts to about

$39 each per annum, while, if we estimate the entire number belonging to the agency, and entitled to receive them, the cost has been less than $13 each per annum. The pay of salaries, and the incidental expenses of the agency, amount to about $4,000 a year.

Considering the facilities for obtaining liquor, there has been less drunkenness among the Indians than I expected. Within a few weeks, however, a new store has been opened in the village, and there has been more drinking than before. It is almost if not quite impossible to get evidence which will convict parties who sell the whisky. I hope, however, that I have succeeded in obtaining evidence that will insure one conviction at the next term of court.

In conclusion, I will express the hope that it may be practicable before another year will have passed for the Department to place the Jacarilla Apaches of this agency on the reservation provided for them; also to establish an agency for the Utes "on the southern part" of their reservation, as provided by treaty of 1873, and in all things fulfill the just expectations of the Indians; and thus prove to them that the Government intends to deal justly and faithfully with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CIMARRON INDIAN AGENCY,
Cimarron, N. Mex., September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of affairs at this agency for the past year.

There are at this agency a portion of two tribes, namely, Muache Utes and Jacarilla Apaches, the other portions being at the agencies of Los Pinos, in Colorado, and Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.

The number present at this agency varies from less than 100 to over 800, owing to the season of the year and their love of visiting. The number considered as belonging to this agency is as follows: Muache Utes, 350; Jacarilla Apaches, 550; though other Indians are frequently at this agency to secure supplies the same as the regular residents.

Owing to the agency being located upon a land-grant, and not upon Government land or a reservation, it can only be considered a temporary affair. The buildings occupied are only rented for the time being, and not owned by the Government. The idea seems to be to furnish the Indians with provisions and a small allowance of clothes, and so prevent them continually depredating, until a permanent provision can be made for them.

Provisions are issued weekly, and only to such Indians as are actually present to receive them, even the women and children being required to come to the agency on "issue-day." Visitors are always made welcome to witness the issues, as I have always considered that the public had an interest, and should be privileged to know by actual observation the treatment the Indians receive, and that they are fairly dealt with, and I am always particular to explain the whole method.

I find very little difficulty in controlling the Apaches, when I succeed in keeping whisky from them. The Utes are much more trouble, being very independent, and considering themselves masters of the whole country and all that are in it; act as though every one they come in contact with must of a surety be their servant. Even their agent is expected to run for and wait upon them whenever they desire it; but I cannot report that they have always met with the most flattering success.

The country is fast settling up, and the Indians and settlers are crowding each other; the Indians claiming the whole country and regarding the settlers as infringing on their rights, in having herds of cattle to eat up their pastures, and in driving all the game from this country, although the Indians are in nowise particular where they allow their horses to run or graze. A field of grain suits them very well, and there not being any fences in this country the damage is often considerable; and aside from this, they are in the habit of levying contributions upon the settlers, by the way of appropriating to their own use corn, sheep, and cattle, much to the loss and annoyance of the poor settlers; and if I correct them they tell me it is their right to do so.

No attempt has been made to educate these Indians, and I think it would be useless to try while in their present situation.

The health of the Indians, considering their mode of living and exposure to the cold weather, will compare favorably with that of the whites; the greatest number of deaths last winter being from pneumonia.

The only attempt at agriculture was made by several Apaches, but all belonged to one family; as the mother, a very old woman, but quite intelligent, still controls them, even though all are grown and have families of their own. They have been most successful with corn, and are not at all selfish with it, but divide with their friends and eat while in the roast

ing ear. I have given them all the encouragement in my power, and think their success will be an inducement for others to imitate their example.

I would recommend that the Utes be required to remain upon their reservation at Los Pinos, in Colorado. They may be good Indians in Colorado; but while in Eastern New Mexico, they are not to be considered desirable neighbors. For the Apaches that provision be made for them as soon as practicable, by removal to a reservation of their own, or to one already established. Their condition could be vastly improved by a permanent settlement upon their own lands. While they remain here there is no hope for any change for the better, and they are a great drawback to the progress of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. G. IRVINE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,
Fort Stanton, N. Mex., September 30, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor herewith to transmit my second annual report as agent for the Mescalero Apache Indians of New Mexico. Since my last annual report, the Mescaleros have had trials growing out of depredations committed by outlaws of this country. During last fall the Apaches occasionally would have a few head of horses stolen from them, they being on their own reservation. They invariably made reports of the same, but all efforts for the recovery of the horses and bringing the thieves to justice were fruitless. During the months of October and November, it was rumored that many depredations were being committed by the Indians in the region of the Pecos River, some seventy-five miles east of the reservation, and they were alleged to be by Indians from the Mescalero Apache reservation. I regarded the accusation at that time as being false, and have had no reasons since that time to change my mind on the subject. Public sentiment, however, was strong against the Mescaleros. So great was the feeling against them that during the fall and up to mid-winter bodies of armed men were formed and raids made on the Indians while they were peacefully sleeping in their tents, firing on them, disregarding the lives of the helpless women and children. The Indians would make but little resistance, they being comparatively unarmed; and the consequence was they would be overpowered by the raiders, who would drive away a great number of horses. After a series of these raids had been made, the military having failed to recover the horses stolen by the raiders or to bring the offending parties to justice—in short, all efforts being abortive, the Indians, during the month of January, were induced to pitch their tents within gun-shot of the agency, and within a few hundred yards of the military post, at a point where Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth United States Cavalry, commanding post, assured them they would have protection. They were, however, somewhat skeptical on this subject, as will be seen by their actions a few days subsequent. It being rumored that another attack was likely to be made by the raiders, the chiefs came to my office to council with me as to what should be done. I advised them to stand their ground, and by their defense and aid from the military they could repulse the raiders. They appeared to evince some doubts as to the propriety of my counsel, but finally agreed to take my advice. The Indians, after returning to their tents and counseling over the matter, thought the safer plan would be for them to go into the mountains near by and return next morning. This plan they communicated to me, and I consented to the arrangement, not supposing they intended to leave the reservation. Within thirty minutes there was a general stampede, many of the Indians leaving their tents, cooking-utensils, &c. Morning came, but the Indians did not return. Having much anxiety on the subject, two of the agency employés were dispatched to learn their whereabouts. They returned in a few hours, and reported the Indians gone to parts unknown. On application to the post commander, Capt. J. F. Randtell, Eighth Cavalry, and company were sent on scout to bring the Indians back to the reservation. There was much feeling among the citizens at the time, they fearing the Indians were on the war-path and would avenge the wrongs that had been perpetrated on them by the raiders.

Captain Randtell, after being out some ten days, returned, having failed to see or hear of the Indians. Captain E. G. Fechet, Eighth Cavalry, by order of the post commander, was then sent on scout in pursuit of the Indians. He was fortunate in striking their trail, and after following them some sixty miles, found them encamped in a cañon, and to the surprise of the Indians opened fire on them. The Indians made but little defense, as their resources in the way of arms were very limited. The result was a general stampede of the Indians, many not taking time to gather their blankets or other clothing for their comfort, leaving also many of their horses and tents. The tents and everything of any value were burned, and some 50 head of horses and mules captured. There was also a child of about eight months left on the grounds. It was taken by Captain Fechet and kindly cared for. The horses taken by Captain Fechet were sold at public auction, by orders of the commander of

the post, at a nominal price—about seven dollars per head on an average. On or about the time of Captain Fechet's return, Captain Wells, Eighth Cavalry, and company had been ordered to the post, in order to make a successful scout and bring the Indians to the reservation. About the 18th of February, a scouting party of two companies, Maj. D. R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, in command, left the post going east. About the same time, with the approval of the commanding officer of the post, I sent one employé and two citizens in a western direction with an Indian who had remained on the reservation for a guide. After a lapse of some two weeks they reported as having found the Indians that had been pursued by Captain Fechet. They were reported as being in a very destitute condition, without sufficient clothing for comfort, the weather being very cold, and also in a starving condition. On receiving the intelligence, supplies were sent them in the way of clothing and food, to enable them to return to their homes. On their return it was heart-rending to see a class of human beings so destitute of the absolute necessities of life; many of them almost naked and bearing marks of an outraged class of human beings. In council the chiefs apologized for having left the reservation, as they had said prior to leaving that they would be back next morning; but said that when they got out into the mountains the evening that they left, their women and children were so frightened that they were compelled to continue their tramp all night, feeling they were pursued by the raiders; that they had no intention of committing depredations on the citizens; that their leaving was to save the lives of their women and children. They felt they had been wronged; that they had been driven from their homes when on their own reservation; that the "Great Father" did not want them to retaliate or to take revenge for the wrongs that had been committed against them; nor have they. I take pride in saying that a more law-abiding and peaceable class of people do not live in New Mexico. They confine themselves to their reservation. The scout of Major Clendenin with two companies of cavalry being absent about two months, like former scouts proved unsuccessful, not seeing or bringing an Indian to the reservation.

The efforts of the Mescalero Apaches in farming have been of the most encouraging character, many of the Indians evincing great energy and industry. Their farming has not been on a large scale, but each family has had its little farm of corn, beans, pumpkins, &c., which has been to them a great luxury, the result of their own labor and their first efforts in the way of sustaining themselves.

I have no hesitancy in saying, with a locality such as selected by Special Commissioner Hon. John McNulta, adapted to agriculture, and an efficient agent who is energetic and industrious, a sufficient amount of corn and wheat can be raised for the consumption of the entire tribe, which would relieve the Government greatly in providing for these Apaches.

But little has been done in the way of education, owing to the want of a building for that purpose. A school-building is now completed, and I have no doubt as to the success of the enterprise of establishing a school among the Mescaleros.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. CROTHERS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *October* 19, 1875.

SIR: In submitting this my third annual report of the condition of the Navajo Indian agency, I am compelled to ask you to pardon its delay, which has been unavoidable, caused by the interference of the "whisky-sellers," at Cubero, Cibollito, Fort Wingate, and San Mateo; the squaw-men, who, when I took charge of this agency, I discharged because they were living with Navajo squaws, and were controlling, in consequence, the affairs of the agency, and who had previously forced the agents to submit to their dictations; and the want of co-operation and support from the military at Fort Wingate, the nearest military post to the Navajo Indian agency, which military post has been under the control of the officers of the Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, for the last year.

The foregoing adverse circumstances culminated in the driving from the agency, in the month of September, by some of the chiefs and Indians, my family and several of the white employés of the agency, and the threat that I would not be allowed to remain at the agency. The Indians also forbade the Navajo laborers to work any more at the agency; and when the laborers resisted, a portion of the chiefs drove them away and tied and whipped some of the Indian laborers, and thus broke up all the efforts to teach them to use the looms and other machinery which I had during the previous six months introduced at the agency, with the view of making the Indians self-sustaining.

Prof. V. Friese, school-teacher at the agency, left; and after he reached Bacon Springs, he forwarded to me his annual report of the condition of the school. Since the date of that report he died at Fort Wingate.

Miss H. W. Cook and Mrs. Cecelia Arny, who were engaged in the work of teaching the

children and women to labor, make their own clothes, and co-operated with the teacher in civilizing, educating, and making self-sustaining the Indians of the agency, were forced to leave the reservation, and the labor of several years was retarded, if not destroyed, by the machinations of bad white men and the inefficiency of the military at Fort Wingate.

Under the direct superintendence of Miss Cook, no machinist or carpenter who understood the work being obtainable in this country, three looms and other weaving-machinery were constructed and a fourth loom put in working order; all of which will hereafter be of great benefit to the Navajo Indians.

At the court for the second judicial district of New Mexico, which was held at Albuquerque during the last two weeks, efforts were made to indict two parties, natives of England, (who, up to that court, were not naturalized citizens of the United States,) and others who are living with squaws in open adultery, and who have defied the agent and demoralized the Indians; but owing to the doubtful jurisdiction of the courts of New Mexico, it being uncertain whether the Navajo agency is in New Mexico or Arizona, and other adverse circumstances, I am informed that the grand jury failed to find indictments. I would here respectfully suggest that Congress be requested to attach the whole Navajo reservation to the second judicial district of New Mexico for all judicial purposes, civil and criminal, under the laws of the United States.

I would also respectfully suggest that a law be passed making it a criminal offense for a white man to cohabit with an Indian squaw unles he is married to her under the laws of the United States, and that when married they shall no longer live on the reservation. This, in my judgment, would break up the fruitful source of trouble arising from the interference of squaw-men on the various Indian reservations. The retarding influences which prevent civilization, moral, religious, and physical training of the Navajo Indians, I regret to be compelled to say, arises from the want of the co-operation of the military in this country and the interference of the squaw-men.

On the 12th of December, 1874, I addressed a communication to you in reference to Navajo Indians which Major Price, of the Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, took without my knowledge to Colorado on a campaign against the Indians of the plains, and which Indians, on the route, took sheep from the flock of Florenzo Sandoval. In the same communication I also called attention to the demoralization of both the Indians and soldiers, arising from the fact that the Navajoes were allowed to visit at their pleasure the military reservation of Fort Wingate, and asked that the orders of June, 1870, on this subject be enforced, and that the Indians be required to leave the military post and return to their reservation and report to their agent. This communication was referred to the Hon. Secretary of War, and by him to General Sherman, and by the latter to General Pope, who indorsed on it, among other things, as follows, viz: "I do not consider the statement of Mr. Arny to constitute such a state of hostility as would excuse me in the eyes of the Indian Bureau for interfering with the business or pleasure of such Indians as the Navajoes." The order of June 20, 1870, issued by General Pope, is as follows: "Under no circumstances whatever will any Indian be permitted to enter any military post or station in this department."

All I wanted was the enforcement of that order to prevent the evils specified in the letter of Dr. R. S. Vickery, the post surgeon, as follows:

"FORT WINGATE, *N. Mex.*, *April* 3, 1872.

"SIR: I have the honor to report that, in consequence of the number of Navajo squaws being about the post, venereal diseases have become of late much more frequent among the troops, so that half or more than half of the sickness among the men is of that character.

"I therefore request that the commanding officer order all these women from the reservation; or should some of them be allowed to remain working for any one at the post, to let it be under such regulations as would insure their behaving themselves in this respect.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"R. S. VICKERY,

"*Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.*

"POST ADJUTANT."

Not long after making this damaging report, Surgeon Vickery was relieved from duty at Fort Wingate, but his successor reported the same state of things, and the official report of the present surgeon, Dr. Lauderdale, confirms all that was said by Dr. Vickery. If, therefore, the facts as stated by me relative to the continued infamous debauchery of Indian women by United States soldiers, with the full knowledge of their officers, are questioned, reference to the official records of the Surgeon-General United States Army will entirely establish my statement.

During the two years last past I have asked that the Indians be ordered from that military reservation. My requests have been disregarded; and although, under date of June 10, 1875, Colonel Gregg, commanding the district of New Mexico, renewed the order of General Pope, prefacing it as follows: "The following general order is republished for the information of all concerned and will be strictly enforced," in despite of the above, up to this date, drunken and debauched Indians are to be seen almost daily at that post, and

squaw-men are allowed to send Indians with letters against the agent, and are encouraged to resist their agent.

On several occasions, when I asked for troops to protect the agency, they were refused, because, as the officer stated, "there were scarcely sufficient troops to stand guard at Fort Wingate." And on other occasions they said, that "troops could not be furnished without an order from headquarters."

The lives of my family and the employés at the agency were endangered and threatened by the Indians, who were excited thereto by the squaw-men. Application was made to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate and refused. My family and some of the employés were driven away from the agency without any protection from the military, and shortly after, Major Price, with his soldiers, took forcible possession of the agency, evidence of which has been forwarded to you in my letters of September 15, 24, and 25, 1875.

On one occasion an Indian robbed the trader's store at the agency. I asked aid from the military at Fort Wingate to arrest the Indian, and was refused. I then took my employés and arrested him, recovered most of the stolen property, and took the Indian to Fort Wingate, where he was placed in the guard-house, and in less than a week the guard allowed him to escape.

On another occasion a Navajo murdered a Mexican, and robbed him of $20. He was arrested and placed in the guard-house at Fort Wingate, and in a few days the guard allowed him to escape also.

Again, the agency butcher, S. Hanlon, shot an Indian. I applied for aid from Fort Wingate. The agency was surrounded by Indians, who were determined to hang Hanlon, and the lives of all the whites at the agency were imperiled. I detailed my men, employés, after I was refused aid from the military, and exerted my personal influence with the Indians and had him taken to Fort Wingate.

* * * * * * *

Either the Indians must be declared citizens, as proposed by the Hon. Mr. Shanks of Indiana, and thus be made amenable to the courts; or they must be placed under the full control of the agent and the military be compelled to aid him in fact, and not by Department and district headquarter orders, and the laws enforced; so that when an agent asks for protection and power to compel the Indians to stay on the reservation, it will be furnished to him, and not, as at present, several thousand Indians of this agency be allowed to be at the military post, and in the surrounding country, being demoralized by soldiers, whisky-sellers, and "squaw-men."

After an experience of several years with these Indians, under all these adverse circumstances, I am still of the opinion that the Navajoes (with the exception of a few of the chiefs and their immediate attachés, who are associated with the whiskey-sellers and squaw-men) are good Indians, and would aid in every way to make themselves self-sustaining, if the agent was sustained by the military. I am also forced to the conclusion that no agent can accomplish anything with them till the reservation and its surroundings are made clear by the removal and punishment of the whisky-sellers and squaw-men: and until the order of General Pope is enforced, and all the Indians are compelled to go on their reservation and live there, especially Manuelito, Marianna, and Delgadito, who have never lived on the reservation, and who, at their will, are allowed to visit the Wingate military post, and the Mexican towns where whisky is furnished to them, the agent not having power to prevent it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, Navajo Indians, New Mexico.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 8, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the affairs of the Pueblo Indian agency:

The Indians of this agency number about 10,000, and live in nineteen pueblos, (villages,) which are situated at distances varying from nine to two hundred and forty miles from the agency—the extremes being over three hundred miles from each other. Each pueblo had granted to it by the Spanish government a tract of land measuring one league each way from the center of the pueblo. Nearly all these titles have been confirmed to the pueblos by the United States, and the lands are still held by them in community.

The Pueblo Indians are a very quiet, industrious, reliable people; but not sufficiently self-reliant to protect themselves from the grossest imposition on the part of designing men, aided by the Mexican courts. Without the protection of Government they would soon be defrauded of all their lands and other possessions, and would soon, of necessity, retrograde from their present condition of plenty and advancing civilization to a condition worse than

that of the wildest tribes most lately brought under the civilizing care of the Government. I am now making an effort to have the United States district attorney authorized to prosecute all cases in which the Pueblos are interested, and hope to succeed.

The Pueblos support themselves by agriculture, and by raising sheep and goats. They farm and manufacture their clothing with the rudest implements, barely sufficient for the purpose for which they are intended. It would be both policy and economy on the part of Congress to make an appropriation of $8,000 or $10,000 for the purpose of purchasing, for the use of these people, plows, fanning-mills, spades, hoes, &c., and a thousand good apple-trees for each pueblo. This would place means in their hands of effectually helping themselves to an independent position in the community. All the articles named they would appreciate and take great pride in their use and preservation.

Such appropriations are unhesitatingly made for wild tribes, who derive only harm from the supposed benefit. Why not give the peaceable and industrious Pueblos a little material encouragement, even if they do steadfastly refuse to go raiding and murdering over the country whenever they do not happen to be treated as lords of creation? The only complaint the Pueblos ever offer is that the Indians who make the most trouble receive the most presents; while they, who do all they can to help the Government, receive no material aid.

Two or three of the pueblos are located in the midst of arid plains, and if the Indians should be confined to the limits or their grants of two leagues square, they could not raise anything for their subsistence. This is a matter rapidly becoming vitally important to the Indians, as the surrounding country fills up with settlers. I intend, as soon as practicable, to designate arable lands necessary to be added to the old grants, to enable the people to sustain themselves, and then press upon the Department the importance of having it set apart for the benefit of the Indians.

The subject of education requires the greater share of the agent's thought and attention at this agency, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to report a good degree of encouragement in this direction. The gratulation is derived more, however, from increase of interest in schools on the part of the Indians than from education actually accomplished. There are now in operation seven schools—six day-schools and one female industrial school. Only two of these were in operation during the winter—most favorable months for school; the others all opening after the commencement of the busy season. An examination of these schools has convinced me that the children are susceptible of as rapid progress in education as any other class of children. The school at the pueblo of Isleta has been in operation since March last, and in June the children could read and write English remarkably well. The school at the pueblo of Cochiti has been in progress less than two years, yet many of the scholars can read and write, and when I examined the school in January, several of the boys could do promptly any example in figures that I might give them, up to division. This much for encouragement. For discouragement, we have irregularity of attendance; home influence, and use of the native language by the children out of school hours; inadequacy of salary to secure good teachers, and effective influence against education on the part of many of the Catholic priests; but by persevering for a while, I am sure the work of education will begin to move on more rapidly and satisfactorily.

The female industrial school was inaugurated for the purpose of teaching the women and girls of the pueblo of Cochiti how to wash, iron, sew, cut out garments, &c. The experiment has proved to be a success, manifest even to a casual observer, in the cleanliness of the people. It will probably not be necessary to maintain a school of this kind at the same pueblo longer than one year.

After considerable experience in the management of both wild and semi-civilized Indians under the "peace policy," and some observation of the former military management, I am prepared to give it as my unqualified opinion that the present policy for the management of Indians is the best possible. An honest, fearless, resolute business-man, properly sustained by the Department, is as sure to succeed in the management of an agency under the present policy, as he is sure to wish for a slight increase of salary, to the end that he might retire from his agency at the end of his four years in no worse financial condition than he was when he accepted it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Agent, Pueblo Indians.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Ojo Caliente, N. Mex., September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of this agency, and such other matters as are relevant thereto:

The policy adopted by the President for the treatment and governing of the Indian tribes,

by placing them upon reservations and providing for their wants, as well as subjecting them to wholesome discipline and restraint, is beyond doubt the best adapted to secure permanent peace and civilization to the different tribes of New Mexico—varying the modes of treatment to the character and location of the different tribes, who vary very widely in character and habits, requiring in many instances accurate knowledge of human nature and different modes of treatment for the different bands or tribes. In this lies, in a great measure, in my opinion, the success in managing and controlling the Indians—carrying out the fundamental principles involved, with kindness and benevolence on the one hand, to inspire confidence in the good faith of the Government toward them, and with firmness and authority on the other, to instill the idea into their minds of the ability to chastise and punish when they do not respect our national authority. Especially is this true with this tribe of Indians, and with a judicious application of these principles, I can see no reason why these Indians cannot be carried on step by step until they are fully and completely upon the highway of progress, civilization, and Christianity. I have only been in charge of the agency since last November. I can see marked improvement and progress in almost every respect. They are now peaceful, law-abiding Indians; doubtless from self-interest, for they abstain from bloodshed and carnage more from a sense of advantage gained than from any idea they have of wrong in murdering, scalping, or burning the victims of their vengeance. Let us see if there is no cause for congratulation and rejoicing. Not one death has been laid to their charge of a white man or citizen within the past year; not a substantiated charge of plunder or robbery known to have been committed by them; not a cause of complaint against them for disobedience to the agent's authority; men, women, and children traveling with safety everywhere in their country, even without arms. How does this contrast with the known history of their deeds for the past few years, when our public highways were strewed with the mangled corpses of our best citizens, and when mails could be carried only at the risk of the lives of the coachmen and carriers, as the smoke of many a burning coach and mail-bags, and the cruel tortures of those unfortunate men, bear record; when thousands on thousands of dollar's worth of property were stolen annually, and the country was in a state of dread and constant fear. Can we look at this contrast and say nothing has been done, no advance made? The change to us here seems almost unaccountable. Should they never make any better Indians than they now are, Government is well rewarded for all it has cost.

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We are not only at peace, but we have made a beginning in the civilizing pursuits of husbandry. These same Indians that were killing and scalping have been digging ditches, planting, and hoeing corn, and literally converting their spears into pruning hooks. They are now eating of the fruit of their own labor, in green-corn, melons, vegetables, &c. The experiment is on a limited scale, from the small facilities and few farming-implements provided; but they are much encouraged, and promise to do more next year. It would not be practicable to enforce a system of labor; they have never been accustomed to work, and their roving habits and living in booths or tents, and changing location so often, render it impossible. It can only be done gradually. No Indians are employed off the reservation, and there are no means to give them employment on the reservation should they seek it, and their nomadic habits would render any attempt at forced labor disastrous to their present friendly and peaceable relations; but gradually, I think, they can be induced to labor, and perhaps to live in fixed habitations.

The war-path having been the only road to honor and preferment among them, they have never learned to make or manufacture any articles of clothing from home production, or employ their time in any useful occupation. They manifest some curiosity in the school, and by persevering effort we hope to make the enterprise a success. The relation of agent and tribe is growing in mutual confidence and satisfaction, and I see no indications of a disturbance of the peaceful relations now existing.

We have new agency buildings in process of construction, which will add much to the appearance and comfort of the agency. We have a desirable reservation, and the Indians are pleased with it; enough agricultural land for the tribe to work, with good timber and grazing. Their stock consists of horses and mules. They are better adapted to be a pastoral than an agricultural people, and the reservation is well adapted for this purpose.

The great drawback and annoyance to an agent is the constant traffic in intoxicating liquor. I have made strenuous efforts to bring the offenders to justice, but find it a most difficult task, and thus far have not succeeded in finding evidence for conviction. Several cases are now pending where we hope to bring the offenders to justice.

The sanitary condition and health of the tribe during the past year has been comparatively good, although measles have prevailed to some extent, and in some cases, among the children, proved fatal; but on the whole we have a healthy location and delightful climate, and the tribe are perfectly contented with their new home.

We need very much a survey, with the boundaries of the same as recommended in my special communication upon that subject I have rid the reservation of settlers and intruders, except a man who had a saw-mill on the reservation before it was established, and who is now furnishing the lumber for our new buildings. Some arrangements should be made upon the principles of equity to remove these embarrassments from the reservation.

In closing I would say that the present policy is well adapted to conduct this tribe in the

road of permanent peace and prosperity. The Indians complain of having their agents changed so often. Permanence in this relation, when you can secure good agents, is very desirable for the welfare of the Indians. A stranger, unaccustomed to the frontier life and the habits and customs of the Indian character, has a difficult task to supply the place of one who has acquired the confidence and respect of the tribe. I can see no need of recommending any changes. My relations with the Department are so satisfactory to me and the tribe, and the modes of treatment so well adapted, when properly applied and carried out, that they cannot fail to secure gradually the desired results.

Experience has shown that my recommendation respecting the military force on the reservation was well made. The small guard of ten mounted soldiers and a non-commissioned officer, for protection of property, has proven all-sufficient for the police service of this agency, and works to entire satisfaction. Our relations with the military are of the most friendly nature; Captain Kauffman, commanding Fort McRae, (forty-five miles distant,) from whose command my guard is furnished, rendering all the assistance and co-operation desired when Indians are disposed to leave the reservation. The entire community feel a sense of security for life and property that they never before have felt.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SHAW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Forestville, N. Y., October, 15, 1875.

SIR: In making my sixth annual report, I have the honor to state that the whole number of Indian children residing upon the eight reservations in this agency number 2,341, of whom 1,737 are between the ages of five and twenty-one years; 290 live upon the Allegany resrevation, 582 on Cattaraugus, 31 on Cornplanter, 52 on Oneida, 126 at Onondaga, 356 at Saint Regis, 117 at Tonawanda, and 183 on Tuscarora reservation. The whole number of Indian children attending the thirty schools in the agency during some portion of the school year ending September 30, 1875, was 1,174. The schools were taught on an average of thirty-two weeks during the year, and the average daily attendance was 555.1. Of these schools, one is a day-school on Cornplanter reservation, and is supported by the State of Pennsylvania at an annual expense of about $350. One on the Onondaga reservation, New York, is also a day-school, and is supported by the Episcopalians, at an annual expense of about $600. The boarding-school at Allegany reservation, New York, at which there has been an average attendance of 24 Indian children during the year, is wholly supported by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, at an annual expense of about $2,700, exclusive of use of farm and farm-products connected therewith. The other twenty-seven schools in the agency are mainly supported by the State of New York, at a yearly expense of about $9,000, of which sum the Indians pay about $550. All are day-schools except the one connected with the Thomas Orphan Asylum on Cattaraugus reservation, which is a boarding-school, under excellent discipline and management, with two teachers, and an average attendance of about 80 students. These twenty-seven State schools are under charge of six local superintendents, who are appointed by the State superintendent of schools, who make quarterly school reports to me, and employ the teachers. Owing to the small compensation, of about $5 per week, paid to teachers, and the difficulty of obtaining suitable boarding-places near the schools, the teachers are generally poorly qualified. About one-fourth of the teachers in these schools have been, for a few years, Indians, and the Indian teachers who have been properly trained for their work have usually succeeded well, and are to be preferred to white teachers. The appropriations heretofore made from the fund for civilization of Indians for education of Indian teachers for these schools have produced good results, and it is very desirable that the same should be continued.

In June last a census was taken of the Indians in this agency, except those on Cornplanter reservation in Pennsylvania. This census was taken by competent enumerators, especially appointed for the purpose by the secretary of the State of New York, and contains valuable, and, in the main, reliable statistics of education of the Indians and of their agricultural products. I have examined these census-returns, and availed myself of the information therein contained in making this report. A like census was taken by the State of New York in 1865.

The present population of the Indians in this agency is 4,955; an increase in ten years of 866, and in twenty years of 911. Of the present Indian population of the agency, 59 are over seventy years of age, 29 over eighty, 5 over ninety, 1 one hundred and one years old; and Mary Jacobs, of Onondaga reservation, died the past year at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years.

The Indians on Oneida reservation number 25 less than in 1865; but this apparent

decrease is owing to their selling out and removing. There is an increase on each of the other reservations.

The New York portion of the Saint Regis tribe, according to the State census of 1865, numbered 413; they now number 737, of whom 441 are under the age of twenty-one years. This increase is quite remarkable. They receive no annuities from the United States in money or goods; only a State annuity of about $3 *per capita*. Their reservation is less fertile than any of the others in the agency, and is in a colder climate, being upon the Saint Lawrence River, in the extreme northern part of the State. The Saint Regis Indians are descendants of the Mohawks of New York, whose language they speak. Under the influence of some French Catholic missionaries, their ancestors migrated from the valley of the Mohawk in 1677, and settled at Caughnawaga, near Montreal, in Canada. A colony from the latter place, in 1760, migrated to Saint Regis, on the Saint Lawrence. They are named from Jean Francis Saint Regis, a French ecclesiastic who died in 1690. They are mostly Roman Catholics. Their location is isolated, and, in that respect, favorable to improvement. Only six deaths are reported on this reservation during the past year, of which four were from consumption, one of hernia, and one from child-birth.

The 4,955 Indians of the New York agency own 86,366 acres of fertile lands, on nine reservations, of which 22,989 are cultivated by them and under fence. They live in 899 dwelling-houses, of the estimated cash value of $133,579; of which 273 are frame, 313 plank, 290 block and logs, 21 board, 2 of stone, and 1 brick. They raised, in 1874, 60,461 bushels of corn, 49,229 bushels of oats, 12,906 bushels of wheat, 57,648 bushels of potatoes, of pease 1,514 bushels, beans 1,266 bushels, and of hay 3,490 tons. They milked 712 cows, made 28,369 pounds of butter, and slaughtered 108,958 pounds of pork. The cash-value of their stock is estimated at $134,137, farming-implements at $56,103, and of farm-buildings, not dwelling-houses, at $56,103. They have growing 15,791 apple-trees, and raised last year 6,844 bushels of apples, besides peaches, pears, and grapes of choice varieties in considerable quantities. They have held annual fairs the present year for exhibition of stock, grain, and vegetables, upon Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, and Onondaga reservations. They cultivate 7,511 more acres of land than in 1865, and since that time their wealth in individual property has nearly doubled.

Of the 1,685 Indian youths in the agency between the ages of five and twenty-one years, about 1,000 can read and speak the English language, and of adults about 500.

There are twelve church-buildings on the reservations, of the value of $22,400, capable of seating 3,500 persons. Of the churches, four are Methodist Episcopal, four Baptist, three Presbyterian, and one Protestant Episcopal. The number of church-members is 1,034. The Catholics of Saint Regis reservation attend church in Canada. Of the twelve clergymen and missionaries in charge of these churches, six are Indians.

Rev. Asher Wright, who had been for forty years a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions among the Senecas of this agency, died at the mission-house, on the Cattaraugus reservation, in April last. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and most thoroughly devoted to his work as a missionary. He translated a book of hymns and the four gospels of the New Testament into the Seneca language, and was engaged at the time of his death in compiling a Seneca dictionary, which he left unfinished. He was a skillful physician, and used to great advantage his knowledge of medicine as auxiliary to his missionary work. His services as physician to the Indians were gratuitous, and he supplied them with medicines from his limited missionary stipend, and died poor. The first supply of medicines furnished by the Government was received only a few days before his death. In my opinion, the importance of furnishing medical treatment and supplies to Indians, in the work of their civilization, cannot be overestimated.

There is a growing desire among the Indians of this agency to become citizens, and to own their lands in severalty and in fee. Especially is this true of the young men. But the Senecas of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations will strenuously resist any effort to make them citizens and allot their lands, so long as the claim of the Ogden Land Company, or its assigns, rests as a cloud upon their title to these reservations, for the reasons stated in my annual report of 1873, to which I again respectfully beg leave to call attention.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

SOUTHEAST NEVADA AGENCY,
Moapa River Reserve, September 11, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending September 30, 1875:

On my arrival at the Pi-Ute agency last November the outlook of affairs was gloomy in the extreme. A large deficiency existed from the previous year. The creditors of the

Government were clamorous for payment; its local credit entirely worthless; its agent looked upon with suspicion; and thus, without money and without means, I entered upon the discharge of my duties. The causes producing this state of affairs are not pertinent to this report, being already well known to the Department; I therefore forbear discussing them Let it be sufficient, however, to assure you they no longer exist. By the action of last Congress I have been enabled to pay every dollar of indebtedness, and to start on a sound financial basis.

It will be remembered that by an amendment to the last Indian appropriation bill, the reservation set apart by Executive order was abolished, and the agent authorized to select in lieu thereof 1,000 acres of unoccupied land. Pursuant, therefore, to the act aforesaid, and to the instructions of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Agent Bateman and I located and surveyed 1,000 acres last May, a plat of which, with our report, has already been forwarded to, and is now on file in, your Office. This land is situated in the upper part of the Moapa Valley, and includes what was once known as the West Point Mormon settlement. We decided on this part of the valley for the following reasons:

First. There were no conflicting titles in abeyance to contend with hereafter, the Mormons long since having gone back to Utah.

Second. The irrigating-ditches constructed by this people were still in a tolerably good condition, and extended all over the land. To construct these on land which had never been under cultivation would have cost more money than I could conveniently spare from my appropriation.

Lastly, there were several buildings still remaining claimed and occupied by a Mr. Rector, which, as he was willing to dispose of them for a much less sum than I could have built others, I purchased, and was thus enabled to proceed at once to farming-operations.

I might say, indeed, those reasons were inexorable, in view of the fact that no crop had been raised last year for want of funds to purchase seed, and, as I have before stated, my official financial credit was positively worthless.

The lateness of the season prevented me from doing as much in the matter of farming as might otherwise have been accomplished; in fact, the proper season for wheat-sowing in this climate is October. Our corn-crop, however, is excellent; of this there are about 30 acres giving promise of an abundant yield. Melons, squashes, beans, cucumbers, and tomatoes have been raised in profusion. I have also assisted the Indians materially by plowing portions of land for individual communities, laying out and furrowing the same, and otherwise assisting them to sustain themselves by the pursuits of husbandry, and am glad to say they are apt pupils. Indeed, their progress in this respect is astonishing, and I look forward to the coming season's work with an abiding confidence that the results of their industry will enable them to abandon entirely their nomadic habits. I have determined, if possible, to break up at least 300 acres this fall, and to that end have now in daily operation six plows. The salubrity of this climate obviates the necessity of cutting a large amount of hay for winter use; nevertheless, we have cured and stacked a sufficient quantity to provide against any emergency.

It will be obvious that the foregoing results could not have been accomplished in so short a time without the aid of Indian labor; and right here permit me to say that while I have availed myself of such labor when practicable, I have found it almost impossible to comply with section 3 of the act making appropriation for the Indian Department. The Indians within my jurisdiction have for so long a time been in the habit of receiving blankets, clothing, &c., from the Government at stated periods, without any services being given in return, that they believe the Government is bound to provide for them under any and all circumstances; in fact, this impression is very general all over the State. I have greatly eradicated this idea; indeed, I am clearly of the opinion they now understand their true status, which they have been instructed is as follows: that the aid extended to them in plowing their land, furnishing seed, clothing them, and caring for them generally, was simply to enable them to become self-supporting by adopting the habits of the white man—practicing his industry and his habits of life, but was by no means to be considered as a perpetual gift.

It affords me much pleasure to report that since my arrival at this reservation not a single instance of bad conduct on the part of these Indians has come to my knowledge. This is attributable in a great measure to the kindness with which the white settlers of the valley have always treated them, between whom and themselves the most friendly relations have always existed.

Notwithstanding this friendly intercourse, however, the latter cling with a strange tenacity to many of their superstitions; for instance, when a member of a family dies, the surviving relatives kill one, two, and sometimes as many as four horses, perhaps to accelerate the departed to the "happy hunting grounds." They also have their "medicine-men" who practice the most hideous incantations over the sick; frequently also burning the sufferer in the most inhuman manner. Should the medicine-man, however, lose three patients in succession, they kill him. This they consider inexorable justice.

I am happy to state, however, that of late these practices have almost entirely disappeared. Little by little, during the last four years, they have acquired confidence in the mode of treatment practiced by the white man, and to-day, as will be seen by the monthly sanitary reports of this agency, they no longer fear to place themselves under the treatment

of a white physician. Owing to this happy change, their health during the summer has been remarkably good, no more serious diseases having occurred than are incident to this warm climate.

While it has afforded me much pleasure to thus record the temporal prosperity, exemplary conduct, and good health of this people, it is to be regretted that so little has hitherto been done in educating them. I feel in full unison and sympathy with the desires of the Government in this respect, and am anxious to see them reclaimed, enlightened, and taught the words of eternal life. To do this, we must first educate them; first prepare the ground, and then sow the seed; first educate, then Christianize; in fact, intelligence is the very basis of Christianity. I have a case in point, which strongly illustrates the truth of this assertion.

During last summer the Mormon priesthood in Saint George, gathered together at that place some two or three hundred Indians of the surrounding tribes whom they proceeded to baptize with all the pomp, ceremony, and display calculated to make an impression on the Indian. They even had an artist on hand who produced a very fine, and no doubt, a faithful picture of the scene. The Mormon bishop in the center, up to his waist in water; hundreds of dusky forms all around him, while a vast concourse of saints looked approvingly on. These pictures were freely distributed among the Indians a day or two after the event. Now mark the sequel. Every Indian who participated in this farce thinks he is a better Mormon to-day than Brigham Young himself, and that the ceremony alluded to has clothed him with a sort of armor against any responsibility which he may incur for such trifling matters as horse stealing, or other petty thefts. If he be caught in an overt act, he proudly exclaims, "Me good Mormon Indian; me heap wash." Comment is superfluous. I have only mentioned these facts as illustrative of my well-grounded conviction that to successfully reach the understanding there must first be the capacity to comprehend.

A very large proportion of the Indians under my charge speak the English language; the younger portion of them quite intelligibly. These are anxious, nay, eager, to be educated. Let us by all means assist such a laudable desire. During my predecessor's term of office, a school was maintained for six months, but was discontinued for want of funds. During that time, however, the boys were prompt in their attendance, and their progress wonderful, all of them being able to read the easy lessons of Wilson or McGuffey's first reader. I propose in a few days that these boys shall go back to school to their old teacher, for whom they seem to entertain great affection, and whose reports will show in detail the progress made. This school is located at Saint Thomas, my formerheadquarters, and is well supplied with books, charts, furniture, &c.

The pressing emergencies of agricultural work and the great scarcity of lumber prevented my building a school-house on the reservation this summer. I hope, however, to have a large and commodious house erected and fitted up for such purpose the coming winter, wherein a permanent school may be kept the year round. It is gratifying to be able to state in this connection that the head chief, Tosho, and his subordinate captains, are all in favor of educating their young men, and have frequently assured me of their hearty co-operation in every effort which shall be made to this end.

In closing this my first annual report I indulge a well-founded hope that the coming year will witness continued prosperity of those committed to my charge, both in their physical and moral condition, and to this end I ask the continued confidence and hearty co-operation of your Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BARNES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pyramid Lake Reserve, September 10, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1875, I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report relative to the affairs of this agency, and the Indians under my charge.

* * * * * * *

Cursory retrospect of the year that has passed marks no very important changes upon the two reservations originally subject to the management of this agency. Everything has moved on smoothly and as encouragingly as could be reasonably expected. Improvements and disbursements have been made corresponding with the means appropriated for this department of the service.

It will be remembered that, owing to the fact that not one dollar was furnished me by the Department at Washington for the second quarter of that year, there remained at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, a deficit of $3,987.03. This fact I lamented very much; but I could see no other way to pursue during said quarter but to provide for the

absolute wants by asking credit. To have done otherwise would have been a complete suspension of all work, the discharge of every employé, and the absolute abandonment of the Indians during the most important quarter of the year, the season of planting.

I regret to say that the deficit above mentioned still remains unpaid for want of appropriation by Congress last winter to cancel the same, and has thereby worked a hardship upon us during the whole time that has intervened, as it has had the tendency to depreciate the credit of the service, as men hesitate to advance their means or give their time and energies to a work of indefinite return. Both contractors and employés have materially suffered from want occasioned by this delay. I sincerely trust that with the assembling of the next Congress the matter will meet with due consideration, and an appropriation sufficient to cancel the same will be made.

The financial record of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, presents the following: There was granted to me for the use and benefit of the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations, all told, incidental expenses Indian service, the sum of $10,454.39, currency, and for a new work among the western band of Shoshone Indians, near Carlin, in this State, $2,100, currency. With this meager amount I was expected to provide clothing, blankets, supplies, subsistence, medicines, teams, farming utensils, seeds, &c., and pay all salaries of the employés, traveling expenses of the agent, and for blacksmithing and repairs; in a word, all contingencies pertaining to the service. This, all will agree, was a pitiful sum to be appropriated for an agency embracing three separate and distinct enterprises, widely separated from each other, and in a country where coin prevails and currency will only be received at the lowest quotation.

By the strictest economy in every department, aiming always to make every dollar expended repeat itself in some important work, much has been done and satisfactory results have been realized, while no additional deficit has been created. Here let me make a statement which I consider pertinent to the occasion, (and if the rule had been carried out in the past, I, for one, should have avoided the embarrassment occasioned by the deficit of 1874, mentioned above,) which is this: when appropriations are made for any given service, the agent in charge of said service, should, in my opinion, be apprised of the amount upon which he could rely, and thus he could be enabled to make his calculations accordingly, and thereby, not as in the past with myself, be entirely in ignorance and at the mercy of an uncertainty. It certainly can do no harm to afford the agents this desirable information; for they do not have in their power to recklessly draw upon the funds appropriated, while with a knowledge of the above facts they may apportion to each quarter as circumstances demand, and thus accomplish a greater amount of good, and at the same time avoid indebtedness.

ISSUE OF RATIONS

has been conducted on the same plan as from the first by me, only to Indians performing a work corresponding with the value of the issue, and to the sick, infirm, and aged. This plan, now being well understood by the Indians, occasions no evidences of dissatisfaction by the indolent, and is really the only true method to observe in civilizing the Indians or protecting the Government funds.

ENROLLING OF THE INDIANS

has been observed so far as the beneficiaries are concerned, and though by reason of the small appropriations made for the Nevada service a large portion of the Indians of the State are not personal recipients of food and clothing from our hands, yet the larger portion of this class are fully able to provide for themselves by their work, which is demanded in all the departments of labor throughout the State, and which, if denied, would occasion hardship to many citizens in certain localities, as without Indian help laborers would be scarce.

THE SANITARY CONDITION.

of the Indians has been generally good, though a number of cases of sickness have occurred on the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations, in a few instances resulting fatally. Among the Shoshones, near Carlin, considerable sickness prevailed during the summer, increased somewhat by the want of suitable medicines, which were asked for in proper time, but for reasons unknown to myself were long in reaching us. We ought to have a physician for this service, but have little hope that an appointment would be made, from the fact that the appropriations are meager, and though I have really three interests to care for, no allowance is made for the fact, because all are under one management, and therefore subject to the limit prescribed by law for an agency.

THE SELF-SUPPORTING INDIANS

have not decreased in number since my last report, and though entirely shut out from receipts of supplies, have manifested an ambition worthy of the labor and means bestowed upon them in the past. I have endeavored to keep them well supplied with farming utensils, though their requests have been few. I should be pleased to have the enemies of the "policy" look at some of the farms made in the three or four years past, and now providing employment and support to the Indian residents. I think their opposition would be removed, and they would decide that it is really worth while to make an effort for their civilization.

THE TROUT-FISHERIES

have afforded their full share of employment and profit to the Indians during the past year, and through the traffic carried on by them in this department, another good besides the money-consideration has been the result.

The Indians are being educated in business transactions, and now, with scarcely and exception, those upon the reservations can readily give correct weights and aggregate the coin-value of their sales. This fact holds good in regard to the disposition by the Indians of their hay and grain. Weights, prices, and aggregate returns are now, with the larger number, so thoroughly familiar, that they are independent of assistance to the protection against frauds; and right here let me repeat what I said in my last annual report, but may not be universally understood, that all hay cut and secured by the Indians, together with all grain raised and fish caught, is wholly controlled by the Indians doing the work, and they receive all money paid from the sales thereof; the Government agent and employés not withholding one dollar or pound for any purpose whatever.

THE BUILDING OF HOUSES

has gained interest among quite a number the past year; and it is apparent that there is a growing desire to abandon the campoodies for the permanent abodes of their white neighbors. True, some of their attempts are rude in appearance, but bespeak an ambition for something better yet in the future.

Large reservations are not, in my opinion, conducive to the civilization of Indians. If they are to be brought under military rule, it no doubt is desirable to have the largest possible number together, as they will thereby be the more easily guarded; but to civilize with the greatest rapidity and surest success, the same can be accomplished by having not to exceed a few hundred in any location, and upon a territory which can be brought under cultivation and made available to the support of those that cultivate the soil—said territory so divided into small farms that each Indian family can bestow their personal labor, and realize that every improvement they make will contribute to their permanent and individual good. One thousand acres of this kind is infinitely more valuable for Indian purposes than ten times the amount embracing worthless area, as the former may be continually under the watch and care of the superintendent, while in the latter case it is quite impossible to protect and guard from encroachment and do justice to the laborers by daily presence and instruction. Again and again I have recommended the reduction of the territory embraced in the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations, and every year I remain in this service the benefit that would arise from said reduction becomes more apparent, for the following as well as many other reasons that time and space will not allow me to give in this report:

First. The large area embraced in these reservations misrepresents us abroad, there being in the original survey 640,000 acres, while not to exceed 10,000 acres, all told, is of any value whatever for Indian purposes. If all of the territory north of the island, embraced in the area belonging to the Pyramid Lake reservation, and all of the territory south of ten miles from the agency-house on the Walker River reserve was cut off, it would be infinitely better for the service, and said reductions would not diminish the tillable land one acre. In fact hundreds of acres that would still remain would be entirely worthless, embracing area of deserts, mountains, and lakes. I deem it important to embrace much that is comparatively worthless in order to monopolize the fisheries and prevent encroachments.

Second. I would urge for the reduction of reservation territory to what is of practicable want, from the fact that by reason of the late decision "that Indians have no fee to the lands," they cannot be benefited by a larger area of territory than personal farming, herding, and fishing interests include.

Third. While so large and unnecessary territories are reserved there will ever be, no doubt, legislation in the States and Territories where said reserves are made for their abandonment, on the plea that too much territory is diverted from its proper line, to the injury of local interests, such as mining, herding, and other departments which promote immigration.

This was the case last winter in the Nevada legislature, when a concurrent resolution and memorial was presented to Congress in reference to the immense tract in the southeastern part of this State selected by Mr. Ingalls; a tract in itself larger than some whole States of the Union; twenty times larger than needful for all the Indians in that portion of the country. Happy was it for the succeeding agent when Congress ignored the original and directed the location of one containing 1,000 acres only.

The question of military government for the Indians is the much-mooted theme of the day, and the authorities at Washington are urged to surrender the "peace policy" and refer the whole care of the nation's wards to the War Department, as a measure eminently adapted to the well-being of that class and a sure preventive against frauds, while at the same time it will result in a final settlement of this very vexed question. * * * I have to say that I have no controversy to wage with the military, and, so far as I am aware, I have always enjoyed their confidence, and since entering upon the duties of my office in Nevada have had frequent occasions to confer with the military commander of the Department of the Pacific and the members of his staff, and nothing but the most pleasant relations have existed. At any and all times when it seemed necessary to refer to the military for aid in preventing what seemed to be ominous of future trouble, there has been no hesitancy on the part of the commanding general to respond to such notification; for all of which I am very grateful. I

have never had but two cases come to my notice during my administration in Nevada where the military were deemed absolutely needful in regulating the conduct of the Indians, and both of these cases were by Indians off the reservations, and discarding any connection with or claims upon the Government patronage.

The first, which occurred in 1872, at Stillwater, which brought a detachment under command of Maj. J. C. Tidball, might have been avoided if the citizens had been a little more deliberate in their investigations and less extravagant in their reports.

The second case was in 1874, when the citizens of Wadsworth were aroused against a troublesome Indian, and the military arrested and confined him for a short time, then paroled him on promise of good behavior; which arrest proved a lasting blessing to the community and sufficient warning to the Indians, and established the fact that the strong arm of the military is sometimes absolutely needful in preventing trouble where, as a general thing, no military is needed.

Again, there may be times when the military will be in demand to prevent encroachments upon the reservations, for scarcely an Indian agency can be found that is not subject to annoyances from a class of trespassers who ignore the fact that Indians have rights which should be respected; and outside of the military I for one recognize the truth that in a large measure the agents are powerless to restrain the class above mentioned.

It has been suggested that an armed police-force from among the Indians themselves would be an efficient aid to the agent in cases like the above mentioned; also in sustaining order and discipline among the Indians; but to my mind such a measure would be wholly impracticable in the Nevada Indian service, and could only result in jealousy and opposition. It is true that friendly Indians have in some cases supplemented the efforts of the military to entire satisfaction; but, if my advisers are correct, in every case where Indians have been thus employed they have been under the direction of efficient military leaders.

With these facts presented, showing the necessity at times for military intervention, I do most conscientiously enter my protest against referring the management and care of the semi-civilized tribes to the military department, (there should always be a just discrimination made between those at war and the peaceable Indians; for instance, the government of the warlike Sioux should be different to that of the docile Pah-Utes, or that for the savage Comanche to the educated and Christian Indians of the consolidated nations in the Cherokee country,) from the fact that the military do not want such care, if I am rightly informed. Besides, it is not the province of that department to perform the work demanded and the work absolutely needful, if we do justly toward the remnants of those whom we have despoiled of their country. In my humble opinion, to place the tractable and peaceable Indians under military rule, and let them feel that upon the slightest provocation the sword will be drawn against them, will only have a tendency to blunt their sensibility to right, and discourage endeavors to progress. Declare martial law in any part of the country, and for the time-being progress is at an end, unrest predominates, and long after the cause is removed the prejudicial effects remain.

Again, how much is expected in the line of education of Indians from the military? How many Indians were educated to read, to plow, or build permanent abodes when the military had control? To me it seems but folly to talk of the education of Indians or any one else in the arts of civilization by a department that was created for war. Every soldier knows that when the word "Fall in!" is given it does not mean to read or plow, or teach some one else to read and plow, but to drill, to march, to fortify, to fight; and only when extermination of the Indians is the watchword of the nation will it be, in my humble opinion, the legitimate business of the War Department to wholly control the Indian service.

Then, I submit, there would be nothing gained in an economical point by the transfer. At present the Army is reduced to the lowest minimum, and at the best the necessary demands for improvements upon fortifications, bespeaking the security of the nation, is laborious. What must be the additional care and responsibility if the work of another department is thrust upon them? Surely a demand for men would be the inevitable result; and is it just or fair to discuss whether more honest recruits would be found than those selected with care from the different religious denominations of the country, who are, in a large measure, responsible for the conduct of the nominees? It is urged that frauds are the order of the day in the Indian service, and needful reform is the question of paramount importance. Well, frauds may be perpetrated in some instances by certain parties. I know that it is not universal, and it is unjust in the highest sense to charge guilt upon the whole body because there may be individual exceptions of unprincipled and dishonest men under appointment.

Without arrogating to myself superior wisdom in the matter, I have in mind a plan which, if carried out, would unquestionably meet the exigency, and preclude the opportunity arising to misapply the funds designated for the Indian service, even if there was a disposition to do so. The proposition is made upon the presumption that the public verdict is correct; that the military is immaculate, and thus incapable of dishonesty in any degree, a decision that I shall not attempt to question. The plan is to let the present humane policy be continued, and the many favorable results gained through the administration of said policy be an incentive to persistent efforts in the future; and in place of having a separate contract-system for the Indian Department, let the superintendents and agents make requisitions for supplies, subsistence, and medicines directly upon the Army quartermasters, commissaries, and purveyors. This course pursued, all opportunity for charging fraud upon the officers of

the Indian service would be removed, as their disbursements, outside of the above named, would be trifling. To those who are conscientiously laboring for the good of the Indians, the above plan would be no hardship, but a welcome relief, as it would dissipate suspicion against them.

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THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

It affords me gratification to record the kindness of his excellency Governor Bradley, as well as other officers of the Nevada State government, during the past year. Their co-operation is invaluable to a superintendent or agent, not only in suppressing unjust and harmful legislation, but in sustaining and vitalizing the efforts for the civilization of the Indians; and while the General Government is responsible for their care, I think it would in many cases be advisable to concur with the State authorities in general plans of management of the Indians within their individual jurisdictions, as they are unquestionably more familiar with the customs and necessities of the local tribes than are officers more remote.

Then, as the question of civilizing is not, nor should it be, in any sense a political question, it is just that all parties should unite with all Christian denominations throughout the country in hastening the day when the name savage should not apply to any class upon American territory.

SPECIAL WORK.

During the autumn of 1874, I was visited occasionally by Indians from the western band of Shoshones in the northeastern part of the State. As their visits became more frequent, it was apparent that there was a growing desire on their part to duplicate the system inaugurated by us among the Pah-Utes, for they began to ask that I should locate them a reservation on lands upon which they could make permanent homes; then they asked for seeds, and finally for farming-utensils and other supplies. I finally referred the matter to the Department and intimated a willingness to do what I could on my part for that tribe of Indians. The result was that the Department placed to my credit a small amount of money to be used for the desired end among the Indians above mentioned. I appointed a farmer, who assisted in the selection of a piece of unoccupied territory in a small fertile valley, easily irrigated, some twenty-six miles north of the town of Carlin, in this State; and, though late in beginning, no other work in the State has been more fruitful in its returns; no finer fields of wheat and potatoes are to be found in the country than I was permitted a few days ago to look upon along Coyote Creek, the result of the first season's effort in farming.

Some annoyance, however, has occurred during the summer by runners from Utah inviting the Indians to come to that Territory and be washed, as they expressed it. Many were the promises made to them if they would go, while our Indians testify that the invitations were general thoughout the State, and some developments prove conclusively that there were among the Mormon leaders other motives than simply religious. The late indications near Corinne, and those still later in Eastern Nevada, which are not entirely settled yet, may, upon investigation, show corruption akin to the spirit actuating the famed Mountain Meadow massacre.

Mr. Palmer, the farmer, has been indefatigable in his efforts to make the first year a success, and has succeeded. A man of less firmness and decision might have failed in retaining the Indians when such glowing promises were made if they would come over to Utah.

DETACHED SERVICE.

During the month of April last I received a communication from United States Indian Inspector Vandever directing me to accompany United States Indian Agent Barnes to the southeastern part of the State to assist in the selection and location of 1,000 acres for a reservation for the Indians in that section. * * * * * Without unnecessary delay, I proceeded to make a selection of land for the new reservation, according to letter of instructions and act of Congress, resulting in the location of the same in a valley near the head of the Moapa River, a place most admirably adapted to the wants of Indians, being extremely fertile, easily irrigated, and well protected from probable encroachments.

The additional labor and traveling consequent upon accomplishing the above work at a time when in that southern country the heat was intense, was not inconsiderable, but I do not regret it. Having presented the name of my worthy colleague for appointment to that agency in Nevada, I was more than willing to aid him in his inauguration in the Indian service, or by any means contribute to his encouragement, assured that in the man the Indians would find a true friend, the Department a faithful agent, the citizens a worthy associate, and myself a harmonious co-worker.

In conclusion I have to say that in the foregoing report I have endeavored to canvass matters of chief importance to the service.

Trusting that the future government of the Indians will be as in the past and much more efficient,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. BATEMAN,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HAMILTON, WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA,
October 22, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions embraced in circular from your Office, I herewith submit the following report of the Western Shoshone Indians for the year 1875:

The Western Shoshone Indians under my charge have improved in civilized habits during the past year, and have received little or no assistance from the Government. They are generally inclined to be industrious, but are a low, degraded race, and some are very indolent. They are all peaceably inclined, and quite a number are engaged in farming for themselves, and a great many support themselves by working for the white people. Those that are farming have raised grain and vegetables enough for their support during the winter. They have no reservation, and are scattered over a large tract of country. Some of the Indians who are engaged in farming, are compelled to rent land from the whites, nearly all the tillable land being claimed by the white settlers. More of the Indians would engage in farming if they had the land. There has been considerable sickness among them, several deaths occurring during the past year.

I would respectfully suggest that a suitable reservation be set apart for the Shoshones of Nevada as soon as practicable. The whites are rapidly settling up the country, and in many cases the Indians are compelled to give up their little farms. The game is being driven out, and in a short time there will be no place suitable for a reservation, and the Indians will have nothing to subsist upon.

A difficulty occurred in September last, in which an unruly Indian killed a white man, and four peaceable Indians were subsequently killed by the whites. The Indian that killed the white man was captured and turned over to a military officer, from whom he was taken and hanged by a mob. For a time great excitement prevailed, but the trouble was settled before any serious damage was done. My report for September gives full particulars of the affair. The Indians in the vicinity of the trouble were driven from their homes and rendered destitute.

They express an anxiety to be taken to a reservation suitable for them, that they might be assisted in case of necessity, and be able to support themselves without fear of being molested. If a reservation be established, and one Indian from each band be allowed to visit the same and return and report, I think the result would be good. In this way the Indians could be peaceably induced to congregate at one place where they could be assisted and protected. As they are, many of them die for the want of a little care. No effort has been made to educate these Indians. They are all peaceably inclined and willing to do right. Great improvement could be made in their civilized habits if properly attended to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI A. GHEEN,
Farmer in Charge of Western Shoshones.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EASTERN CHEROKEE SPECIAL AGENCY,
Webster, Jackson County, N. C., October 25, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of this agency.

The beginning of my work here in June last found these Indians in a condition of extreme destitution. They had been for years without an agent or any Government care. They had received no annuities since 1869. They were heavily in debt for their lands, which had been sold under judgment, and, until the termination of the suits prosecuted for them by the Government in 1874, had lived in constant dread and expectation of losing their homes and being driven west. Oppressed by all these discouragements, they had lost heart and become exceedingly idle and improvident. They were almost entirely destitute of stock and farming-implements; absolute beggary stared them in the face. As regards educational facilities, they were almost equally destitute. They have had for years no school among them worthy of the name. With the exception of a few half-breeds, none could read or write English. Very few full-bloods could speak it. One fact speaks well for them, nearly all can read and write the Cherokee language, the parents teaching the children. This contributes little to their intelligence, however, since they have no literature.

Living, as they do, on lands naturally fertile, surrounded by a white agricultural population, long since compelled by the failure of the chase to depend upon agriculture for subsistence, wearing the citizens' dress, and adopting many of the habits of civilized life, it might naturally have been expected that they would ere now have become a prosperous people, and previous to the late civil war they were prospering to a certain extent. But the war, which paralyzed the energies and exhausted the resources of this, in common with other sections of the South, was peculiarly destructive to them. Agriculture almost entirely

ceased; beggary and starvation ensued, and at the close of the war the soldiers brought with them to their homes that decimating scourge, small-pox, and it seemed as if the pestilence marked the most thrifty, energetic, and intelligent for its prey. Add to these disasters the fact that they had never had the example of energetic and intelligent husbandry set them. The great mountain-ranges surrounding this region have proved effectual barriers to civilization. The phrase "a century behind the age" aptly expresses the condition of the people, save that it is a slur upon the intelligence and culture which blessed more favored regions a hundred years ago. The methods of agriculture are most primitive and inefficient. Inability to read and write is the rule rather than the exception. In such a state of things it is no wonder that the native indolence and improvidence of the Indian have been intensified. Driven to agriculture by simple necessity, he works when present necessity compels—poverty and degradation are the inevitable results. Men, whether white or Indian, when pressed to the extreme of poverty and devoid of the stimulus of hope, cannot be expected to exhibit energy, industry, economy, or providence.

Toward the work of lifting these people from their deplorable state, under the present wise policy of the Government, a fair beginning has been made. Their land-titles are secured; they have been as well supplied with stock and tools as the limited time would allow. The most needy have been aided first. Horses, oxen, plows, harness, and hoes have been given out as public property, to be cared for and used by the individual, but not to be sold, killed, or otherwise disposed of. The object of this arrangement was to protect them against designing whites, who have habitually bought stock of them at far less than their value. For instance, one Indian to whom I gave an ox costing $30, tried to sell him for $10. They have cultivated a considerably larger area of corn and potatoes this year than formerly.

In the work of education only a beginning has been made. One school, designed more as an experiment than otherwise, has been opened. The result so far is highly encouraging. The pupils are well behaved, quiet, and obedient. They show considerable aptness for learning, making good progress in reading and spelling, and a beginning in writing. The great difficulty is, as was anticipated, in securing regular and punctual attendance. Arrangements are pending for commencing additional day-schools and for opening two boarding-schools as soon as the buildings can be completed. A model farm is contemplated in connection with each of these, with blacksmith, wagon, and other shops, as may seem desirable.

They have seven churches, five Baptist and two Methodist, with some eight or ten native preachers. The communicants embrace a larger proportion of the population than is usual in white communities, but in religious as well as in secular matters they are sadly in need of instruction. They have the New Testament in their own tongue, necessarily imperfect through the poverty of their own language. I have distributed among them one hundred copies of a book containing fragments of the Old Testament in Cherokee, granted by the American Bible Society.

The first great need of the people is instruction in English. They must constantly do business with white people, and their ignorance of the language places them greatly at the mercy of the designing, and the English tongue is the only avenue by which intelligence can reach them. The schools should be conducted with that end in view.

For further particulars I respectfully refer to my statistical report inclosed. It is necessarily by estimate, and, indeed, in many cases little better than guess-work, the nature of my duties having precluded the gathering of statistics as yet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. McCARTHY,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

OFFICE OF ALSEA INDIAN AGENCY,
September 11, 1875.

SIR: I submit this my second annual report as agent of this agency. It has been a year of historical note, as the agency has commanded congressional action, and has attracted the attention of politician and settler, and has kept the Indian in a state of mind unfitting for the expectation of much improvement; while, amid all this, peace and quietness have prevailed among the Indians. Perhaps there never was a year more quiet than this. While I have struggled to restore the lost confidence they have had in the white man, I have had a series of drawbacks to contend with since my first advent among them. Still, they have listened to me and remained quiet. I labored under financial embarrassment the first sixteen months that I was in charge, without a single dollar salary or funds to purchase supplies, except a

small amount of credit that I obtained, which is still unpaid. The Indian labor I paid off to some extent with my own means; and if I had not done so, nothing would have been raised and harvested the first year.

Last December I received funds to establish a school and erect a house for the agent, but owing to the winter-season we could not build until spring. It is now about finished, and we have moved in.

The school we commenced as soon as we could secure a teacher in an old log building about the 1st of March, which is duly appreciated by the Indians, and has proved a success for an Indian day-school, up to this date. The pupils have learned very fast, young and old. All who have attended have greatly improved. With nearly twelve years' experience with Indians and Indian schools, our efforts here thus far I have never seen excelled as regards general improvement and rapid learning. Some boys, ten years old, who a few months ago could not talk English, can now read in the Second Reader very well, while the language is somewhat broken. Owing to the lateness of the spring and the uncertainty of affairs, I have not yet built a school-house.

With the funds that I received I have been able to assist the Indians the past year, which was very much needed, as they had not received any presents for a series of years, and the older portion of them were very destitute of clothing and blankets.

In my former report I gave you in detail the claims of some of these Indians upon Government, which are the same yet. While it is not expected to have the old treaty ratified, they ought to be treated with some consideration, to compensate for their past neglect. The farming-prospects are in some respects better than last year. I was at considerable expense and trouble in procuring seed grain and potatoes. Oats I could not get a good quality of for seed, without going a long distance; which was impracticable, owing to bad roads and inclement weather. Potatoes, I purchased all I could get within reasonable distance, and the crop looked well up to the 1st of August, at which time the blight commenced to show itself, and has now taken the gardens and patches. This is the third season that potatoes have failed up and down the coast near two hundred miles, and also in the mountains. The crops of settlers have also been injured by the blight. We experimented on some wheat, which looks very well, but not to be compared with that grown in wheat climates. This soil and climate are not adapted to grain; grass and vegetables are better suited for this immediate vicinity; but the latter have not succeeded well for the last few years.

The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. There have been less deaths than the previous year, and about the same number of births.

Religiously, these Indians cannot be expected to improve while their minds are kept in a constant state of commotion about their homes and country; although they have and are improving their moral status, and polygamy is on the decline under the influence of civilization. I think if the minds of these Indians were settled about their homes, &c., there would be much brighter hopes of their accepting the ways and instructions of those placed in charge of them. Their faith in the white man has so often been shaken, that an agent or instructor has to win their confidence before he can get them to change from their old ways and embrace new ones. When they get their minds set in favor of a man, it is hard to change their opinions and turn them against him. On any new theory or new story that they should hear detrimental to the service, they will sooner believe an Indian than a white man. I mention these facts to show some of the difficulties that an agent has to encounter almost daily in his intercourse with them, more especially on the outskirts of the reservation, adjoining the white settlements, where the settlers are anxious for the removal of the Indians, and, if necessary, will stir up some strife or trouble to prejudice outsiders against the Indian. Among the mass of the people on the western frontier the Indian has but few friends, and these Indians are as far west as they can well get and remain on land in the United States, and now, if removed, they must be taken either north, east, or south.

Having no physician employed, I have kept an assortment of standard medicines on hand, which I have dispensed with great success in my practice, as the record of mortality will show.

Hoping that these complicated questions of locating these Indians will soon be settled for their good, and to the satisfaction of the whites, (as, until they are restored to a serenity of mind, little can be effected with these Indians in a religious point of view,) and thanking you for the granting of my requests during the past year so minutely, which has helped me to succeed in spite of the financial embarrassments of the former year, which were and are a heavy burden for me to bear, and hoping that the present Congress will be called to note the situation of affairs more fully than before, and that it will come to our relief.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. P. LITCHFIELD,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department, I submit this my fourth annual report.

The Indians of this agency are making rapid progress in the pursuits of civilized industry; every succeeding year finds their condition improved in every respect. The majority now maintain themselves by their own industry very comfortably. They all dress as the whites, have good houses and barns, use the same food, stoves and cooking-utensils, and table-ware as the whites; have entirely abandoned, with the exception of a few of the oldest ones, their old customs; and have the same local laws, administered by themselves, as exist throughout the State. Many of them are anxious to become citizens, and to have all the rights and privileges the term implies.

The past year has been very favorable for their interests. They have cultivated their land to its fullest extent. The average yield of crops has been very good, and the prices twice as much as last year. They are now entirely an agricultural people, and understand that they have to depend mostly upon their own exertions: the aid extended by the Government being very little. They manifest great desire to have more land, the land allotted to each family not being sufficient, some being of poor quality, not tillable. Those who are able, after working all they can on their own land, go outside and work for the farmers; they earn many good horses, wagons, &c., in that manner.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is much improved over former years. The number of births for the past year is in excess of the deaths; most of the deaths having resulted from chronic diseases contracted previous to their present improved habits of cleanliness and regularity of living. The present condition of these Indians I believe shows that the popular theory that they are a "doomed race" is wrong. Give them a fair chance, and they will thrive, "increase and multiply" as well as any race of people.

The improvements made during the year comprise many good houses, barns, and fencing, and a public road through the reserve. A smut-machine and separator has been purchased and attached to the grist-mill, which now turns out as fine a quality of flour as any mill in the country. A mower and reaper has been purchased and run, cutting most of the hay and grain this season; also a ten-horse-power thrashing-machine, which is now in successful operation. The addition of these machines has given great satisfaction to the Indians, who highly appreciate their value.

During the year the agency has been visited by Indian Inspector-General Vandever, Gen. O. O. Howard, Lieut. W. H. Boyle, Hon. A. C. Barstow, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Rev. Archbishop Blanchet, and many other prominent persons; and all, I believe, express themselves very highly in praise of the exhibition of thrift and progress shown by the Indians.

I have to report the continued prosperity of the schools, under the able and efficient supervision of Sister Mary Perpetua, assisted by three others. The pupils are making rapid progress in their studies. The benefit to the Indian children, as well as to the country, in maintaining the present efficiency of the schools of this agency, cannot be estimated. The expiration of the treaty with the Umpqua and Calapooia Indians, of $1,450 per annum for school purposes, last July, leaves but $3,000 per annum for the support of schools, pay of teachers, clothing and subsistence of pupils, books, &c. The amount absolutely necessary is $5,000. An average of 100 scholars could then be assured. In my last annual report I stated the necessity of a new building, suitable for a boarding-house, in connection with the school. The building now in use is entirely unfit for the purpose. I hope to be able to build one the present year.

The missionary work of the agency is still continued by the Rev. Father Croquet, who labors with great zeal, and now, after fifteen years' service, sees the fruits of his labors in the fact that nearly every adult Indian and child belong to the church and comply with its requirements in their daily lives.

On the 11th instant, at the request of Hon. Benjamin Simpson, special commissioner to arrange with the Neztucca Indians for their removal, I accompanied him to that country. After a council of three days, the Indians consented to remove to the mouth of Salmon River, now included in the Siletz reservation. Leaving the details of the negotiations made with them to be reported by Commissioner Simpson, I will state, as relating to this agency, that the Indians first desired to come here; if not, and they located at Salmon River, they wanted the jurisdiction of this agency extended over them. Before their consent was obtained, they were promised that they could have the benefit of the schools of this agency; have the same privileges of the saw and grist mill as the Indians living here; have their troubles settled here by the same laws that govern the Indians here; and that efforts would be made to have that portion of country to be occupied by them attached to this agency. Their reasons are—

1st. Their location, at the mouth of Salmon River, is but six or eight hours' drive from here, over a good wagon-road; when to reach the Siletz agency they have ten miles to go to Siletz River, thence by canoe forty miles to the agency; a journey of two days.

2d. They have, since the establishment of this agency, been accustomed here; are acquainted with the Indians; and have to come here to get their supplies and find a market for their products.

Under the circumstances their wishes are very reasonable, and as the promises have been made to them they should be fulfilled.

The act of Congress for the removal of these Indians was a very beneficial one, both to the Indians and the country. The Indians will now be under the civilizing influence of the Government, and a large extent of valuable country, comprising large bodies of tillable and grazing land, fine timber, &c., is opened for settlement, and is now rapidly being settled by white people.

Statistical report is herewith forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 31, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report as agent for the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin and Wal-pah-pe Snake Indians.

CIVILIZATION.

Since my last annual report the Indians under my charge have manifested a steady improvement in all that pertains to civilization and morality. Drunkenness is becoming almost unknown among them, only two cases having come to my knowledge during the year; and, considering that there is a military post within the limits of the reserve, I think this is very remarkable. I am safe in saying that there cannot be found a community of an equal number of whites (nearly 1,000) on the Pacific coast, and, perhaps, not in the whole country, that can show so good a record in this particular. The habit of a frequent change of wives is almost entirely corrected, and an increasing desire and effort to be respectable is clearly manifest. Their advancement in civilization is slow, yet steady, and when the school shall have had time to make its influence fully felt, I look for still greater results.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

These Indians exhibited a greater zeal last spring than ever before in agriculture, and planted a larger breadth of land, both to grain and roots; but, as usual, the frequent heavy frosts, which continued this season until into June, ruined all except in a few favored localities.

The stock-cattle purchased last season wintered exceedingly well, only a few having died, and those all from eating poisonous weeds found on the border of the lake and streams early in the spring. This fully demonstrates the great importance of making all possible effort to increase the number of cattle, as to stock-raising principally must these Indians look as a means of subsistence in the future.

INDUSTRY.

Greater industry has been manifested during the past year, and at least twofold more work has been performed by these Indians than ever before in the same length of time. They have built several log and plank houses, made a large number of rails, kept the saw-mill constantly supplied with logs, and have always shown a disposition to work when they would get fair remuneration for their labor. For particulars see statistical report.

SCHOOLS.

The year commenced with a flourishing boarding-school in progress; but in consequence of the act of Congress limiting the amount paid to employés upon Indian agencies, it became necessary to cut down my corps of employés, and, as others could not be dispensed with, I was obliged to discharge the matron and one teacher, thus reducing the school to simply a day-school for a large portion of the year. On the 1st of July last the boarding-school was re-opened, with an attendance of over twenty scholars, which number is gradually being increased, and it is expected will reach from thirty to forty soon.

A similar school is greatly needed at Yainax Station, which is situated forty miles from Klamath agency proper, and where the Snakes and Modocs are located; and I would earnestly recommend that a special appropriation be made for this purpose, provided that an extra corps of teachers be allowed. In fact, a school is needed at Yainax just as much as at this place. Nothing but absolute force will induce those Indians to allow their children to come so far away from home as to attend school at this station, while they would be very willing, and some of them anxious, to send them to school at Yainax. If, however, the new law should be applied in this case, and I be limited to my present number of employés, I wish no such appropriation, for I can spare no employé for that purpose. An appropriation of $1,500 per

annum for the payment of a teacher and matron for a boarding-school at Yainax, beside and above the number of employés now allowed, would be all that is needed, and would accomplish more good than the same amount expended in any way of which I can conceive.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This work has been very limited, being confined to what could be done by the agent and farmer in charge at Yainax Station, excepting such influences as could be brought to bear upon the school-children. I think all having experience in these matters will testify to the great need of a thorough Christian missionary to labor with these people continually, who shall have no other duties to perform. The services of such a person are greatly needed here. All has been done, however, that could be done, and we have the satisfaction of feeling that our labor has not been in vain.

SANITARY.

The general health of this people has been remarkably good during the past year, and the mortality very much less than for several years before, the deaths having been only fifteen. This is less than the number of births; but of the latter I have not now correct knowledge. This good state of health is due, in a great measure, to the strong efforts made for the past three years to prevent the intercourse of the women with the low whites in the vicinity.

EMPLOYÉS.

I have been very fortunate during the past year in my selection of employés, and have had good, faithful persons, who were capable of performing good service, and who have greatly assisted me, and held up my hands in my arduous duties. Such persons cannot be often found, nor can they be obtained for a mere pittance; and I am greatly in fear lest the small amounts to which salaries of employés have lately been limited by the Interior Department will place it beyond the power of agents, especially on this coast, to obtain suitable persons. Tradesmen who are fitted to fill these positions with credit to the agent and Department, and with profit to the Indians, can very seldom, if ever, be obtained in this section of country for the sums named, as they can make more money outside, and at the same time have their families enjoying the benefits of civilized society.

MODOC INDIANS.

The remnant of the Modoc tribe which remained faithful to the treaty, and which are now upon this reservation, have been somewhat alarmed lest an effort was being made to remove them to the Indian Territory, along with Captain Jack's band. It was the opinion about a year ago that they would consent to go, in which opinion I coincided; but upon further investigation I find that, on the contrary, they are greatly averse to it. Scouchin, the old chief of the whole Modoc tribe, who was a terrible and bloody warrior in his day, but who has lived up to his promise faithfully ever since signing the treaty, although at times sorely pressed by the refractory ones, is very decided in his determination to live and die upon this reservation. He has received several letters from his relatives, now in the Indian Territory, urging him to go there, and extolling that country, and the advantages there; but he so fully understands their former treachery and duplicity that he cannot be made to believe anything which they may write to him. I have assured him that he need have no fears that the Government will remove him without his consent, but that possibly he may see it for his good to go at some future time. I think, however, if the amount of money which it would cost to remove them were applied to the purchase of stock-cattle for them, and to the establishing of a school at Yainax, as above suggested, it would be much better for them to remain where they are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MALHEUR INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 2, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the Indian service at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1875.

I assumed charge of these Indians about the 1st of August, 1874, in accordance with instructions from the Department, since which time the Indians have been peaceable, quiet, and, with few exceptions, obedient to the command of the agent.

It will be remembered that this agency was located and laid out only two years ago, and

that prior to that time these Indians were under the control of no agent, but, on the other hand, were composed of wild, roving, half-starved bands, who were far back in the mountains, away from the influence of the whites, and who depended on fishing, hunting, and their depredations on the settler's stock for what little subsistence they obtained.

During the last winter over 700 of them, consisting of Piutes, Bannacks, and Snakes, have been at the agency, and have been clothed and fed from the commissary, together with other roving Indians who have been in and out again at various times.

No new buildings have been erected, except additions to the old, during the year, for the reason that the funds were insufficient to justify any outlay over and above the amount actually needed for supplying subsistence, annuity goods, farming utensils, and the salaries of employés; but, during the coming fall, I expect to be able to erect a school-house, storehouse, hospital, and one or two employé's dwellings.

We have no school begun as yet, for want of a school-building, except an agricultural school, wherein about 75 of the able-bodied young men of the various tribes have taken their first lessons in practical farming. In the spring I set apart about 20 acres of ground to be tilled by the Indians themselves, under the supervision of the agency employés. This 20-acre farm was considered an experiment, and success deemed doubtful until I saw with what a will these Indians took hold of the matter. They, in the beginning, were awkward and slow in learning the minutiæ of farming, but had the determination within them to persevere until they could understand the reasons why and wherefore this and that was done. They were strong in body, but in intellect were as children. Each step had to be taught and retaught to them many a time before they could comprehend. But perseverance has finally won, and these, our "school-boys," now see the result of their labors in a field full of corn, potatoes, squashes, onions, and turnips, which will be their sustenance. The question is settled—the Piute *will work*.

Besides the above, the agency-farm, consisting of some one hundred acres of tilled land, has all been put in, with the assistance of the Indians, to crops of grain and vegetables.

The grain sown has done well, bearing a large quantity to the acre, and if left to mature the kernels would have been full and plump; but I was compelled to cut all the wheat and oats for hay, the wild hay-grass being very scarce this season. There is no question but that good wheat in abundance, to supply bread for this whole people, can be raised on the reservation, if tools, implements, and suitable teams are only furnished, with which to put in and harvest the same. During the coming year a mill should be built, and I have no question that the Indians would raise almost enough wheat to furnish them with flour for the winter next succeeding. I am satisfied that the coming winter, as the result of our vegetable crop, we will have a large quantity of potatoes and turnips, besides some carrots, beets, parsnips, peas, corn, and onions, for additional subsistence.

In the month of April we began digging a ditch for irrigating purposes, and large enough to furnish a full supply of water for a mill and all necessary shops.

The Indians took hold of the matter with great zeal, and persevered until they had finished same; its dimensions being, surface-width, 10 feet; width at bottom, 6 feet; average depth, 3 feet, and length one and one-quarter miles. It now furnishes a full supply of water for irrigating all the grounds on the west side of the river, and by running the same the distance of 20 rods farther will command a fine site for shops and a mill, with a fall of about 24 feet. The Indians did all the work on this ditch, except the plowing of it, without any compensation other than their subsistence and annuity goods.

The health of these Indians during the year has been comparatively good. In the early part of the year they were unwilling to come to the agency physician, and generally waited until they had submitted to the treatment of the Indian medicine-men before they accepted our course of treatment; but now the rule is different. Under the skillful management of Dr. James W. Howard, late resident physician, they have acquired faith to believe that our method of treating the sick is more successful than their own, and as a consequence they are gradually dispensing with the services of their doctors I am sorry to lose, by resignation, the services of Dr. Howard, as while here he exhibited such skill in the management of the Indians under his care, that he forced them to believe that he was one who fully understood his profession.

These Indians as yet have no houses, their only tenements being skin, cloth, and tulle lodges. During the next year some steps should be taken to furnish them with better protection from the winter's cold and storms.

During the last summer the agency has been surveyed, and all the lands within easy reach of the agency and suitable for agriculture surveyed into 40-acre tracts. I have been and am trying to instill into the Indians' mind the idea of individuality, that each family should have its own ground and home, insnstead of having all things in common, and roving around from place to place, as has been their custom.

At present many of my Indians are out at their summer resorts in the mountains, hunting and fishing, but will soon return, and no doubt will, with but very few exceptions, be present and assist at the time for gathering in the potato and turnip crops.

This fall we will have a school started for their intellectual and moral culture, as soon as lumber can be obtained and a building erected.

In conclusion, let me say that I find the present policy of the Department, in compelling

the Indians to labor sufficient to pay for their annuity-goods, to work admirably, and I deem the policy of furnishing each family a home of its own, and thereby ultimately breaking up the tribal relations, a good move in the direction of the future advancement of the Indian.

I hope before the next year rolls around to be able to report these Indians progressing in civilization and morals, at least as rapidly as any others on this coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM B. PARRISH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Siletz, Oregon, September 1, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of the 5th of July last, and the custom of the Department, I respectfully transmit the following report from this agency for the present year.

To give a clearer idea of the present situation, I have arranged my report under such heads as will better enable me to present concise views of the past and present condition of these Indians. To gain any fair idea of the progress and improvement made by any race, some knowledge of their past condition is indispensable.

The tribes inhabiting the Siletz reservation, some twelve in number, were formerly scattered along the coast and rivers of Oregon, from Tillamook on the north to California on the south, living in hovels of bark and brush, subsisting on roots, berries, and fish, and inhabiting little villages or rancherias at the various fishing-stations, each village under control of its own chief, and acknowledging no allegiance or connection with any other. Might made right; the will of the strongest was law, though all paid some respect to rude traditions of former customs. Wives were purchased, the number being only limited to the ability of the purchaser to pay, and were regarded as slaves, doing all the labor, bearing all the burdens, and liable to be exchanged or sold at the whim of the husband. All offenses, from the most venial to murder, were condoned by payment, and it was not uncommon for an Indian with hard head and light possession, desirous of bettering his condition, to deliberately provoke an assault, that he might claim damages, and thus increase his wealth at the expense of his skin. I have never been able to discover any traces of definite religious belief; though all acknowledged a Supreme Being, who was worshiped by singing, dancing, and incantations. Their credulity was wonderful. The medicine-men exercised unbounded influence, which they acquired and maintained to a system of terror, professing their ability to destroy an enemy by sorcery, no matter what distance might intervene.

Their intellectual status, though much superior to the diggers of California, was still far below the natives of the buffalo regions. The gratification of selfish appetites and instincts was their whole system of ethics. They had no conception of the rights of others except as it might be maintained by force, and were utterly unable to conceive of conduct prompted by any other motive than self-gratification or self-interest. They were intensely hostile to the whites, and were brought here many of them red-handed from the slaughter of the wives and children of frontier settlers. Add to this, that of the twelve or fourteen tribes located here, who acknowledged no kinship with each other, scarce two of whom were at peace, but were hereditary enemies, hostile for generations, hating each other with all the intensity of their savage nature, and we have a fair picture of the problem presented for the solution of the Indian Department, when these Indians were located on this reservation some eighteen years ago. Their number was then reported at about 3,000. With the Indian love of home, reverence for the graves of his ancestors and the scenes of his childhood amount to a passion. To it he will sacrifice any other feeling; give up any cherished desire. Removed to any other locality, he soon pines and dies. Little wonder, then, that these Indians, thus brought together, continually fighting among themselves, and required to subsist on food to which they were wholly unaccustomed—little wonder that they rapidly disappeared. In a few years the number has been reduced to 2,000. It is sad to read the reports of successive agents on the numbers as determined by the different enumerations. Two thousand, then 1,800, 1,500, 1,200; so the roll of the living has year by year been decreasing, till within the last few months, when the fearful march of death seems to have been arrested, and the number, for some time on a balance, begins to increase.

No doubt the earlier agents on this reservation had a hard task assigned them. Their Indians were reported, and undoubtedly with truth, as the most turbulent and unmanageable on the coast. Still there would hardly seem to be an adequate return for the large sums so freely allotted this agency during the earlier years of its existence. Knowing the character of the Indians, the earlier agents, perhaps wisely, adopted a policy of severity and compulsion. The whipping-post and the buck and gag were in constant requisition. Much dissatisfaction was felt at the neglect of the Government to ratify the treaties made with them previous to their removal. The character of the agent and employés were some-

times such as not to win respect, and all confidence in the good intents of the whites was destroyed. Upon the advent of my predecessor, General Palmer, the policy of severity was abandoned, and one entirely different adopted. His efforts were constantly directed toward inspiring the Indians with a belief in the good intentions of the Government, and his own sincere interest in their welfare. He partially succeeded in gaining their confidence, and during his administration, for the first time in their history, efforts were made to impart to them religious instructions; but owing to his early resignation and other causes little progress was made.

Such was the condition when I assumed charge on the first of April, 1873. Firmly believing that "Christianity is the best civilizer," my immediate efforts were directed toward organizing religious services on week-days, as well as on the Sabbath, and no efforts were spared to instruct them in the principles of Christian religion. At the same time stringent regulations were adopted for the suppression of Sabbath-breaking, profanity, and other kindred vices. I was also fortunate in securing the services of a corps of employés whose unselfish labors have contributed in no small degree to effect the change which has since taken place.

The general improvement has been marked and steady. Only by looking backward two and a half years, and contrasting the condition then with the condition now, can any definite idea be gained of the great change that has taken place. Adultery and other kindred vices, then so common, have now almost ceased. Theft, fighting, wife-beating, then of every-day occurrence, are now seldom heard of. Our guard-house or jail has been tenantless for months. Then the fierce jealousy existing between savage tribes who had been hostile for generations was continually breaking out in desperate conflicts, in which numbers were engaged, calling for the constant exercise by the agent of the utmost vigilance, patience, and fairness to preserve even the semblance of order. Beneath these savage passions, however, lurked the germs of a nobler nature. The Indian is as capable of feeling emotions of gratitude, as capable of appreciating an earnest, faithful effort to assist him to improve, as a white, when his confidence is once secured. To this end our efforts were constantly directed, and with such success, that a more peaceable, orderly, and quiet community than this does not now exist.

On the Sabbath, a well-dressed, orderly congregation assembles for worship; the former pastimes of that day are almost wholly abandoned, and the people seem to appreciate the importance of a strict observance of the Sabbath. During the week few are seen lounging around the agency and stables, as formerly, but in the shops or on their farms are busily employed, while the women at home are learning to make their homes comfortable and attractive, and are profiting by the instructions given them. Of course all have not been able to divest themselves of old customs and old ways. Some still cling to the traditions of their ancestors, and manifest little inclination to profit by the assistance tendered them, but their numbers and influence are decreasing.

Advance in civilized habits has been steady. All wear the dress, and to a certain extent adopt the habits, of the whites. The women are anxious to learn the art of housekeeping, and are steadily improving in this direction. Many of the Indian houses, erected entirely by themselves, are comfortably furnished, and kept by the women in a state of neatness that would excite the envy of many white housekeepers.

Their old method of treating the sick has been by all but a few of the older people abandoned, and now all cases of sickness are brought to the attention of the agency-physician. They have latterly been required to make payment in labor for all issues of goods, food, or clothing, and are thus learning to depend upon themselves.

The want of mills has been seriously felt and has much retarded their advancement, but provision has now been made to supply this want, and I doubt not but they will enter on a career of unexampled prosperity as soon as they shall be completed.

The population numbers at present about 1,000, though various causes have contributed to make it impossible to obtain a complete census. The above estimate, however, will vary but little from the actual count. This number is divided into some twelve or fifteen remnants of once powerful tribes, the most numerous of which are Joshuas, Sixes, Chetcoes, Rogue Rivers, Chasta Costas, and Klamaths. The decrease has been fearful until the last year, when the scales seemed to turn, and they are slowly increasing. Could they be confined more closely to the reservation, I think the mortality would be arrested, and future enumerations show a healthy increase. This may be accomplished when the mills and buildings shall be put in operation, and the Indians enabled to produce their own food on the reservation.

The advance in agriculture and mechanical knowledge has kept pace with the general improvement. Many of the Indians are as capable of managing all the details of a large farm as any white man. Much more interest is taken in farming since the allotment of lands in severalty. Several have from 30 to 50 acres of grain the present season; the result solely of their own labor, the agency farmer only proffering advice when thought necessary. Formerly the Department maintained a large farm at the village, seven miles above the agency, and another at the village, seven miles below, each in charge of a white farmer, who, besides raising large crops on account of the Government, was instructing the Indians with agency-teams in cultivating their own lands. Within the past two years both these farms have been abandoned, the farmers withdrawn, the teams issued to the Indians, and they in-

formed that hereafter their crops must be produced by their own labor. The effect has been good. Most of the heads of families have applied for lands, and are earnestly at work to improve and bring them into cultivation. Many of them have earned teams, wagons, &c., by labor outside the reservation, and the majority are now sufficientlysupplied with these and necessary tools and implements to work their own farms in future. The harnesses, boots, and shoes are now made on the reservation, in a shoe-shop established and carried on under the supervision of the agency-farmer, who is practically acquainted with this branch of mechanic arts. In this shop some three or four have been instructed, and are now capable of doing good journeymen-work in either branch.

THE ADVANCE IN EDUCATION.

On this point I am not able to report as encouragingly as I could wish. The superstitious fears of the Indians have been excited by the death of several school children some years ago, and all the efforts of my predecessor had not succeeded in allaying their apprehensions. I was met, therefore, at the outset, by an unwillingness on the part of parents to permit their children to attend school. The limited and uncertain means for schools at my disposal formed, also, an insurmountable obstacle to the permanent establishment of a manual-labor school. An effort was made in this direction, but abandoned for this reason. A day school, with a lady teacher, was established and has continued with good results. Many of the children have learned to read. All have been much benefited by instruction with regard to proper behavior, and the opposition of the parents has been overcome. Great attention should be paid to this matter. The educational question here is just placed in a condition where, by proper care, the advance should be rapid and permanent.

ADVANCE IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AND CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

On this point I am thankful I can speak with decision. The change that has taken place—and this change is the foundation of all other change for good—is astonishing. Were evidence needed to prove that "Christianity is the best civilizer," it could be afforded here. Not so much that a certain number have thrown off the yoke of their old superstitions and united with the church, but that the principles of the Christian religion have, to a greater or less degree, penetrated to all ranks, and are winning respect from the bitterest opposers. Men, formerly foremost in brawls and fights, feared and disliked by all the others, have been brought under the light of the Gospel, and exhibited such change of character and life, patience under provocation, readiness to forgive injury, a spirit of meekness and love under persecution, that they have won the respect and confidence of all, and those who, a short time ago, derided and persecuted them, now eagerly seek their advice and apply to them to settle their differences. The number uniting with the church the past year has not been great. Probably twenty have in that time been received on probation, who are still giving evidence of consistent Christian conduct. The church here, though not numerous, is earnest and aggressive, and the circle of its influence is daily widening.

The advance of material prosperity has kept pace with the march of improvement. The policy adopted in pursuance with instructions from your Office of holding such teams, wagons, implements, &c., not necessary to work the Government farm, for issue to the deserving Indians on payment for the same in labor or produce, has placed within the reach of nearly all the means of cultivating their own farms, and awakened a desire for the acquisition of property never felt under the older system. The cows and heifers, property of the Department, have nearly all been issued in the same manner, taking care to help those only who manifested an inclination to help themselves. Indians laboring outside have been encouraged to invest their wages in the purchases of teams, wagons, &c., and now probably 70 to 100 have teams, and 50 are the owners of wagons, when not more than 5 or 6 were owned two and a half years ago. When the mills now building are completed there is no doubt they will advance in the acquisition of material wealth. With a good grist-mill capable of manufacturing flour that will compete with outside brands in the market at Yaquina Bay, I see no other reason why these Indians should not produce a surplus sufficient to provide themselves with clothing and groceries, and in two or three years become in the main self-supporting. Tolls should be collected as at present from the reaper and thrasher, the work in carpenter and blacksmith shops charged and collected from the Indians, and the mills made as nearly as possible to pay their own expenses.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I beg to express my grateful recognition of the hand of divine Providence in our operations the past year. The Indians have advanced in all directions. The fearful diminution of numbers seems to have been arrested permanently, let us hope. The individual wealth of the Indians has greatly increased. They are rapidly approaching the condition of civilized society. They are earnestly engaged in improving their farms, and will soon, I trust, arrive at that state when the fostering care of the Government will no longer be required.

And now, when these mills shall have been completed I shall feel that my work on this reservation is accomplished, and the management may be committed to other hands with advantage to the service as well as Indians. I have been guided by a sincere desire to

benefit this people, and obey the injunctions of Him who has taught us to go forth and teach all nations.

If improvement has taken place among these Indians, if good has been done, I desire to place the credit where it is due, not to any action or policy of my own, but under divine Providence to the earnest, faithful labors of the corps of employés who have been with me, and seconded all my efforts, and who, sacrificing, in some instances, more lucrative as well as more pleasant positions, have come here animated by a sincere desire to bring this people, so long sitting in the region and shadow of death, under the civilizing influences of the gospel of peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FAIRCHILD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *October* 24, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with your general order of July 8, 1875, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency, which will be necessarily partial, as I have been in charge only since the first of last month to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former agent.

The task of becoming acquainted with the requirements of the agency, and ascertaining the general duties of my position has left me but little time to gather the necessary materials for a report of matters and things which took place previous to my arrival here, and which ought to have been supplied by my predecessor. This report, therefore, will embrace only such information as I have been able to gather from data in the office, and such other sources as were most available for that purpose during the short term of my administration.

The reservation embraces the remnants of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, once the lords of the plains from the Columbia River to the eastern boundary of Oregon, and extending far north into Washington Territory. They are now reduced to a mere fraction of their ancient numbers, and their empire curtailed to a domain of twenty-five miles square, and even that is much coveted by their rapacious white brothers, who dwell about them. I have no certain means of information as to the exact numerical strength of each tribe; but the last actual enumeration was taken by my predecessor in January, 1873, and is as follows:

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Walla-Walla	29	53	24	22	128	Ow-Ak-Tin, chief.
Cayuse	88	138	88	71	385	Howlish Wampo, chief.
Umatilla	40	71	35	23	169	We-nap-Snoot, chief.
Total	157	262	147	116	682	

The foregoing was used by my predecessor in his last annual report. I have not been able in the six weeks that I have been here, during which time very many of the Indians have been absent on their annual hunting and fishing excursions, to collect any reliable information on this subject I will endeavor during the winter months, when they are all at home, to make a correct enumeration.

The reservation covers a tract of country equal to an area of about twenty-five miles square, and embraces a large body of the most valuable land in Eastern Oregon. The Umatilla River, a small but beautiful, bright stream runs entirely through it from east to west, and abounds with mountain trout, and at some seasons with salmon. The white settlements have crowded upon the borders of the Indian tract on every side, and the expression of desire on the part of the whites, that the treaty should be extinguished and these lands thrown open for settlement, has been universal and ardent. Rumors are afloat that efforts will be made at the next sitting of Congress to this end, which has created much dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians.

Another prolific cause of complaint among them has been the pressing demands of whites for wagon and stage roads across the reservation. While it is undeniably true that, from the position of the reservation relatively to the settlements around it, to deny them this right would be a serious drawback to the progress and business of the country, the fact is equally apparent, and the Indians know it as well as anybody, that the tenth article of the treaty in reserving such rights to the United States Government, delegates to the President alone the power to determine "when the public necessity shall require these roads." The failure of the

road-builders to shape their action strictly upon this view of the subject has already led to some disputes between them and the Indians. This was of recent occurrence, and during the absence of the agent in Portland purchasing annuity-goods. Upon my return, I found Government troops posted upon the reservation to protect laborers, who were never in any danger, from the Indians. These troops were not called for by the man in charge of the agency, and in my opinion the exigency never required their presence. The Indians, I find, are well and peaceably disposed toward the white people, and are in all things ready to obey the law: while they are great sticklers for their rights, (and they are pretty well posted on this head,) they always yield a ready obedience to any order of the Government when they are assured, through their agent, that it emanates from that high source.

It is pleasing to be able to state that the good work of the missionaries is plainly discernble among these people in the well-marked religious and devotional character of a large inumber of them. The religious exercises at the chapel on every Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Father Conradi, the missionary priest, are well attended, and I have seldom seen a more orderly and attentive congregation among white Christians than are these Indians. For the sake of good example, as well as to secure a proper observance of the Sabbath, I have made a standing order, and require its strict observance, that every white employé on the agency shall attend church on Sunday. As nearly as I can ascertain, there are about 125 Christian Indians on the reservation, many of whom are very regular in their attendance upon divine service. The choir is composed of Indian women and school-girls, and the rendering of the litanies and canticles of the Catholic service by the latter is quite respectable, all things being considered. The acolytes who assist the priest at the holy sacrifice of the mass are Indian boys, who discharge their duties promptly and with becoming reverence. Two of the three chiefs are baptized members of the church, and one of these is a regular communicant at the altar. I have found the Indians generally truthful and reliable in what they say, and even when in fault very few of them will screen themselves behind a lie. I think they are all strongly disposed toward temperance, and their chiefs are vigilant watchers over their people in this matter. I have not seen a drunken Indian since I have been here, though I have heard of two cases where some conscienceless peddler of whisky has taken the chances of a cell in the State prison by selling two bottles of whisky to Indians. I have the evidence of his guilt, and will pay my respects to him if he ever comes within my reach again.

The school at the agency was re-opened on the 1st of September, after the summer vacation, and is under the general supervision of Rev. Father Conradi, the Catholic missionary, assisted by Miss Mary C. Taliaferro, the daughter of the agent. The average attendance has been about 25, of whom 14 are boys and 11 girls; this number will be increased when the Indians all return from their hunting tour, which will be soon, as the season is growing late and the rains are setting in. Some of the larger pupils, boys and girls, read English with tolerable facility, and most of them show a very decided aptness in writing; their copy-books display specimens of penmanship that would do credit to some of our best juvenile chirographers; steadiness of hand and exact neatness are the distinguishing features in their writing. A few of them manifest a laudable ambition to learn, and if the means were at hand to establish a boarding-school, where they could be constantly under the eyes of the teachers, much more might be expected in this direction. The distance from the school-house to the residences of the Indian families, scattered over the reservation, varies from one to fifteen miles, which makes it too far for many of them to attend school. A manual-labor boarding-school would enable us to select the brightest and most ambitious of the children and advance them much more rapidly. It is my intention to ask the Department for the privilege of applying, under proper restrictions, the proceeds of the sale of lumber from the agency saw-mill to this most benevolent purpose.

There are about fifty farms or patches on the reservation that are inclosed with rail fences. They are reasonably supplied with farm-wagons and farming-implements, and they raise some hay and wheat; but I have been here too short a time to acquaint myself with the extent of their productions. I think they are not much inclined to labor, and prefer to rely mainly upon the sale of their cattle and horses, and on fishing and hunting, for their maintenance; there are some, however, who labor with alacrity, and have provided themselves with comfortable homes. Many others have desired to build houses, but owing to the fact that the saw-mill was located ten or twelve miles from the timber, and there had been no work-oxen on the agency to haul the saw-logs, it has been impossible to supply them with necessary lumber. This difficulty has been partially overcome by removing the saw-mill some fifteen miles higher up the river, where there is abundance of good timber, and we may hope soon to be able to supply them with plenty of lumber if we can get the cattle to haul it with.

The flouring-mill is situated about six miles above the agency, is now in good condition, and does its work efficiently. The dam was broken away by the freshets of last spring, but has been replaced within the last month in a very substantial manner. The flume has been standing for the last sixteen years, since the mill was first erected; the timbers are rotten, and must be replaced next spring. The grinding of the Indians' wheat is progressing as fast as they bring it to the mill.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is ordinarily good, yet from local causes there is sufficient sickness among them to keep the physician occupied most of his time.

There are upon the reservation some fifteen or twenty indigent Indians, men and women; most of these are old, and all of them helpless, diseased, decrepit, and friendless. Indians are not much acquainted with the quality of that "charity which falleth like the gentle dew from heaven, blessing him that giveth," but much prefer that other quality which "blesses him that receiveth." Owing, I suppose, to this neglect in their early education, before the Government began to Christianize them, these poor unfortunates find but little commiseration from their wealthier fellow Indians, and are therefore entirely dependent upon the aid which they receive from their Great Father. The fourth article of the treaty provides for hospital accommodations, which have never been supplied. The fulfillment of this stipulation of the treaty would be just and truly charitable.

Very respectfully,

T. W. TALIAFERRO,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 23, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1875.

The year has passed without being marked by any prominent or special features to note. There have been no fatal epidemics, no general privation or distress, nor suffering for the necessaries of life; nor have there been any unpleasant collisions with whites or other Indians, or dissensions among themselves, or anything to arouse apprehensions of trouble in the future; nothing more than the not uncommon outcroppings of the inevitable petty jealousies which may always be expected to exist when more than one tribe is located on the same reservation.

The Warm Springs band have, as a band, been more backward about making a start for civilization than the others, though there are individuals among them who are among our best and foremost men. This year several more, some of them leading and influential men, have made a start by inclosing and breaking up land, and I think I have reason to consider it an indication of better feeling among them and the precursor of both individual and general improvement,

I had made arragements for the taking of a new census by the physician, but his resignation prevented its being carried out, and there is no one else who could be spared from regular duty to do it in the manner required to insure correctness; that is, by visiting all the settlements and seeing every individual; and as the reservation is of considerable extent, and scarcely any time when all are in the vicinity of the agency, this would occupy considerable time and require a number of visits. I am therefore under the necessity of reporting the same number as last year—680 all told; and, as according the physicians' reports the births and deaths are about equal, and there have been no other agencies operating to cause material variations in population, that number is believed to be as nearly correct as when first reported. * * * * * * * * *

In some respects our school-work will not compare as favorably as it might with the showing of some other years. Yet progress has been made, and especially in that most important primary part, the acquirement by the Indian children of the English language; that is, not merely the reading, but the comprehending of it, and this, too, when they have lived with their parents; which it is easy to see must and does add greatly to the difficulty of teaching it. I had hoped that by this time some results could have been reported from our boarding and industrial school, but was compelled to close it ere it had barely attained to a full working condition, and the house provided for that purpose stands as an attestation of my earnestness in endeavoring to inaugurate this most important adjunct in teaching Indian children those things they must know before they can change their habits of life for the better. But I had not funds available, nor could I see any possible plan for carrying it on without material assistance from some source; and the Government failing to make any special provisions, and not being met by the religious body in charge with substantial encouragement, compelled its suspension for the time being, very much to my annoyance and regret, for it is the one thing of all others that I was most interested in seeing in successful operation.

The number of cases reported by the physician as having been treated is nearly double the number of Indians known to be here, and he has stated that during the course of a year nearly all the adults apply for medicine or treatment, either for themselves or families, and while they have not all given up their "laminawis," or spirit medicine, they evidently are constantly losing faith in it, and depending on the regular physician more and more.

The only missionary work in progress is that carried on by the agent and employés, whose

maintenance is, of course, from the Government; besides which we have the services for a portion of the time of Rev. T. J. Wilson, of the United Presbyterian Church, who endeavors to be with us every second or third Sabbath; but, as he receives no support, he cannot devote any more than just the Sabbath, and that in holding public service, leaving undone the more important part, which is accomplished only by daily contact and intercourse with them; that is, of getting a thorough comprehension of their ideas and modes of expressing them, and in general, a thorough acquaintances with their wants and natures. Other than this, for all the tangible evidence that exists here, there might as well be no such things as missionary societies. This may be, perhaps, satisfactorily accounted for by the anomalous situation here, the agency being nominally under the charge of one denomination, while its church organization was obtained from and is controlled by another. * * * *

Some cases have occurred during the year of drunkenness and other pernicious practices, which the majority of the Indians are desirous of putting a stop to, by inflicting light punishments, depending more on the moral effect, and the influence of popular sentiment, than on the severity of the punishment; but the number of cases has not been recorded. One Indian has been tried by the civil authorities for murder of another Indian, (committed previous to the time under consideration;) but the evidence, which was principally if not wholly Indian, was so manipulated as to secure his acquittal, although the dying statements of the victim, and the attendant circumstances rendered it morally certain that the murderer could have been no other person. There is need that the legal status of the Indians and the proper courts for the trial of offenses committed against each other, of a grade that our laws provide punishment for, be a little more definitely settled. There is apparently now no proper tribunal except the agents, and their powers are hardly as well defined as they should be. * * * * * *

The amount of land under cultivation does not vary greatly from last year. Some new land has been broken up, but probably as much old, and perhaps more, was not sown. There was a scarcity of seed, and it was so late before any could be procured that some concluded not to sow, and the appearance of young crickets also deterred some, though, as it has turned out, no damage has been done, their number either having been greatly overestimated, or some severe frosts and cold storms having destroyed them. Gardens also suffered serious damage from the same cause. There may seem some discrepancy between the amount of land cultivated and the quantity of grain realized, but it must be borne in mind that very much of our land in dry seasons such as this was for a considerable part of it, yields but very little, perhaps one-third—not more than returns its seed—while but little comes up to the average of good grain countries. There were two or three seasonable showers from the middle of June to the middle of July, which materially benefited the late crops; in fact, without them they would hardly have matured at all. Taken altogether, the crop may be considered about four-fifths of an average.

The stock belonging to the Indians is confined entirely to horses and cattle. They have no sheep, and but few mules and swine. They have sold off quite a number of horses and some cattle, so that the net increase falls considerably short of the ordinary natural increase. Besides, they also kill a good many cattle for beef. A portion of last winter was exceptionally cold, but it did not last very long, and the snow-fall was not sufficient to cover the grass, so that stock came through without any appreciable loss. The excellence of this as a stock country can be inferred from the fact, that the Department teams (horses and mules,) were turned out late in the fall, in poor condition from the fall-teaming, and yet wintered themselves through on the range without loss.

The production of pelts, &c., is confined mainly to deerskins, with some coyote, and an occasional beaver, otter, or mink skin. There being no post-trader here, the Indians dispose of them wherever they think they can do best, so that the actual number cannot be arrived at, and that given may be wide of the mark. They use a great many deerskins for gloves, moccasins, and in other ways, so that the sales are not more than one-half or two-thirds of the number taken. The deerskins average about half a dollar (gold) each, undressed, the condition in which the larger portion are sold, and perhaps $1.25 dressed.

I have built about a dozen houses for the Indians, with the assistance of an Indian who is able to do very fair work, and whose wages amount to less than $100. In some instances the owners dress the lumber and assist in other ways as much as they are able. They are mainly plain, one-story box-houses, though two or three have been of a better class, and are very respectable-appearing dwellings. Altogether their houses compare very favorably and even to advantage with those of the nearest white settlements. They haul their logs to the saw-mill, where they are sawed into lumber for them, and nails, locks, &c., are furnished from their annuity funds, the only additional expense to the Government being the wages of the one individual mentioned.

The relative proportion of subsistence obtained from agriculture, their principal employment of a civilized nature, depends on the season. If they have good crops of grain and gardens, they are not compelled to seek after other things, any more than to gratify their life-long habits and tastes; but if their productions are light, they are compelled to look to other sources for food. During the past year it is doubtfull if more than one-third of their food consisted of agricultural products. Some of them labor for the whites a portion of the time; but a considerable portion of their earnings goes for dress, trinkets, and the like, and does

not constitute any important element in their means of subsistence. They also consume, as before intimated, a considerable amount of beef raised by themselves. No rations are issued at all. Sugar, rice, and tea are kept for hospital purposes, and sometimes a little is given for a Christmas or Fourth of July dinner or other holiday occasions, and exceptional cases of destitution are furnished with small amounts of wheat or flour when the yield of the Department fields will allow it; but the amount in all is trifling, and they are virtually self-sustaining. * * * * * * *

We lack one important thing: that is, giving the Indians a proper title to their lands. The necessary surveys have been made, and I have repeatedly called the attention of the Department to it and asked for a plat and order for allotment, and I would again urge that the project, if any is entertained, of removing these Indians elsewhere be abandoned, and that permanent homes be given them here in accordance with their universally expressed wishes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN UTAH.

UNITAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
September 10, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with Department circular of July 8, 1875, my fifth annual report of the service under my charge.

The honorable Commissioner and all others interested in the welfare and progress of our Indians will be pleased to learn that their progress in agricultural and civilizing pursuits indicated in my last report continues, and affords increasing encouragement to themselves and those who have the management of their affairs to increased efforts on their behalf.

INDIANS—THEIR NUMBER.

The number of Indians belonging to and periodically visiting this reservation is, so far as we can ascertain, about the same as given in my last report. I have estimated them at 650, but the number at any one time on the reservation seldom exceeds 500. From the nomadic habits of most of our Indians it is difficult if not impossible to be accurate in their enumeration.

GENERAL CONDUCT.

There has, I think, been a steady and marked improvement in their general temper and conduct, evincing a greater willingness to be controlled and counseled by the agent. It must not, however, be understood that they always evince the same good nature. Often when they cannot have what they want, they manifest some dissatisfaction, but it passes away more readily, and is not of so frequent occurrence as formerly.

INDUSTRY.

It is the opinion of all those who have opportunities for forming a correct judgment in the matter that there is a marked progress in the industrial habits of our Indians. More of them than formerly have directly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, as an evidence that farming is becoming more popular, some of those who do not work themselves hire others to cultivate their land for them, and thus claim to be farmers. Their progress in this department of industry, though steady and marked from year to year, can only be fully appreciated by those who saw and knew the habits of our Indians and the condition of this agency three or four years ago, and can compare them with what they are now. The products of their farms are every year becoming a more important element in their subsistence. Not only do they cultivate their land themselves, but provide material and construct rude fences for the protection of their crops. A new farm has been opened by a band of our Indians, about eight miles south of the old one, and considerable new land cleared, broken, and put into crops, and partially surrounded by a fence of their own construction. It must not be inferred from what has been said of the industry of our Indians that they work continuously through the season. This would be too much to expect. After they have prepared the land and put in their crops, and to some extent made arrangements for their irrigation and care during their absence, many of them, often a majority, leave on hunting-expeditions and visiting-tours among their friends in the settlements and tribes with which they are on terms of intimacy, to gather news and talk about it, of which they are even more fond than their more cultivated white brethren. It is difficult and almost impossible in our situation to restrain these roving habits, which materially modify the results of their previous hard work.

CIVILIZATION.

In civilization, so intimately connected with industry, if not absolutely dependent upon it, whilst admitted to be very slow, we think their progress is gradual and perceptible, as manifested by their disposition to adopt more and more the dress and habits of civilized life, and the giving up of many of their barbarous customs during sickness, and at the death of any of the tribe.

HEALTH.

There has been more sickness among them than last year; at least more has come within my knowledge; perhaps from the growing disposition to report the cases, and to obtain remedies from the agent. Still it is next to impossible to accurately ascertain the amount of sickness or the number of births and deaths. Most of the diseases are of a chronic character. Consumption is superinduced by their scanty clothing, poor shelter, and general exposure during the winter and spring. Venereal diseases in their various stages are also quite prevalent, and from the peculiar remedies and treatment necessary, necessitate the employment of a physician and hospital provisions. I cannot too earnestly recommend that provision be made for both these items, both on the score of humanity and justice to the Indians and employés. The Department, as well as all well-wishers to the Indians, insist that the best class of employés be secured; but such cannot be induced to remain while their lives are exposed both to accident and disease, without any available adequate remedies or skillful treatment.

SCHOOL.

The school alluded to in my last report has been in operation since October last. The house for its accommodation, then in process of erection, has been so far completed as to be comparatively comfortable, though not ceiled or plastered. A portion of it is fitted up for the residence of the agent and his family, the balance for school purposes; and for present demands, so far as instruction is concerned, is all that is required. With slight interruption the school has been open during the year, and though it has not fully met our anticipations, it has perhaps accomplished as much as could reasonably have been expected. It has steadily grown in favor among the Indians, and those who have availed themselves of its advantages have, considering their irregular attendance, made commendable progress. The whole number of Indian boys attending more or less during the year is twenty-five. The number seems small among so many, but when it is considered that the children are under no kind of restraint or compulsion, but are left free, except in a very few cases, to come or stay away, it will not appear so strange that so few attend; and especially when it is remembered that the farms and lodges are located from three to six miles from the agency, and, further, that when the Indians leave to hunt or visit, their children must be taken along. No girls have hitherto been induced to attend, older Indians laughing at the idea of educating girls. They, as an evidence of their interest in the school, sometimes propose to leave their boys with us, but we have no way of caring for them at present, and of course decline to take them. In order to secure the best results from our school, we must have another building. for boarding and lodging purposes, with separate apartments for boys and girls; also apartments for a matron, who should be employed to take charge of the establishment. The children should be instructed not only in ordinary school-studies, but also in those matters which are calculated to fit them for providing for their own comfort and support in future.

The adoption of this plan with us would require additional means; but I am satisfied it is the only way in which Indian schools can be made to produce the best results, I therefore earnestly recommend that we be enabled to adopt the plan above indicated. For a more detailed account of the operations of the school, I refer you to the teacher's report herewith.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

The former being an outgrowth and dependent upon the strength and purity of the latter, can hardly be said to exist. Whatever of religion they may have once had exists in a weak and modified form of superstition principally among the older ones, and exercises a very slight control over their actions under ordinary circumstances. There is, indeed, a belief in a Supreme Being or Great Spirit, who controls both in the natural world and in the affairs of men; also a belief in the existence of evil spirits, to whom are attributed all malign influences. But it is only in times of great affliction and sorrow that their religious notions appear to exercise any influence or control over their actions, and then not always in a beneficent way. They are, to a very great extent, creatures of appetite and impulse. Selfishness, as with most of the human family, is a marked characteristic. Natural affection even between members of the same family, seems except in rare cases to exercise little influence over their treatment of each other. For their boys, indeed, they seem to have a degree of it, but for the aged, often for the sick, and generally for the women, or squaws, old or young, this delightful principle of our common nature seems wanting to an alarming extent. Chastity and a sense of obligation to the marriage relation, except to a limited extent, are lamentably wanting. Polygamy, as with most barbarous tribes or nations, exists, though to a less offensive extent than formerly. All the benign influences and

principles which are the outgrowth of true religion are either wanting or exist in a very low degree. They possess, however, a degree of kindness, a sense of justice and integrity, and some other amiable traits of character which have survived their ages of darkness, superstition, and barbarism. Notwithstanding the dark picture partially delineated above, we think there has been, with regard to all the matters alluded to, a gradual change for the better; but not till the older members of the tribe pass away, and the benign and civilizing influences of the Christian religion, through the influences of Christian schools and missions, are brought to bear upon the young, can all the dark picture be obliterated. For a more detailed evidence of their natural progress I would refer to my statistical report herewith. This, however, will not, I apprehend, show in some particulars the increase that might be expected, when compared with former ones, or as might be inferred from the tenor of my general report, inasmuch as I have learned from past experience to more carefully estimate the various items, preferring to be rather within than beyond the true figures.

RESERVATION—SIZE AND CHARACTER.

This reservation was originally described and set apart by Executive order, and afterwards confirmed by act of Congress, and is described as all that portion of country drained by the Uintah River. As it has never been surveyed, only an approximate estimate of the number of acres can be given. After a most careful estimate, I have put the length from east to west at one hundred and fifteen miles, with an average width of thirty-five miles, or about 2,576,000 acres, about one-hundredth part tillable, one-thousandth wooded, one-half grazing, and the balance worthless. The agency is located in the eastern part of the reservation, about thirty miles from Green River, which forms a part of the southeastern boundary. This agency is located about two hundred miles from Salt Lake City, on the west, the point whence all our supplies must come, and about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Bridger, W. T., and about the same distance from Green River City on the Union Pacific Railroad.

ROADS.

The road from Salt Lake City, over which all our supplies are hauled, is pronounced by all who have ever traveled it to be utterly unworthy of the name; and yet those who thus characterize it see it only at the most favorable season. What they would say of it were they compelled to traverse it at other seasons can be imagined. Owing to the great amount of snow and the number and violence of the mountain-streams, this road is available for only about four or five months of the year, say from July to November. It will be perceived from the above that a reasonably good road is a prime necessity for the economical and successful conduct of this agency. I would therefore renew my former recommendation, also indorsed by Majors Powell and Ingalls, that an appropriation of $10,000 be secured for this object. It is believed by those best qualified to form a correct opinion in the matter that a road could be made from this agency to Green River City on the Union Pacific Railroad, which would be available for two or three months longer in the year. The route would be shorter, would accommodate more settlers, and could, perhaps, be constructed at a less cost, though it would necessitate the construction of a bridge or ferry over Green River on the east.

EMPLOYÉS.

The character of the employés, who, from their constant intercourse with the Indians, exercise more or less influence over them for good or evil, has been a matter of much solicitude to the Department and all friends of the Indians as well as to the agent, but, as a practical matter, cannot always be controlled by the latter. I have been encouraged by the Department and other friends of the Indians to secure the right kind and induce them to bring their families. I have had my own family with me about one year, and quite recently my carpenter and farmer have brought theirs. * * * *

Hitherto the agent and the employés have been subsisted from the general supplies, but by Department circular of July 22, received August 21, we are required to furnish or pay for our own supplies. Without a modification of the provisions of that circular, so far as this agency is concerned, I feel assured it will be impossible to retain the class of employés secured, and which is so important an element in the civilization of Indians. Some of my best ones have signified their unwillingness to remain without some modification of the circular referred to. I have heretofore presented the matter to the Department, and hope it will be carefully and favorably considered. Our situation is one of the most isolated and inconvenient in the service; our deprivations and exposures greater; hence we think still further discrimination should be made in our favor.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Our employés are men of all work. None are employed who are not willing to do anything, and at any time, which may be thought to be for the best interests of the service; nor do they confine themselves to hours, though, as a general rule, ten hours' service is all that is

required of them. No contracts are let for the procuring of material, erection of buildings' or making repairs. These matters are all done by our ordinary employés. Several new buildings are necessary for the proper equipment of this agency, in addition to the one for boarding and lodging purposes for Indian children above mentioned.

The agent, who has hitherto lived with considerable discomfort in a small division of the school-house, should have a dwelling more comfortable and convenient. A suitable store-house for the safe-keeping of supplies, shops for carpenter and blacksmith, a slaughter-house, and a suitable house or sheds for storing machinery and farming-implements, are all very much needed. The erection of all or any of these will necessitate the employment of an additional force and of course much additional expense. Till quite recently, the Indians did not desire "American houses," but they are fast changing their minds, and several of them, Chief Tabby among the number, are asking for houses, and are willing to help build them. This we regard a favorable sign of progress, and shall gratify their desires as soon as possible.

No trouble has occurred during the year, either among the Indians themselves or between them and the whites, calling for the interference of the agent, or any outside parties.

One circumstance has occurred since the commencement of this report, which has cast a gloom over all, both Indians and whites, connected with this agency, and gives additional emphasis to my earnest appeal for the employment of a physician or surgeon on this reservation. On the 7th instant, while my blacksmith, Charles Bently, was engaged on the Indian farm, aiding in cutting their wheat, an Indian was shooting at a mark, and either did not see him or the ball glanced and struck Mr. Bently in the right arm while stooping, passed through it, entered his side, and lodged in the region of the kidney, producing very painful, and we feared fatal, wounds; but the symptoms are more favorable, and we are encouraged to hope for a favorable issue. We are glad to be assured that this was an accident, perfectly unintentional, on the part of the Indian, and that the Indians all express much concern about the matter; yet such occurrences may take place at any time, though the utmost care be exercised; and as it would be impossible to procure a surgeon in any reasonable time, we are in constant dread of sickness or accidents calling for his aid. None but reckless men will, for ordinary compensation, if at all, run such risks.

Not more than three-eighths of the Indians belonging to this agency are subsisted by issue of Government rations; and as they procure the balance, five-eighths, by their own exertions, it will readily be seen how much credit is due our Indians for their industry, and also how far short the Government comes of enabling them to develop their industry and resources. Our Indians sometimes allude to the fact, and complain of it, that those who do not work get more than they do. I am inclined to think there are, in some cases, grounds for their complaints.

I have procured a threshing-machine, so that we will be better able in future to secure all their grain-crops, and ascertain the amount. They desire me to purchase their surplus wheat, and thus, as they say, encourage greater production. I have recommended this plan to the Department, and desire its favorable consideration. A full supply of beef is one of the most costly but essential items of subsistence. I have more than once recommended the stocking of this reservation with cattle, so that all the cattle necessary for beef and work oxen might be raised with comparatively small outlay. With $15,000 expended for stock-cattle at once, this agency would never call for another dollar for beef or work-cattle. Besides, with judicious management, deserving Indians might be encouraged by the presentation of a cow and calf as a reward of industry and good conduct, and ultimately the whole stock might be turned over to them, and the Government relieved from any responsibility for their subsistence, which should be brought about at the earliest possible time.

The indiscriminate distribution of supplies to all, industrious and idle alike, I have always regarded as demoralizing in its effects, tending rather to encourage indolence than industry. Hence I regard the provision in the late appropriation law for the Indian service, making labor a condition-precedent to receiving supplies, as a step in the right direction. I have notified the Indians of the requirement, and of my intention to insist on compliance with it, which will be done so far as practicable.

In conclusion, I can only regret that I have been unable to contribute any ethnological information or specimens of value. This country and tribe have been so thoroughly canvassed by Major Powell and others that I have not been able to procure anything of value or interest, and trust that the great exhibition in contemplation, in which I feel great pride and interest, will not suffer thereby.

Respectfully submitted.

F. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report relative to the condition of the Indian service at Colville agency for the year ending August 31, 1875.

There are eight different tribes belonging to this agency, numbering in the aggregate 3,117 souls, as near as can be ascertained. Only three of said tribes, however, reside upon the reservation west of the Columbia River, viz, the Okanagans, Sanpoels, and Nespeelums, numbering 830 in all. The Colvilles (650) are located in the Colville Valley, and on both sides of the Columbia, from Kettle Falls down to the mouth of the Spokane River. The Lakes (242) are located on both sides of the Columbia River, from Kettle Falls north to the British line. The Callispels or Pend d'Oreilles (395) are located on both sides of the Pend d'Oreille or Clark's Fork of the Columbia, in the vicinity of Callispel Lake. The Spokanes live on both sides of the Spokane River, from its mouth to the Idaho line, and the Methows (315) are located on the west side of the Columbia River, from the mouth of the Okanagan to the We-natchee River.

With the exception of the Sanpoels, Nespeelums, and Methows, who never visit the agency, (and the two former have invariably refused to acknowledge the authority of the Government or its agents,) there is every reason to be satisfied with the peaceable and friendly disposition of the above-mentioned tribes, and with the trial they seem to be making to adapt themselves to the pursuits of civilized life. They seem to appreciate the efforts being made by the Government to better their condition, and appear anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them. There is an increasing desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, and farming-implements are eagerly sought after. Out of the limited means at my command, I have purchased and issued them, during the past year, 56 axes, 20 sets of harness, 15 plows, 1 cradle, 2 spades, and 3 grindstones, also about 6,840 pounds of seed-wheat and 2,000 pounds seed-potatoes, besides garden-seeds. They have made good use of the articles furnished them, and it is gratifying to know that their efforts have been rewarded by a plentiful harvest. Thrift and progress is more apparent among the Colvilles and Spokanes than among the other tribes. There is no lack of laborers, and they render valuable assistance to the farmers in putting in and taking off their crops, and at this season of the year they are to be found in every neighborhood busily engaged, and some of them go as far as Walla-Walla to look for employment. It is confidently believed that if their lands were surveyed and secured to them in severalty, without the power of alienation, the majority of them would abandon their nomadic life and subsist themselves by tilling the soil. At present their chief reliance is upon roots, fishing, and hunting.

The Methows live farthest from the agency, and never visit it, but, so far as I can learn, they are peaceable and well disposed.

The Sanpoels and Nespeelums, who may be regarded as one tribe, are wholly under the control of their preachers or prophets, who are called dreamers, and are distinct from the drummers, who live lower down on the Columbia. They tell their followers that truth is revealed to them (the prophets) directly from heaven, and all that is necessary to secure their well-being in this world and happiness in the next, is to obey them implicitly, and that they do almost without an exception. A distrust of white men and a disregard of their teaching and laws seems to be the foundation of their faith, and no one is permitted to acknowledge any authority emanating from them. They are having a bad effect upon the surrounding tribes, offering to the turbulent and disorderly a place of refuge and immunity from punishment. The whites living in their vicinity complain that they steal their horses and kill their cattle, and commit other acts of lawlessness. Unless some steps are taken to bring them to a sense of their duty, serious difficulty may be apprehended. The agent is powerless, and they can only be dealt with by the strong arm of the military. I am of the opinion that the speediest and most effectual means of bringing them to terms is to arrest the ringleaders (not over six) and send them to some distant reservation, and forbid them to return to their country. It would strike terror among them, as an Indian dreads nothing so much as to be forced from his home and friends. The tribe would then be easily controlled. The chief is a well-meaning man, but has lost his influence and blindly follows the prophet.

As tribal government among the Indians of this agency seems to be of no effect for the punishment of crimes of a serious nature, it is evident that some regulations should be established for the enforcement of law and order among them, and I heartily indorse the recommendations made by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his last annual report for "qualified citizenship."

There are no agency buildings here, and serious inconvenience is felt for want of them. The headquarters of the agency have continued to remain at Fort Colville since the establishment of the post up to the present time, and such accommodations as could be offered to the agents have been freely given by the different post-commanders. An estimate of the cost of such buildings as are required for the use of the agency has been forwarded to your Office.

The hardship to which the Indians were subjected last year, in consequence of a monopoly of the mills by one of the trading firms, has been remedied by the authority recently given to purchase a portable grist-mill and to have it and the saw-mill put in running order for the use of the agency, thus supplying an important and long-felt want.

Owing to the untiring devotion of the Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the boarding-school, the progress made by the children in their studies is highly gratifying. Besides the branches ordinarily taught in primary schools, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, housekeeping, and to cut and make their own clothes. The boys saw wood and work in the garden, and have, with the assistance of the girls, under the direction of their teachers, raised sufficient vegetables for the use of the school. The children are fond of going to school, and we could get five times as many as we have (40) if we could provide for them. The Indians are much pleased with the school, and willingly contribute towards its support. They have recently given a year's supply of fish.

The Protestant Spokanes belonging to this agency have shown a commendable zeal in the cause of religion and education. During the past year they have, with their own means, built a comfortable dwelling for their minister and teacher Rev. H. T. Cowley, (whose heart seems to be in his work,) and have also built a commodious school-house without any assistance from the Government. They appear anxious to have their children educated, but what progress they are making I am unable to say, as their teacher reports to Lapwai and not to this agency. There is no reason to believe, however, but that it is satisfactory. From the fidelity with which the Indians adhere to the teachings of their Christian ministers, there is much reason to hope for their steady advance in civilization.

The self-sacrificing devotion of Jesuit fathers to their flock renders the work of the Indian agent comparatively easy, and to their influence more than to any other are we indebted for the long peace that has prevailed on this frontier.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year past has been reasonably good, but we are in great need of a hospital, which I have asked permission to build. The same necessity for a permanent adjustment of the reservation boundaries still exists, and the reasons given in my last annual report may be considered as renewed in this, and it is to be hoped that another year will not be allowed to pass without some satisfactory arrangement being made and the necessary agency buildings erected.

A statistical report is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEAH BAY, W. T., *August* 25, 1875.

SIR: A circular from your Office, dated July 8, 1875, requiring me to prepare and forward without delay my second annual report, has been received, and in compliance therewith I beg leave to submit the following statements:

I conceived the plan, after some months of hesitation as to the best method of inaugurating the work of separating the children, so far as I could get consent, from the homes and influence of their parents, of taking them entirely out of Indian life and of giving them the culture of a Christian home. A circumstance occurred a short time previous to the date of my commission quite favorable to my plan. The property at Bahada Point, the eastern arm of Neah Bay, which had been used for many years as a trading-post, consisting of numerous tenements and out-houses, had been, by the enlargement of the reservation, included as agency buildings. This promontory is two miles distant from the nearest Indian lodge. The buildings, though inferior in character, and not well designed in form for a boarding-school, are nevertheless by some reconstruction made to answer the purpose, and their separation from the Indian village is a circumstance quite in their favor as a location for the school. The location being settled upon, the question of greatest importance yet remained unanswered. What father and mother of a family can be found to assume parental care and control of these children, every one of whom leaves the camps covered with filth and vermin, and a majority of them diseased with loathsome eruptions and humors? A service is here required for which no amount of money can pay. Who can be found to perform it? It was finally decided, after some deliberation, to inaugurate the work in my own family. Peradventure, if it should prove successful, others could be found to take the labors off our hands. This plan having been matured, I moved my family to Bahada, and in October commenced the school with four pupils; at the end of a month we numbered 9, and at the end of the quarter, 13. Our present number, which is the highest we have had at any time, is 22, and this has been our average for the last four months.

The unwillingness of the Indians to place their children in the school, which accounts for the slowness of our progress in collecting pupils, is due in part to the conditions on which

hey are received. These conditions require parents to surrender all control of their children to the agent, who undertakes the whole responsibility of subsistence, care, and guardianship, the same as of his own children. And they are made to understand, further, that this new relation is not a temporary affair, to be broken off at the will of the parents, but that it is a relationship which is to result in such a change in the child's taste and habits that he will never return to Indian life, but will seek new social alliances and a better form of life. It is not strange that the Indians are slow to accept these conditions; and yet it is very evident that these are the only conditions on which a school for the children of savage parents can accomplish results worthy of the expenditure for educational purposes which the Government is making. These children have been subjected to thorough drill in the elements of school knowledge. Not more than four of them knew a letter of the alphabet in the outset. Now a dozen of them can read the New Testament, can write legibly, some of them gracefully, and are good singers. But the chief benefit conferred upon them results from their social and domestic surroundings. Cleanliness of person, decorum of manners, and good behavior at all times and in all places are requirements that are never relaxed. These are enforced when necessary by stern discipline. But the power of parental kindness, gentleness, and patience is the main instrumentality relied upon to mold the spirit and shape the habits of these children. Our policy is to make them know that their truest friends are those with whom they have found their new home. We try in all respects to fulfill the parental relation towards them, and to attach them to us with filial love. In this way we bring them into sympathy with us in our religious feelings. They kneel at our family altar every morning and evening, and with united voice either chant or repeat the Lord's prayer. No meal is ever eaten by them until they have first recited in concert some paragraph from the Scriptures; and in our Sabbath services the time is mainly occupied with rehearsals from memory of passages from the Bible by the school.

About the 1st of August, in accordance with a previous promise, we gave the school an excursion through the Sound. We went to Victoria by canoe. We camped in that city four days and over one Sabbath. We there found a very interesting religious work among the Indians, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church, which has erected for them a neat house of worship, in which they hold regular religious services. Our children attended their meetings in a body, and surprised everybody by their readiness in rehearsals of the Scripture and the unction with which they sung many familiar songs. From Victoria to Olympia, taking advantage of the low fares by reason of strong opposition, we went by steamer. At Port Ludlow, one of the large lumbering points, the steamer was delayed an hour, giving us plenty of time to take the school through the large saw-mill, in which a log that cuts 1,000 feet of lumber is made into boards in fifteen minutes. They saw the whole process of the immense factory, which was new and wonderful to them all. In Olympia we camped just a week, during which time the children visited the printing-offices, the flour-mill, the shoe and other mechanic shops, and three of the different churches, in whose public services they bore a part. At the request of some friends of our work a public meeting was called specially to witness the exercises of the Indian school from Neah Bay. The house (a capacious church) was filled, and for two hours the children entertained the people with the rehearsal of their Scripture lessons and the songs which they have been taught to sing in our family school.

The remark was made by one of the Sunday-school superintendents in Olympia, and seconded by many others, that the same number of white children could not be found in the Territory who could acquit themselves so well. After an absence of three weeks we arrived back at Neah Bay without a single disaster of any sort, all in good health. I mention these facts in no boastful spirit, but to show the pains we are taking to rear these children in the way of wisdom. The excursion, to children never before off an Indian reservation situated sixty miles from the nearest civilized settlement, was an event never to be forgotten, and one full of valuable instruction.

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Manual labor, among other appliances in the education of the children, is not omitted. Each day brings to each- child some duty to do with his hands. The girls are practiced under the matron, in the various kinds of domestic work in the house, and the boys, when not under drill in the school-room, are with the agent or employés in the garden, field, or forest, and are taught the use of hoe, spade, rake, ax, or saw. At first they were very averse to all manner of work. But they have now learned to submit to it more patiently, and are never excused from their prescribed tasks.

Eight Indians have been punished by the agent by fine and imprisonment—three for violation of the liquor law, and five for petty larceny.

No survey of this reservation has ever been made, but the described boundaries would indicate about sixty square miles in the reserve. Of this very little is at present tillable. The greater portion is mountainous and covered with heavy evergreen forests. There are two streams, skirted with rich intervale land extremely productive of grass, but useless for tillage by reason of overflow by tides. All the land now under tillage is sandy and sterile, and made productive only by extensive manuring. At Neah Bay we have some twenty acres in grass, oats, and vegetables. At Hobuc, where the farmer resides, on the ocean-beach, we have probably sixty acres under fence, but not more than ten or twelve under plow. The balance is meadow and pasture.

The Makah Indians are a sea-going tribe. They live exclusively by fishing. Their opportunities for obtaining fur. seal, salmon, and halibut are excellent; also the oil of dog-fish, shark, and whale. The character of the land of the reservation in its present condition is not such as to tempt them from their present pursuits. Like other men, they incline to do that which pays them best. If the intervale lands of the reservation were reclaimed from the tide by small expense by way of diking, there would be plenty of inducement for them to turn their hands to farming. Of the desirableness of this enterprise my views have been fully expressed in previous correspondence, and I need not refer to it here. Suffice it to say that there is no hope of making agriculture a pursuit of these people until that is done.

We have some six acres of oats on the ground. They are not yet ripe. The crop, with the exception of about two acres which was highly manured, is light. In all we cannot expect to reap more than eight tons of sheaves. Of potatoes we planted lightly, for the reason that last year we lost our entire crop by rot, and chose not to risk a large crop this year. I do not expect to harvest more than 100 bushels. As yet, however, we see no signs of rot, and regret not having planted more. Our turnips promise well; we ought to harvest 500 bushels at least. We have already secured 15 tons of hay, and if the weather should be favorable for drying we hope to get a good deal more. There is an abundance of fine grass upon the intervales, but at present the weather is such as to render it impossible to cure it.

There are seventy-three Indian lodges and five houses, built after the manner of white men, occupied by the Indians. No addition to this number has been made during the year.

We have built during the year one cattle-shed, and one hay-barn 40 by 20, with capacity for twenty tons. Cost of material, exclusive of employés' labor, not more than $25.

The Indians generally are unwilling to work in civilized pursuits. Their main dependence is upon their fishery, the productions of which give them means of trade for all needed supplies. A few of them will work for wages when short of supplies, and when positively assured that they can obtain them in no other way. Their chief source of revenue is their seal-fishery, and the manner in which the seal are taken exposes them to hardship and often to great danger. From February to June the seal rendezvous near the mouth of the straits in their migration, as it is supposed, from southern latitudes to the Alaska Isles, where they give birth to their young. They are supposed to linger in these waters to feed upon a certain kind of fish more abundant here than elsewhere. During their sojourn here they are captured by spearing. They are pursued by Indians in their canoes, and are found at various distances from land, from five to twenty miles, being governed in their movements by the direction of the wind. This pursuit is often dangerous. Adverse winds often arise when canoes are far out at sea, and they are driven beyond sight of land and beyond the possibility of return. A year ago a canoe containing three Indians was picked up forty miles out by a ship bound for Asia. They were afterwards transferred to a ship bound for San Francisco, and at the end of two months returned by the same ship to the straits, much to the joy of their friends who had given them up as lost.

During our late sealing season seven Indians fishing from this reservation have lost their lives in pursuit of seal. The wisdom and humanity of providing for their safety in the pursuit of this dangerous but lucrative business has often been brought to the notice of the Department with urgent recommendations that seaworthy vessels be provided them to take the lead of the canoes, and, in the event of dangerous weather, pick them up and save them from disaster. I can do no less than repeat the recommendation, here and in behalf of the whole tribe pray that the subject receive the consideration that its importance demands.

The subject of reclaiming the tide-lands above alluded to is likewise of paramount importance. The truth is we have no other land worth cultivating. A good farm in this agency is a desideratum without the supply of which our service must be carried on at great and continued cost to the Government; we need it for the subsistence of the school and those that are helpless and dependent; we need it to give employment to the boys of the school, and as they grow up to manhood to furnish them homesteads whereon they can subsist. To reclaim our forest is practically impossible. It would cost at least $100 an acre, and then it would be very poor. To reclaim the intervale would not cost $5 per acre, and then it would be very good and productive. In May last I caused a scientific survey to be made of the Waach Valley, together with the projection of the required dike. The engineer's report of estimated cost, together with the profile of the contemplated dike and the complete map of the location, are now in your hands. I can but hope that the matter will receive the attention of the Government, and that a special appropriation will be asked to carry the improvement into effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. HUNTINGTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report from this agency.

There has been a steady improvement on the part of the Indians in many ways during the year. They are becoming more industrious and cleanly in their habits; and for a people who are so opposed to labor I feel that there has been as much improvement as could be expected. The great difficulty with which building-material of every kind is obtained deters many from building who would do so if they could obtain material more readily. The timber on the reserve is generally of an inferior quality, very little making shingles or boards. The nearest saw-mill is about seventy miles distant, and inaccessible most of the year.

The beneficial fund is small, amounting to $700 per annum. This, after purchasing such articles as clothing and blankets, which are needed, does not allow much for the purchase of building-material.

The policy of requiring all able-bodied men to perform labor in payment for goods works well, and greatly assists in breaking up the habit of begging.

Three additional houses have been built by the Indians this year, the carpenter working with and assisting in such work as they could not do. It has been my custom to require the Indians to do all they can; and to encourage them, I have furnished nails and such articles as they could not obtain.

Farming cannot be made a success at this reserve. The land is of an inferior quality. For the last three years the potatoes have been destroyed by the "blight," and this year the "cut-worms" have done much damage. About ten tons of timothy-hay have been cut from the agency farm and five tons of oats. The Indians have also raised about eight tons of timothy-hay this year. No more land has been cleared this year.

A number of Indians have been employed at oystering for parties at Shoal-water Bay; they make good wages, some as high as $3 per day, which is quite an assistance to them in obtaining a living.

I have no trouble on account of whisky. There has not been a case of drunkenness, to my knowledge, on the reserve for the last three years.

For the sanitary condition I refer you to the report of the physician. Being without means to supply the sick with hospital stores or accommodations is a great detriment to the service. There are very few healthy Indians among these tribes, most of them being tainted with scrofula and syphilitic complaints. While there are few severe cases among the Indians frequenting the agency, its effects can be seen in most of their offspring.

The school has been been better patronized this year than any previous, and the scholars have made a fair degree of progress. They are small children, none being older than nineteen years of age. Quite a number of Indians can speak the English language, but none can talk it well. At the request of the patrons of the school, and also that needed repairs and renovations could be attended to, I have allowed a short vacation.

The carpenter has been employed in assisting Indians to build, and making repairs on the agency buildings; the blacksmith has been at work in the shop making such articles as the Indians required. It became necessary to dispense with his services on the 9th of August, since which time I have been without. The farmer has been engaged in working on the farm and hauling agency supplies from Point Brown, where all our supplies are landed. This is thirty miles south of the agency, and much time is unavoidably consumed in getting supplies to the agency.

The employés and Indians work pleasantly together, and there has been no disturbance of any kind between the Indians and whites, and very little among themselves. They are generally peaceable and well-behaved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SKOKOMISH AGENCY, W. T.,
September 2, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge and of the situation of affairs at this agency.

The interest taken by the Indians, as reported last year, in the improvement of their land and in making comfortable homes for themselves has continued, subject to some discouragements, through the past year. Last fall, by the desire of the Indians, I purchased for them, with their annuity-money, about forty stoves, and this spring have distributed among them over one hundred wood-seat chairs. This was followed by a grand rush on the reservation-carpenter for bedsteads and tables. So that now a majority of them cook on stoves, sit on

chairs or benches, and eat off tables with plates, knives, and forks. Their improvement in these respects has been quite marked.

A very serious cause of discouragement has arisen, which has operated seriously against their progress. By a comparatively recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the right of the Indians to cut and sell logs from off the reservation, except when done in clearing land, has been abrogated. As the land on this reservation is all heavily timbered and cannot be cleared for less than from $25 to $60 an acre, and as the only source of income they have had has been from the sale of the logs, the effect of this decision has been to deprive them of almost their only means of support. They have, therefore, been compelled, just as they were getting comfortably fixed to live, to leave their homes and ramble about the country in search of work, thus coming in contact with strong temptation to drink, and to acquire and practice other vices, which not only demoralize and degrade them, but also use up all their earnings as well as destroy themselves. In addition to this, the construction here given by the courts to the law in the Revised Statutes regarding the sale of liquor to Indians makes it no offense against the laws of the United States to sell Indians all the liquor they wish, provided it is done off from the reservation. Thus on the one hand they are driven from the reservations, and on the other, the flood-gates of destruction are let loose upon them. Their circumstances seem to call loudly for relief, which can only come through some act of Congress authorizing the cutting and selling logs from off the reservation. By it they obtain their only means of support while at home. Take it from them, as at present, and the whole expense and machinery of keeping up an agency are rendered, to a great extent, useless, for an Indian must either leave or starve. The latter he cannot do, and if he does the former, he not only deprives himself of the benefits of his home and subjects himself to many temptations and drawbacks, but loses the benefits granted him by the Government. It is earnestly hoped that something will immediately be done to relieve this serious embarrassment.

The school has been successful during the year. The whole number on the roll has been 26; average attendance over 20. The sessions have occupied ten full months. During the winter months the school has been in session six hours a day, and during the summer there has been school for three hours and work four hours each day. The above number is as many as the present appropriation will support. An additional appropriation of $1,500 or $2,000 would enable us to double the number of scholars, and would, I think, be a very wise expenditure.

The labors of an efficient missionary have been expended among the Indians during the year with satisfactory results.

The improvements made during the year are the erection for the Indians of ten or twelve lumber-houses, an office for the agent, and sheds and additions to the barn, and improvements to the dwellings of the employés. The school has cleared ten acres of rich bottom-land, and the farmer has broken the same amount. The Indians have enlarged their clearings of land, and made more comfortable their houses; but the amount of land cleared by them it is difficult to estimate.

In conclusion, I would earnestly recommend that the titles to the land held by the Indians be confirmed to them in severalty, as was recommended last year, and also that they be granted the right to cut and sell logs from off the reservation, as I consider these two points vitally essential to their advancement.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
September 21, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular-letter from your Office, dated July 28, 1875, I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of this and the other reservations of the Point Elliot treaty.

The Indians of Tulalip and the other reserves under my charge have given marked evidence of improvements made in their industrial habits and pursuits.

During the past year there have been more Indians on this reservation than heretofore, all industriously engaged either in farming or working in their logging-camps. There is also a visible improvement in the manner in which they perform their respective duties. Those engaged in logging carry on their own business in disposing of their logs to the best advantage, pay their bills and workmen, and act in every particular as white men do who are engaged in the same business.

In carrying out the order contained in circular-letter of April 1, 1875, section 3, which provides "that, for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting, it is required of all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to

perform service upon their respective reservations to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered." I am convinced that the change is a good one, and, when properly carried out, cannot but tend to the most satisfactory results, as it gives to an agent power to use his own judgment to distinguish between the worthy and unworthy, rewarding all according to their merits. The custom formerly pursued of distributing annuities to all Indians, irrespective of merit, had, in my opinion, a tendency to injure rather than to improve their social and moral condition. They now understand that it is not the intention of the Government to support them in laziness and idleness as heretofore, and that they are obliged to work for their maintenance. The result is patent; instead of spending their days and nights in gambling and tam-au-wasing, they are now to be seen industriously employed in pursuits above mentioned. Still there are some drunken and disorderly Indians belonging to this treaty, who are under the impression that they are American citizens, and as such are at liberty to drink and get drunk as often as they please. They keep aloof from the reservation, and spend their time wandering from settlement to settlement, rioting in all sorts of licentiousness, and are a constant source of trouble to all those with whom they come in contact. I have many times tried to reclaim them, but I regret to say my efforts have been unavailing. Their absence, however, is not to be regretted, as their presence would have a tendency to corrupt and work evil among the majority, who are industrious and well disposed.

The conduct of the Indians at present on the reservation, I am pleased to say, has been most exemplary, and their general bearing denotes a decided improvement; they are quiet, sober, and industrious, desiring to live in perfect conformity to the rules and regulations of the Department.

The schools on the reservation have been in successful operation during the year; the average number in attendance 50—24 boys and 26 girls, aged from six to seventeen years. The male department is under the immediate superintendence of the teachers, Rev. F. Richard and H. De Vries; the females under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity—four in number—who devote their entire time to the care and education of their pupils. The schools being under contract, the pupils are furnished with good clothing, beds, and bedding, all of which is kept clean and orderly, and good and wholesome food prepared by one of the Sisters, whose duty it is to superintend this department. It is very gratifying to report the continued success of these schools and the progress made by their pupils In addition to their regular studies, the girls are instructed by Sisters Benedict and Pacific in vocal and instrumental music, embroidery, crochet, &c., and their proficiency in those branches reflects great credit on themselves and the devoted efforts of the Sisters, who have given up home, country, and friends to devote their lives to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the poor Indians confided to their care.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

Port Madison and Muckelshoot reservations are visited four times during the year by the Rev. Father Richard, who spends a month with them on each occasion. His time is occupied in exhorting and instructing the Indians in their respective duties to God, their neighbors, and themselves. The effect of those instructions are most consoling to all who are interested in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency for the past year has been very favorable. For particulars, I refer you to reports of physicians, and also to reports of Mr. John McGlinn, farmer, in charge of the Lummi reservation.

For an estimate of farming products, &c., please find inclosed herewith statistical report of the reservation, as far as I have been able to ascertain, embracing the items pointed out in circular-letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, W. T., September 6, 1875.

SIR: In submitting my annual report, it gives me pleasure to state that all the Indians who have been brought under control of this agency remain friendly, and have made great advancement in agriculture and other civilized arts.

There is with them a growing desire to make farms, to build houses and barns, to own wagons, team-horses, and harness, and to have all the late improvements in farming—plows, harrows, mowing-machines, reapers, and thrashing-machines—that are in use among the whites. The multiplication of these home-fixtures greatly increases their attachment to their homes, and does wonders in breaking up their long-established habits of wandering.

I am fully pursuaded that, under the present Christian policy, with good employés, fair land

to cultivate, and a reasonable appropriation of money to help them until they can be instructed to help themselves, the Indians of this agency (and I believe all agencies) may in a few years be made self-supporting. It is not the work of a day, but requires patient and constant perseverance, instructing, correcting, and reproving. This needs to be done everywhere; from house to house, from camp to camp, on the mountains, at their fisheries, on the week day, and on the Sabbath. They are grown-up children, and must be personally educated to *work*. This can only be done by men and women who are willing to stoop down and lift up the fallen, and contribute in every possible way to industry and purity.

FARMING.

At the agency and school farms, we have raised 2,000 bushels of wheat and oats, worth $1,250; cut and put up 400 tons of hay, worth $2,265; manufactured, 4,000 fence-posts, at $5 per hundred, $200; grubbing and ditching at said farms, worth $225. We have plowed new land for the Indians worth $300; cut and hauled 626,594 feet of saw-logs for the mills, worth $4 per thousand; manufactured 626.594 feet of lumber, worth $20 per thousand, making $12,531.88; manufactured 37,000 shingles, worth $5 per thousand, making $185; made ten miles of post-and-board fence; the lumber to make said fence was hauled from ten to thirty-five miles; the lumber, hauling, and making said fence is worth $3 per rod, making $10,800. With a portion of said fencing we have inclosed near 2,000 acres of natural meadow land.

The grist-mill has undergone a thorough repair. A new flume of 100 feet has been made, and the inside of the mill renovated. The improvement, counting labor and material, is worth $1,000. The mill is in better condition to do good work than ever before. Additional fixtures and repairs have been made at the steam saw-mill and mill-house, putting in a shingle-machine, and other improvements, worth $800.

The agency buildings have been painted by an Indian man under my supervision, whose work was worth $200. We have built seven houses for the Indians; average value, $400.

The cattle belonging to the Department and Indians, numbering near 3,000, have done well, and are a source of wealth to both. The Indians of the agency have about 15,000 horses. As it was with their fathers, so it is with the sons—a large band of horses makes a big Indian. Their horses are worth $195,000.

The Indians have caught salmon at their several fisheries worth at least $5,000, and have caught and sold furs worth $1,200.

We have fifteen apprentices in our mills and shops learning the different trades, who promise well for the future. Under the superintendent, F. Kettridge, H. L. Powell, and Mrs. Headley, teachers, and Mrs. Kettridge as matron, the schools have done well, and promise great usefulness to these people in their elevation and salvation.

There has been no abatement of the religious interest during the year, but an improvement in their church edifices, and fifty added to the membership.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has not been as good in fifteen years, as it has been the past year. This arises mainly from two sources: first, from their better living, and, second, from the full supply of medicines, and the skillful practice of the resident physician, Dr. Kuykendall. There has been by births an increase of 150, as near as we can estimate.

From my beginning with this agency as agent, in 1864, I have uniformly nominated men and women as employés that I believed to be first class in business and morals, and when I have found myself mistaken, I have gently let them out of the service, and supplied their place with others. All the regular employés are good men and women, and are doing good service. The work of the agency is more than two-thirds done by the Indians, and there is a daily application for work beyond my ability to employ.

The appropriations made to this agency are ample and prompt, and have enabled me to keep the agency free from debt from the beginning.

It will be seen by my statistical report that no rations are issued to the Indians of this agency, except to those who are engaged in the service, (and to the sick and needy,) who receive about 1,000 pounds of flour, and about the same amount of beef per annum. Our beggars are not one-fourth the number we find outside the agency among the whites of the same population.

It would be pleasing to the agent, employés, and Indians, to see the honorable inspectors of agencies here, and have their fatherly counsel.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the supervision of a kind Providence in giving us health, peace, and unusual prosperity, during the year.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

KESHENA, WIS., *September* 18, 1875.

SIR: In accordance with instructions as per circular-letter under date of July 8, I herewith inclose a report for this agency since October 10, 1874, at which date I received my commission as agent. The first work devolving upon me (Hon. T. C. Jones, of Ohio, special commissioner, assistant) was to make payment to 138 Stockbridge Indians, who enrolled themselves as per act of Congress of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians," as desiring to sever their tribal relation and become true and loyal citizens of the United States. The *per capita* share realized from the sale of lands, as provided in the above act, was $675.38, which amount each received, and they are no longer wards of the Government.

Nearly all of them, in anticipation of this payment, had bought of unprincipled traders, who surround every Indian reserve, (over whom the Government has no control,) horses, wagons, &c., paying exorbitant prices, leaving them but a small amount with which to start out in the world for themselves, but generally the little they had left was invested in land and a home was provided; and although they are largely scattered, I find most of them are doing well, raising good crops the past summer, showing a commendable spirit of industry and settling down into citizenship quite naturally.

According to a census just made, 118 members of the tribe preferred to remain a while longer as Indians; but observing the general success and independence of those gone out from them, and owing to the internal discord for which this tribe has been noted for many years, which this separation does not seem to heal, they are almost unanimous in a desire to petition Congress the coming winter that an act be passed authorizing a sale of the balance of their lands, permitting them to receive the portion of goods falling to them, and to become citizens of the United States.

As this tribe is so small, all of them speaking good English, and in every respect capable of caring for themselves, having made all the advancement in knowledge and intelligence it is possible for them to make as Indians, it is earnestly hoped their petition will be acted upon, and their request granted.

Owing to the withdrawal of the citizen party the number of school children is greatly reduced, (an average of less than ten,) which makes the school far from interesting for their efficient teacher, Mrs. J. Slingerland.

THE ONEIDAS,

thirteen hundred and thirty-two in number, occupying as they do much valuable land in Brown and Outagamie Counties, are surrounded by white people, who in many instances come into Indian territory on purpose to take advantage of the Indians and thereby wrong them out of their property. Fortunes have been and are being made by unprincipled men, who have erected saw-mills as near to the reservation as possible, buying of the Indians timber at much less than its value, scaling the same to suit themselves, and oftentimes paying for it in goods at exorbitant prices, which in many cases are exchanged for whisky, and it is no uncommon thing for a man with his team hauling timber from the reserve to settle Saturday night, and before morning his week's work and timber are both gone. With permission of the Department I have made a few arrests of parties selling liquor to the Indians, but am much hindered in this work from the fact that the Indian is aware that he is not subject to arrest, no matter how drunk he may get, and the whisky-seller, by bribes and threats, can generally seal his mouth from giving any testimony that will secure conviction. There are many sober and industrious men of the tribe who deeply deplore this state of things, and ask if a law cannot be passed whereby an intoxicated Indian can be put under arrest until he will tell where he obtained his liquor. Could this be done, drunkenness might be almost if not entirely overcome among them.

A large proportion of this tribe can speak good English, are intelligent, transact their own business, receive and give credit, and are in every sense fit to become citizens. The survey of their land is now being made and apportioned into lots of 40 acres each, looking toward citizenship, which, if bestowed upon them, will prove best for the Indian, the community, and the Government, for, like the Stockbridges, they cannot improve in civilization and remain Indians.

Their schools are schools in name only, although there is some improvement the past few years; but it matters not how efficient teachers they may have, no one can make good, or even passable scholars of pupils who can come or stay away at their pleasure. Of nearly 400 school-children among the tribe, the average attendance is but 60, and with such indifference on the part of parents and children, that the withholding from the tribe (a step just taken by the Department) of the $800 heretofore given for school purposes is perhaps a wise course to pursue until such time as they can appreciate the advantages given them. For statistical information of this tribe I herewith inclose a report.

THE MENOMONEES.

They are the largest of the three tribes under care of this agency, numbering 1,522, who are a well-disposed, quiet, and willing-to-work people, and all improvements that can be

made upon their reservation giving employment to them have a beneficial effect. They take pride in building comfortable houses, many of them frame, and while only a few years ago the log house was the exception, now the wigwam is the curiosity. For their commendable progress in agriculture I refer you to the farmer's report, herewith annexed, which speaks much in their favor.

It is to be regretted that it has been customary with this tribe to receive every year a complete new outfit of tools for haying—scythes, rakes, forks, &c.; also distributing nearly a thousand dollars' worth of provisions to the owners of the marshes as they go into haying-camp. This appears to me unwise, as it teaches them to be very improvident and to waste their property. Besides, in the matter of provisions, private individuals are fed at the expense of the tribe. I hope to make a radical change in this respect. The maple-sugar crop is a source of revenue which helps them much. Not less than sixty tons were made the past spring, the Government trader purchasing the same, paying them $200 per ton.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Keeler, the blacksmith's wife, a change was made May 1, and Mr. Brooks the new blacksmith, who filled the position under a former agent some years ago, understanding the Indian and their wants, is giving general satisfaction. Inclosed is his report. The resignation of Mr. Moarn, December 31, left us without a miller from January 1 to July 1, at which time the services of Mr. N. D. Smith were secured, who proves himself thoroughly practical as a miller, millwright, and carpenter, and would be valuable to the tribe at the highest price allowed for a miller among Indians. But the work to do, no repairs having been made for years, the isolation from civilization necessary to live here, with the meager salary offered him, will, I fear, prevent his enrollment as a regular employé.

THE SCHOOLS.

like those of the Oneidas, suffer in irregular attendance; yet a marked progress is perceptible, and the enthusiasm of the teachers produces good results. A new school was started at Keshena in December, Miss M. S. Schlieman, of Princeton, Ill., teacher, and has proved a success, the average attendance being eighteen. Could these same teachers have the scholars under their charge in a boarding-school where the home influence could not counteract their efforts, good scholars, good men and women, would be their reward.

The Indians in council have repeatedly expressed a desire that a boarding or manual-labor school might be established among them, and in the opinion of the agent no expenditure of funds could produce more permanent good with this people.

In December last, with the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, four lumbering-camps, employing about 100 Indians, were started cutting pine for the Oconto and Oshkosh markets; $16,335.46 was realized in April last from the sale of 2,891,232 feet, which were sold at public auction at Oconto, the logs delivered on the banks of the Oconto River, in the reservation.

The logs cut on the Wolf River were taken to Oshkosh and sold through sealed proposals, realizing $19,335.89 for 2,272,918 feet. After deducting expenses of the camps, we have for stumpage a little over $4. It is unfortunate that the logs cut in 1873 and 1874 by my immediate predecessor were not sold by him, as he was offered $2 per thousand more than they sold for this season. Like others, he held for a rise, which, owing to the severe hard times all over the country, did not come with the opening of spring, but a heavy decline in lumber followed, from which it has not recovered.

A recent census taken shows this tribe to number about seven hundred pagans and eight hundred Catholics.

With the reports of the farmer, blacksmith, and a statement from the acting miller, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOS. C. BRIDGMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Red Cliff, via Bayfield, Wis., September 30, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

Payments were made in the usual order, commencing with the Grand Portage bands, on their reserve in Minnesota, September 21, there being present or accounted for 262 souls; to the Bad River bands, on their reserve in Wisconsin, October 3, there being present or accounted for 732 souls. Arrangements had previously been made for the payment to take place a week earlier, and the agent, with his assistants, proceeded to Odanah, on their reserve, prepared to complete the payment, when the Indians were met in council, but owing to an impression in the minds of the chiefs that large arrearages from former treaties are still due them, they refused to receive either money or goods. After counciling with them two days, and coming to no favorable understanding, other than that they would not receive their

annual payment till those old matters had been adjusted, the agent struck tents and returned to his home, where he was waited upon two days after with a request from the chiefs stating that they had reconsidered their decision, and desired to have the agent return and make payment, which request was complied with as above.

The agent met the Red Cliff bands, and made payment on their reserve September 28, 1874, there being present or accounted for 726 souls. The Fond du Lac bands were paid on their reserve October 15, 1874, there being present or accounted for 404 souls. The Lac du Flambeau bands were collected for payment, at their request, on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, at Worcester, Wis., being the end of the railroad, there being present or accounted for 665 souls. The Lac Courte Oreille bands were paid on their reserve November 14, 1874, there being present or accounted for 1,048 souls. This completed the last of the twenty annual payments in money and goods, under the treaty of 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and it is not to be wondered at that the Indians should claim a right, usually granted to white people, to examine the books and accounts, and to have all old matters properly adjusted before giving a clear receipt. They desired to have those matters investigated and all the provisions of their treaty carried out before receiving this their last payment. The agent was met at all the reserves with the same cry, "We want to go to Washington to settle with the Great Father." The several bands were finally induced to receive their money and goods, which the women and children needed badly, with the assurance from the agent that he would again bring the matter to the attention of the Department; and it is here placed upon record as the opinion of the agent that it would be in the interest of civilization to grant the request of these Indians, even to giving them a visit to the Great Father. So long as the chiefs are holding the young men back by assurances that large arrearages are due them, our work will be labor indeed. The Bois Fort bands received their payment January 23, 1875, at the crossing of the Saint Louis River, there being present or accounted for 732 souls.

THE GRAND PORTAGE BANDS

are in much the same condition as last year. This reserve is not adapted to any great results from an agricultural stand-point, even if they could be induced to live upon and work it, which is hardly possible. The Indians are generally a thrifty but very quiet people. They mind their own business. Fishing, hunting, and trapping are their principal occupations, although many of the young men go into distant parts of Canada, working in mines, lumbering, wood-chopping, &c. Their school has been pretty well attended, and some degree of advancement has been reported. Although the Indians remain so short a time on the reserve, frequently not more than five or six children being present, the school is, however, kept open, and they find the teacher ready to welcome the children whenever they come home.

BAD RIVER BANDS.

These have steadily advanced in all steps toward civilization, notwithstanding many drawbacks, and the determined stand taken by most of the chiefs against self-advancement and support. The chiefs have rendered no assistance whatever; in fact, they have discouraged the young men upon all occasions, even to their making requests to the agent to withdraw the employés, &c. The young men have kept steadily onward, taking the advice of and frequently consulting with the agent, farmer, teachers, and missionaries. The result is an increased demand for horses, cattle, and the comforts of home. The agent's recommendation that allotments of 80 acres be made to those prepared to receive patents was granted, and allotments to 160 individuals was made, and the boundary-lines surveyed and blazed. The chiefs took decided steps against the movement, but the young men came forward, gave evidence of having made improvements and received their certificate.

The product of Indian labor on this reserve for the last twelve months is estimated to be over $100 for each man, woman, and child on the reserve. Now, this is the result of Indian labor as practiced by the few who work. What might it not be if all did what they could? The following is a partial list of products, &c. (For complete list see statement of statistics.) Bushels of corn, 600; bushels of oats, 1,000; bushels of potatoes, 6,000; bushels of turnips, 4,000; number of pounds of tobacco grown, 600; tons of hay cut, 250; cords of wood cut, 300; value of furs sold, $4,000; number of baskets made, 250; barrels of white-fish caught, 2,000; other fish caught, 50,000 pounds; bushels of berries gathered, 350; amount of maple-sugar made, over 40 tons; number of pounds of rice gathered, over 2 tons; hoop-stuff, over 50 cords; 30,000 staves, 10,000 shingles, 428 ax-handles, and 3,000 pairs of moccasins made and sold. Twelve Indians have learned to read during the year, and 7 have learned trades. Eighteen additions to the little Presbyterian church; fifteen during the last six months. This is but a partial result of the year's operation; but does it not look well? Does it not speak in tones that will not be mistaken, in favor of carrying the Bible in one hand and the Christian civilizer, labor, in the other? * *

RED CLIFF BANDS.

The expiration of the treaty was accepted by these bands as a finality, so far as assistance rom the Government was concerned. They have generally supported themselves and fami ies. They work as white people; in fact, the majority have taken a noble stand for self-

support. They have been encouraged by all the means at the command of the agency. Their reserve, being principally hills, was presumed to be unadapted to any agricultural results; this has been proven beyond doubt to be erroneous.

The agent moved on this reserve to thoroughly test the question, what can be done with Red Cliff? And our experience teaches us that, with an ordinary good season, as fine a crop can be raised on the reserve as on any land bordering the great lake. Ground was broken, potatoes and other seed purchased. The Indians worked manfully, and about four times the usual amount was planted. The season has been unusually dry, (no rain for the six weeks ending August 5.) The potato-bugs have been destructive in the extreme, saying nothing of the cut-worms, &c.; and yet the estimated crop for this year will be 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of beans, 25 bushels of pease, 10 bushels of onions, 10 tons of hay cut, and 25 tons of sugar made. They have made 1,000 fish-barrels, and 15 boats have been built, 52,000 staves cut, and over three miles of fence built. They have caught 150 tons of fish, 50 tons being caught during the cold winter months, and sold to parties for shipment south and west. Besides, over half of these Indians have been engaged outside of the reserve in logging camps, cutting wood, and other civilized occupations. Many of them have accumulated property in houses and lots, horses and cattle, &c., and have given the best of evidence that they are now ready for citizenship. These things, together with the request made by several that they be allowed to make selections of land as provided by the third article of the treaty of 1854, within the boundary of their reserve, caused the agent to recommend that steps be taken by the proper authority to grant their request, and that all who might so choose be allowed the privilege of citizenship by abandoning their tribal relations. Many are now prepared to take this step, and it is most earnestly recommended that such legislation as may be required for this purpose be secured at an early day.

The cooper-shop enterprise, inaugurated on this reserve over a year ago, is a complete success in so far as doing good work is concerned. If the barrels could be sold, or if we had three or four pound nets in the bay off Red Cliff, the shop could be kept going, and from five to eight Indian boys could be taught the trade each year. This would give employment to from ten to fifteen Indians ten months in each year. The only drawback this year has been no sale for barrels.

FOND DU LAC BANDS.

The following is taken from my monthly report for May: During the first few days of this month I was with the Fond du Lac bands, on their reserve in Minnesota, inspecting Government property, distributing seed, &c. I visited the sugar-camps, where I found men, women, and children just as active in their several assigned duties as one would wish to see in a well-regulated manufactory. Each one had his or her part to perform, and they did it with a will; not slow or lazy, as some would have us think, but with a spirit and determination to make sugar while the sap is down, worthy of imitation by some who profess a greater civilization. While on the reserve I inspected a wagon-road cut out this winter by the Indians; it is seven miles long; running from their village, at the blacksmith-shop, to the Northern Pacific Junction. I walked over it, and a better winter road cannot be found in the Northwest. This they did at their own expense; that is, doing the work and boarding themselves, and all for the privilege of having a civilized way of getting to town with their potatoes, sugar, &c. Many of the Indians had potatoes to sell, and were packing them on their backs to market at the junction. This visit, and what I witnessed during it, has caused me to think more favorably of Indian civilization than ever, especially as it relates to the Fond du Lac bands. If a large portion of this reserve could be disposed of, reserving the sugar-bush and meadow lands about the lakes, and the proceeds used in making the inhabitants of the reserve comfortable, allowing them to select their 80 acres, under the third article of the treaty of 1854, within the boundary of the sugar-bush and meadow lands, they would require but little of our guardian care, and in a short time could be induced to abandon their tribal relations and take upon themselves citizenship and all that word signifies. They are a thrifty and intelligent class of people, who work in the logging-camps, on the railroad, and at other civilized employment.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU BANDS.

These bands are so far removed from the agent that nothing is attepted further than to visit them once or twice each year. Efforts have been made at each visit to induce them to give up their roving habits and settle upon Bad River, but to no good results. The young men of these bands would willingly accept this offer, but they are controlled by the chiefs, who will not give up their present location. Some few have, however, been allotted eighties with the Bad River bands, and it is yet hoped that others may be induced to settle with them.

LAC COURTE OREILLE BANDS.

These bands have been in a continued state of excitement. The mischievous individuals who circulate among and live off the poor, ignorant Indian by pretending to give him wholesome advice, and are so watchful of his interest, have kept these Indians in hot water during the whole of the past year. They claim an Indian woman for wife, and lie, cheat, and sell

whisky for a living. These bands are kept in a miserable state of unhappiness by just such white men, too lazy to work, too cowardly to steal. Then, again, they were annoyed by the work on this reserve being suspended for want of funds, while the old contractors were allowed to cut and remove timber during the winter. It will be remembered that the agent was directed to decline further payment on the timber contract, and it was understood that no timber was to be cut; the contractor having so informed the agent, and he in turn so informed the Indians on his visit to them in November. To this understanding the contractor however failed to adhere, and a large amount of timber was cut and removed, notwithstanding they had been directed by this office to cease further operations.

The farmer and teacher who had inaugurated the work on this reserve, in July, 1873, becoming discouraged and disheartened, on account of want of funds and a suspension of the work, resigned in January, and I wish to bear record to their faithfulness and devotion to the labor in hand. The Indians of this reserve will ever remember with grateful hearts the good and kind Mr. and Mrs. Holt. About $25,000 has been spent in this work, the Indians receiving a greater part for labor performed for their own benefit or that of their bands, and so much had been accomplished that the agent did not consider it policy to abandon the work; he therefore engaged another teacher and farmer, who were sent out June last; although late in the season, great results are reported. The school was opened July 5, the average daily attendence being 13.

These Indians certainly deserve attention from the Government. They are willing to work, and have some good farming-lands. I know of no better material for a philanthropic and benevolent Government to work upon. Allotments of lands under their late treaty will be made to them this fall. Can we not be assured that funds ample for this work will be forthcoming this next year?

It is estimated the product this year will be 100 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of potatoes; they will cut 100 tons of hay, have made about 30 tons of sugar, and have gathered a large quantity of rice, berries, &c. They have also built 640 rods of fencing. It has been estimated that 364 have been brought directly under the civilizing influence of the farmer and teacher, and that 80 families are now actually engaged in agricultural pursuits.

BOIS FORT BANDS.

It is to be regretted that no report has reached this office from either the teacher, farmer, or blacksmith. This is accounted for, however, by the condition of the roads (trails) one finds in the northern part of Minnesota. It is presumed the whole of the Bois Fort country has been swept over by the late fires; the meadow and potato-fields have been burned, and much valuable pine timber destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, and their family, were busily engaged teaching and farming when last heard from. Provisions and the necessary supplies were furnished, seed was secured, and an effort made for a good showing this fall.

The funds appropriated for the present fiscal year will not meet the demands of the agency by half. It must be remembered that this agency has jurisdiction over seven different reserves, separated by hundreds of miles. To reach the Indians, and be of any benefit to them, employés must be stationed with and among them. The employés necessary are blacksmith, farmer, and teacher. A man and his wife can usually be employed at from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; the man for farmer, his wife for teacher. The man can assist the Indians in the blacksmith-shop when necessary. In this way the expense could be cut down to $10,000 or $12,000 for employés. Then our contract with the Presbyterian board for the successful operation of the Odanah manual-labor and boarding-school will reach $2,500, and should be $3,500. Five thousand dollars is a small amount for goods, &c., and $2,000 is needed for each reserve for agricultural purposes, $2,000 for labor, building houses, &c., and $2,000 for furnishing the poor, blind, lame, and aged with subsistence and clothing. Out of the $5,000 for goods $1,500 should be taken to furnish three pound nets for the Red Cliff bands, to be operated under regulations made by the agent for the benefit of said bands.

With the above appropriations successful work can be assured, and I most heartily recommend all of the above, and call upon all Christian and philanthropic men who may have aught to do with securing appropiations, that they use all honorable means to secure for my poor wards the amounts recommended above.

In asking this favor for my poor Indians I wish to respectfully call your attention to one error our friends are making in Indian civilization. Large appropriations are secured for the warlike Sioux, and the wild savage of the South and West; but for the poor Chippewas, who have always been good and loving children of the Great Father, nothing. The Chippewas are half civilized, the Sioux wild. Will not the half-civilized Indians, knowing the difference in appropriations, soon learn it is better to kill, better to rove, better to declare war, than to live in houses and work? Should not the Indians who have started on the road to self-support be encouraged by liberal appropriations? It is claimed that it is better to feed than kill. Fill the stomach, then talk to them of the better life, &c. This is well, certainly, with regard to the wild, untamed savage, the warlike Sioux and Comanches, but is it not equally well for the always loyal, the always peaceable, half-civilized, but poor Chippewa? Because their treaty has expired, because the Government has already received from them all they have of value, because they are poor and friendless in the councils of the

nation, are they to be left to the mercy of the speculating thieves and rascals, the whisky-venders, and miserable wretches who associate and live with them? God forbid; but rather let us have reasonable appropriations, their affairs properly administered, see that the Indians get the benefit of every dollar, and my word for it, the Chippewas of Lake Superior will soon make their mark in strides toward civilization and self-support.

In closing this long report I would respectfully urge that the deficiency accounts for the years 1873 and 1874 receive your early attention. As we have covered into the Treasury nearly $4,000 of balance of appropriations not used, to July 1, 1875, it is hoped this matter may now be adjusted.

Respectfully submitted.

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ODANAH INDIAN MISSION,
Bad River Reserve, Wis., August, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I gladly submit the following statements respecting the nature and progress of our work here, hoping they may prove of some service to you in the making up of your annual report for the Department.

The manual-labor boarding-school, the regular day-school, and for a part of the year a night-school, have all been well maintained during the past year. The night school had not so large an average attendance as the year previous, owing to the fact that so many of our young men were away from home most of the time, either trapping, fishing, or in lumber-camps. Still there were usually in addition to our own 13 boarding-house boys, from 2 to 10 young men present, so that the room was for the most part comfortably filled.

The average of the day-school has hardly been as large either as last year. The absence of so many families all winter on the fishing-grounds, accounts mainly for the difference. For the most part the children that have been in Odanah have been more or less at school. Two lady teachers have been constantly at work, and the results are very gratifying. If more punctual attendance and greater regularity could be secured, there would be little left to wish for. The day-school has been, and continues to be, a source of great good to this people.

The manual-labor boarding-school, however, is the grand instrumentality in raising these children to industrious, steady, and civilized habits. Longer experience convinces me only more and more of the superior worth and excellence of this mode of instruction. Of course it is a little more expensive at the outset, but that it will prove in the end to be far the most economical way to educate and civilize these children, I cannot doubt. Children admitted here between the ages of six and nine and retained from four to six years, acquire such a taste for a better mode of life than what they witness among their people, that there is little danger of their relapsing into their old ways. Their knowledge of English, too, becomes so extensive and thorough that they can speak, read, and write very intelligently. If this boarding-school therefore is maintained efficiently twelve or fifteen years more, the Chippewa language will soon lose its hold upon the hearts of the people, and distinctive schools and missions to this people will no longer be necessary. Allow me then to express the hope that the evil day may be far distant when the Government shall withdraw its friendly aid from this manual-labor boarding-school. It is to-day an institution loved, respected, and trusted by the people. A more healthy, happy, and bright lot of children than are now within its walls, cannot easily be found. Their progress in every respect, during the past year, has been most cheering indeed. Some that have spent their term of three years here, since leaving us, are distinguishing themselves for their industry, sobriety, and provident habits. In fact, the indirect good which results from this institution is so pronounced that in some instances it seems almost to equal the direct good.

RELIGIOUS.

As heretofore, two services have been held each Sabbath, besides the maintenance of a Sabbath-school and a weekly prayer-meeting. All these services have been well attended. Half of them have been conducted by Mr. Blatchford, entirely in Chippewa, and the other half by myself in English, Mr. Blatchford interpreting. The apparent results have been greater than for many years. New Year's day was ushered in with a deeply interesting prayer-meeting, and from that time forward the religious interest only seemed to grow broader and deeper, until diversified interests and duties to some extent scattered our people. The "week of prayer" was well observed with most gratifying results. At the communion season that followed on the succeeding Sabbath, eight young men, all in the prime of life, and all representatives of intensely heathen families, stood up in our little church, and openly declared themselves the followers of the Lord Jesus. It was a glad and cheering sight. The village was electrified. The heathen party trembled to its very center. All seemed filled with amazement.

No one could tell what next would happen. In a short time these eight young men were in the ranks at work. After a little, others followed their noble example, while others, both male and female, were only deterred from doing so by the violent opposition of their heathen relatives. During the year eighteen have come out and openly professed faith in Christ; two children were baptized, and three couples married. Our Indian church membership now amounts to 46, the sexes about equally represented. The reforming, civilizing, and transforming power of the gospel of Christ has had many beautiful illustrations in our midst. The work is the Lord's, and to Him be all the glory. The ma-ta-wa-drum has but seldom been heard this summer. Heathenism seems to be about dying out. The religion of Jesus is ever and anon making new conquests, often in the most unexpected quarters. Two or three more years like the past, and the whole face of this reserve will be changed physically, socially, intellectually, and morally.

Trusting that we shall still be the recipients of your kindly sympathy in this difficult work, I am yours, most respectfully,

I. BAIRD,
Superintendent Odanah Indian Mission.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN.
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WYOMING.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY, WYO. T.,
September 24, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending August 31, 1875.

The boundary and sectional survey of this reservation has just been completed, and when officially confirmed the boundaries will be those agreed upon under the Brunot treaty of 1872. The sectional surveys are subdivided into 40-acre lots, and embrace all the arable lands on the southern portion of the reservation. The Shoshones are satisfied with the survey, and are disposed to take up land in severalty. There are but few of them, however, that are able or have the ingenuity to plow the soil, fence, and build, without more assistance than can be furnished them under the last act of Congress. It would be a fair comparison to say that under such circumstances they would be equal to good stout white boys, twelve or fourteen years old, and unused to labor. If the Government would act upon the principle that Indians are apprentices to agriculture and other civilizing pursuits, and not master workmen, it would appreciate the economy of employing a sufficient number of suitable teachers. It is just as impossible that they can make fences that will turn stock, and build houses that will not fall down, manage plows, or sow seed properly, as it is to expect three or four white men to manage and teach as many hundred untutored Indian farmers. A Shoshone goes to work with a will, or perhaps under a sense of duty; he is impatient of delay; and if there is no one to show him, he does as he thinks best, and fails; under the discouragement he returns to his old companions—his horse and gun. The writer is quite sure that economy is best secured and the object of the Indian Department will be more speedily obtained by the judicious employment of assistance, governed, as heretofore, by the Secretary of the Interior, to meet the requirements at different agencies.

The plan of issuing annuities practiced at this agency has been to congregate the Indians and have them seated in a circle—men, women, boys, and girls, each separate. The goods, having been prepared for distribution and handed into the circle, are distributed in the presence of all by white men and Indians selected for the purpose, and under my immediate supervision. No one is overlooked, not even the child at the breast, and pains are taken to discover how many are herding, sick in lodges, &c., and goods reserved for them. Issuing to the heads of families is very unfair, and especially so when polygamy prevails, as the favorite wife is pretty sure to get all to the benefit of herself and her own progeny. But in my humble opinion any method by which a whole year's supplies are dealt out at once is extravagant and fraught with other evils. The Indian has more than he or she needs for the present, and the majority of the tribe gamble them off or resort to peddling; and as there are generally plenty of buyers waiting for the harvest, they are readily disposed of at 10 cents or less to the dollar, and the balance of the year has to take care of itself. After the Indians are taught the value of goods in money, and economy in meeting their wants in the future, this evil can be overcome; and until then would it not be better to make at least two issues, one in the fall and the other in the spring?

As you are aware, beef for this agency is contracted for, to be delivered in the slaughter-pen as needed, and, when dressed, the weight determined on the scales and paid for. All subsistence is issued to each lodge on checks given to them upon their enrollment.

Owing to an unusual amount of snow falling on the mountains a month earlier last fall than usual, a portion of the supplies did not reach the agency. The winter was long and severe, and after planting in the spring the Indians were permitted to go out and hunt until

supplies could reach the agency. During their absence a number of them were induced to visit Utah, and were baptized in the Mormon Church, and advised to leave their reservation and drive the Gentiles out of Utah, and take possession of their ranches and property. Timely intervention stopped the trouble, and sent the deluded Indians to their different reservations. The Shoshone Indians are all at home except a few lodges, and I believe they are generally ashamed of the whole proceedings.

Our agricultural prospects have been blighted the last two years by grasshoppers, but the determination of the Indians as a tribe to farm and raise stock is still firm. Their views of civilization are widening before them, and they are slowly but surely emerging from barbarism. I witnessed an interesting interview held with them a few days ago by Bishop Spaulding. The subject of a home-school was introduced by the bishop, and discussed by the chief and headmen in a thoughtful manner.

Owing to the absence of the tribe a portion of this summer a day-school has not been attempted.

There is now due from the Government, under the provision of the treaty of 1872, cows to the value of $10,000, which will be purchased and delivered as early as practicable in the coming spring. A good supply of provisions, clothing, &c., are here and in transit to meet the wants of the present fiscal year, and I am happy to assure you that through the provisions of Congress and your courtesy and attention to our wants this agency is solvent and prosperous, and with the help of divine Providence the bread which is being cast upon the waters will be found in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF HISTORIOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, *October* 6, 1875.

SIR: In answer to your requisition of October 3, for a "full, complete, and comprehensive history" of my action in "collecting statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States," under the appropriation by Congress for that purpose, I have the pleasure to state that on or before the 1st day of January, 1876, the first volume of my report will be ready for the printer's hands, embracing matter equal in quantity to that contained in any one of the large volumes of Schoolcraft's "Collections," &c., on the same subject, while material will also be partly prepared for another volume before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. This first volume of the report will embody elaborate articles upon, or brief notices of, all the "Indian tribes of the United States," and of some of the extinct tribes, with other articles on Indian terminology, and in one the history of the Indian Bureau, from its inception to the present time, will be presented. In pursuance of your original instructions, that in addition to general statistics, "a complete special history of at least one of the tribes should be prepared (for the first volume) to be submitted to Congress as an illustration of the effort to be undertaken for all the different tribes of the United States," I selected the Winnebago tribe, as being a representative tribe, and I have prepared from original sources of information, and from the writings of the earliest travelers, and from official documents, an elaborate Monograph of that tribe, which, besides a full notice and explanation of the various nomenclatures bestowed upon it by different civilized and Indian nations, and by themselves, embraces their history in the ante-white period, or the time prior to their being first visited by the whites; their history during the French period of domination; their history during the English period; and their history during the American period to the present time, with their existing status and condition. In the first named, or ante-white period, are included their ancient traditions, religions, domestic and warlike customs, and an idea of their language, including grammatical construction and a copious vocabulary of about three thousand words, which were personally collected by me, and carefully noted down upon a precise yet simple system of orthography, (varying as little as possible from the English alphabet,) which has been established by me for all Indian vocabularies of this work. A font of type suitable, with the proper diacritical marks and accents, has been cast, and is now on hand ready for printing this and the various other vocabularies of the work. The treaties made with this tribe will, in their historical Monograph, be republished in proper chronological order. The plan adopted for the work is that of an encyclopedia, the articles following in alphabetical order, thus constituting their own index, and making reference easy when information in regard to any tribe or subject is needed by officers of the Government, Congress, or the people. It is not intended that the work at first shall be printed otherwise than in the most close, condensed, and inexpensive manner, the size of page and column and the style of type used for the Congressional Record, without illustrations, save a moderate woodcut or two, having been adopted as preferable in which to print the several volumes of the annual reports that may be from time to time issued; though, when these are afterward condensed into one or two large volumes, (if that should hereafter be deemed expedient by Congress,) a more elegant typographical execution may be advisable.

The appropriations by Congress for this work have been two, of $3,500 each, for the fiscal years ending respectively June 30, 1875, and June 30, 1876, out of which the undersigned, as collector, &c., and historiographer, has been paid a salary, thus far, at the rate of $2,000 per annum, and the balance has been appropriated to pay clerks and copyists; for rent of office, office-expenses, and fuel; for the purchase of special books on Indian subjects; for traveling expenses, &c.; of which whole amount there will probably remain on hand on the 31st of December, 1875, a balance of $1,500.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS FOSTER,
Collector, &c., and Indian Historiographer.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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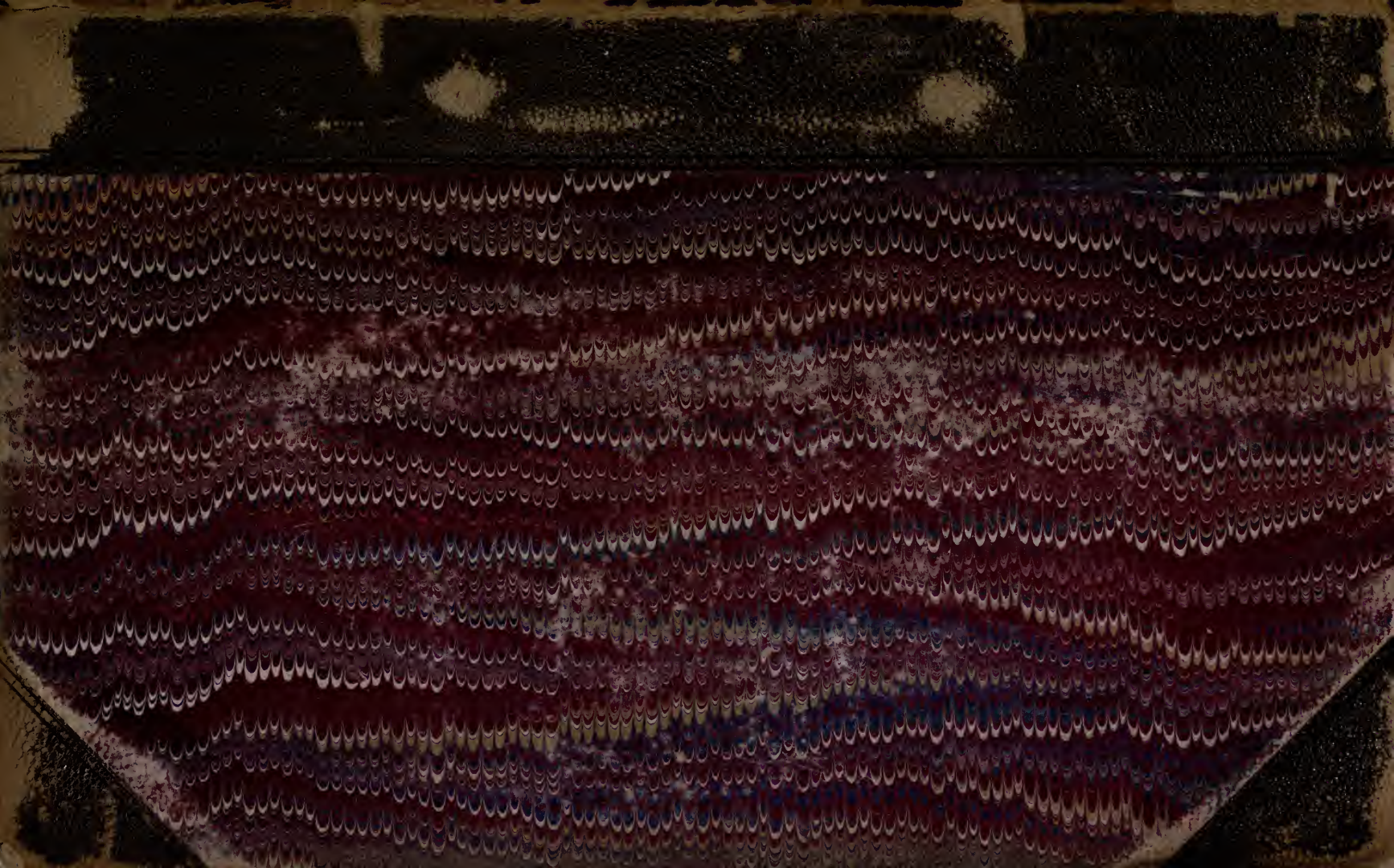
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